
T H E

Statutes at Large,

Anno vicesimo septimo GEORGII III. Regis:

Being the FOURTH Session of the

Sixteenth Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN.

VOL. XXXVI. PART I.

A TABLE

THE
Statutes at Large,

FROM
MAGNA CHARTA

To the END of the
Eleventh Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN,
Anno 1761.

CONTINUED

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Reader of the Law Lecture to that Honourable Society.

VOL. XXXVI.

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CUM PRIVILEGIO.

TO THE READER.

THIS Edition of the Statutes at Large in 8^{vo} by *Danby Pickering, Esq;* was originally thought to be the more convenient, as not being so bulky as any other Edition hitherto published, and an Index thereto contained in one Volume came out about the Year 1769; which Index was brought down to the 4th of his present Majesty's Reign inclusive, and afterwards a farther Index was added to the 33d Volume, continuing the former to the end of the 21st Year of the present Reign. But as the Acts of Parliament are every Year encreasing, and the Volumes so very numerous, in order that the same may be rendered the more useful to any Person, having occasion to consult any particular act, we have subjoined to the present Publication, an alphabetical Index containing an account of the subject of each Act of this Session, referring to the Chapter, Section, and Page, where the same is to be found; by which the Reader may be enabled immediately to point out such Act as he may have occasion to consult; which Index is proposed to be continued annually with the Acts.

A
T A B L E
OF THE
S T A T U T E S
P U B L I C K and P R I V A T E,

Passed *Anno vicesimo septimo*

GEORGII III. *Regis:*

Being the Fourth Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of
Great Britain.

P U B L I C K A C T S.

Cap. 1. **T**O render more effectual the laws now in being for
suppressing unlawful lotteries.

Cap. 2. To enable his Majesty to establish a court of criminal
judicature on the eastern coast of *New South Wales*, and the
parts adjacent.

Cap. 3. For the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces
while on shore.

Cap. 4. For continuing and granting to his Majesty certain
duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of
the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Cap. 5. For granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to
be raised in *Great Britain*, for the service of the year one thou-
sand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Cap. 6. For punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the
better payment of the army and their quarters.

Cap. 7. To continue the laws now in force for regulating the
trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the
inhabitants of the territories belonging to the united states of
America, and to render the provisions thereof more effectual.

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Cap. 8.

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Cap. 8. For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England* for one year, beginning the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; for indemnifying deputy lieutenants, and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for that purpose.

Cap. 9. For granting rates of postage for the conveyance of letters and packets, between *Great Britain* and the port of *Waterford*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, by way of *Milford Haven*.

Cap. 10. To extend the provisions of an act made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the more effectual encouragement of the Brith fisheries*.

Cap. 11. To explain and amend so much of an act, made in the sixth year of the reign of *King George the First*, intituled, *An act for making perpetual so much of an act, made in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, for the receiving and continuing several acts therein mentioned, as relates to the building and repairing county gaols; and also an act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William the Third, for the more effectual suppression of piracy; and for making more effectual the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An act for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his Majesty's ships of war and forces by sea,"* as gives discretionary power to magistrates to commit vagrants, and other criminals, offenders, and persons charged with small offences, either to the common gaol or house of correction.

Cap. 12. To enable his Majesty to grant a certain annuity to the right honourable sir *John Skynner* knight, late lord chief baron of his Majesty's court of exchequer, in consideration of his diligent and meritorious services, and of his faithful and upright conduct in the execution of that office.

Cap. 13. For repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt.

Cap. 14. For paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching, the streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within the walls of the city of *Canterbury*, and the liberties thereof; and also several streets and other places near or adjoining to the said city; and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein.

Cap. 15. For building a bridge at or near the ferry, over the river *Trent*, from *Guinborough*, in the county of *Lincoln*, to the opposite shore, in the parish of *Saundby*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

Cap. 16.

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Cap. 16. For making perpetual two acts, passed in the fifteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, *for restraining the negotiation of promissory notes and bills of exchange under a limited sum, within that part of Great Britain called England.*

Cap. 17. For rebuilding the chapel of *East Stouehouse*, in the county of *Devon*.

Cap. 18. For making perpetual an act made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating the proceedings of the court of judicatory and circuit court in Scotland.*

Cap. 19. To enforce and render more effectual several acts passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles the Second*, and other acts made for the increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation.

Cap. 20. For varying and extending the powers of the company of proprietors of the *F. 1th* and *Glyde* navigation.

Cap. 21. To enable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to purchase, of the proprietors of coal mines and coal works on the estate of *Pitferran*, in the county of *Fife*, the right of exemption from payment of the duty on coals exported.

Cap. 22. For sale of certain houses and ground belonging to his Majesty.

Cap. 23. For raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Cap. 24. For raising a further sum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Cap. 25. For raising a further sum of money, by exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Cap. 26. To enable the lord high treasurer, or commissioner of the treasury, for the time being, to let to farm the duties granted by an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, on horses let to hire for travelling post, and by time, to such persons as should be willing to contract for the same.

Cap. 27. For allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, in the ports of *Kingston*, *Savannah la Mar*, *Montego Bay*, and *Santa Lucia* in the island of *Jamaica*, in the port of *Saint George* in the island of *Grenada*, in the port of *Relvaux* in the island of *Dominica*, and in the port of *Nassau* in the island of *New Providence*, one of the *Bahama* islands, under certain regulations and restrictions.

Cap. 28. For granting to his Majesty certain duties on glass imported into *Great Britain*, and for altering the mode of charging the duties on glass made in *Great Britain*.

Cap. 29. For obviating objections to the competency of witnesses in certain cases.

Cap. 30. For laying additional duties upon licences to be taken out by persons dealing by retail in spirituous liquors.

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Cap. 31. For making allowances to the dealers in foreign wines for the stock of certain foreign wines in their possession, at a certain time, upon which the duties on importation have been paid; and for amending several laws relative to the revenue of excise.

Cap. 32. For making further provisions in regard to such vessels as are particularly described in an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for the more effectual prevention of smuggling in this kingdom*, and for extending the said act to other vessels and boats not particularly described therein; for taking off the duties on flasks in which wine or oil is imported; for laying an additional duty on foreign geneva imported; for taking off the duty on ebony the growth of *Africa*, imported into this kingdom; and for amending several laws relative to the revenue of customs.

Cap. 33. For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

Cap. 34. To amend an act, passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to enable the chancellor and council of the duchy of Lancaster to sell and dispose of certain free-farm rents, and other rents, and to enfranchise copyhold and customary tenements within their survey; and to encourage the growth of timber on lands held of the said duchy*; and to enable the said chancellor and council to discharge incumbrances affecting the possessions of the said duchy.

Cap. 35. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, which are, or have been lately, received in the several publick offices therein mentioned; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same; and to report such observations as shall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices.

Cap. 36. To continue several laws relating to the free importation of certain raw hides and skins from *Ireland* and the *British* plantations in *America*; to the allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat and other articles to his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*; to the prohibiting the exportation of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, and to prevent the seducing of artificers and workmen employed in those manufactures to go into parts beyond the seas; and to the granting a bounty on the exportation of certain species of *British* and *Irish* linens exported, and taking off the duties on foreign raw linen yarns made of flax imported.

Cap. 37. For further regulating the trade and business of pawnbrokers.

Cap. 38. For the encouragement of the arts of designing and printing linens, cottons, calicoes, and muslins, by vesting the pro-

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properties thereof in the designers, printers, and proprietors, for a limited time.

Cap. 39. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in *America*, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the *British* government.

Cap. 40. To indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to reenter or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid; and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped; and to give further time to such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors.

Cap. 41. For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, to be raised by a lottery.

Cap. 42. For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by papists, and for the relief of purchasers.

Cap. 43. For taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in the court of session of the county palatine of *Cheshire*; and for taking of special bail in actions and suits depending in the same court.

Cap. 44. To prevent frivolous and vexatious suits in ecclesiastical courts.

Cap. 45. For rebuilding the pier of *Margate* in the isle of *Tunne*, in the county of *Kent*; for ascertaining, establishing, and recovering certain duties, in lieu of the ancient and customary droits, for the support and maintenance of the said pier; for widening, paving, repairing, cleaning, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, highways, and publick passages in the town of *Margate*, and parish of *Saint John the Baptist*, in the said isle of *Tunne*; for settling the rates or porters, chairmen, carriers, and carmen within the said town; and for preventing encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein.

Cap. 46. For continuing the term of two acts, made in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty *George the Second*, and the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scots pint of ale and beer which shall be brewed for sale, brought into, vended, tapped, or sold, within the town of Aberbrothock, and liberties thereof.*

Cap. 47. For rectifying mistakes in the names of several of the commissioners appointed by an act made in the last session of parliament, to put in execution an act made in the same session, intituled, *An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service*

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of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; and for appointing other commissioners, together with those named in the first mentioned act, to put in execution an act of this session of parliament, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Cap. 48. To enable the *East India* company to continue their warehouses already built, and to build new warehouses, exceeding certain dimensions, freed and discharged from the regulations and directions contained in an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act for the further and better regulation of buildings and party walls; and for the more effectually preventing mischiefs by fire within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and other the parishes, precincts, and places, within the weekly bills of mortality, the parishes of Saint Mary le Bon, Paddington, Saint Pancras, and Saint Luke at Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex; and for indemnifying, under certain conditions, builders and other persons against the penalties to which they are or may be liable for erecting buildings within the limits aforesaid contrary to law.*

Cap. 49. For dividing the parish of *Saint James*, in the city and county of *Bristol*, and county of *Gloucester*, and for building a church, and providing a cemetery or church yard, and parsonage house, within the new parish.

Cap. 50. To enable his Majesty to licence a playhouse in the town and county of the town of *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

Cap. 51. For making a road from *Saint Bernard's Street*, in the town of *Leith*, to the foot of *Leith Walk*, in the county of *Edinburgh*; and for widening and enlarging certain streets in the city of *Edinburgh*, and the avenues leading to the same; and for amending two several acts passed, relative to the said city, in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of his present Majesty's reign.

Cap. 52. For better lighting and watching the village of *Camberwell*, in the county of *Surrey*, and certain roads and other places adjoining or near thereto.

Cap. 53. For better draining and preserving certain lands and grounds within the level of *Hatfield Chase*, and parts adjacent, in the counties of *York*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*.

Cap. 54. To render effectual the purchase of a house, situate in the parish of *Saint Luke at Chelsea*, in the county of *Middlesex*, to be used as an additional workhouse for the parish of *Saint George Hanover Square*, within the liberty of the city of *Westminster*; and for other purposes.

Cap. 55. For altering and extending the line of the cut or canal authorized to be made and maintained by so much of several acts made in the eighth, eleventh, thirteenth, and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as authorizes the making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the frith or river of *Forth*, at or near the mouth of the river of *Carren*, in the county of *Stirling*, to the frith or river of *Clyde*,
at

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at or near a place called *Dalmuir Burnfoot*, in the county of *Dumbarton*; and also a collateral cut from the same to the city of *Glasgow*; for deepening the said cut or canal; and for explaining and amending so much of the said acts as relates to the making and maintaining the said cut or canal.

Cap. 56. For enabling the magistrates and town council of *Paisley* to improve the navigation of the river *Cart*, and to make a navigable cut or canal across the turnpike road leading from *Glasgow* to *Greenock*.

Cap. 57. For continuing and amending several acts made in the third year of the reign of King *George* the First, the tenth year of the reign of King *George* the Second, and the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, on every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold within the town of *Dumries*, and privileges thereof, for paying the debts of the said town, and for building a church and making a harbour there; and for laying a duty on the tonnage of shipping, and a duty on goods imported and exported into and out of the port of the said town, for the better repairing of the said harbour; and for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, and other publick places, within the said town, and widening the streets, where necessary, and removing and preventing nuisances therein.

Cap. 58. For vesting the scite, buildings, and other the premises, belonging to the old gaol or prison of the county of *Suffex*, in trustees, for the purpose of conveying the same to the right honourable *Frances* viscountess *Irwin*, and her heirs; and to declare the new gaol or prison lately built to be the common gaol for the said county.

Cap. 59. For making and declaring the gaol for the county of *Devon*, called *The High Gaol*, a publick and common gaol; and for discharging *Dennis Rolle* and *John Rolle* esquires, and their respective heirs and assigns, from the office of keeper of the said gaol; and for improving and enlarging the same, or building a new one; and also for taking down the chapel in the castle of *Exeter*; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Cap. 60. For building a new gaol, and providing a proper prison for debtors, and house of correction, for the several boroughs, towns corporate, liberties, franchises, and all other places, within the county of *Stafford*, and for regulating the same respectively.

Cap. 61. For taking down the guild hall or town hall in the borough of *Grantham*, in the county of *Lincoln*, and rebuilding the same.

Cap. 62. For taking down and rebuilding the chapel of *Hanley*, in the county of *Stafford*; for vesting the right of nomination in trustees; and for enlarging the chapel yard; and other purposes.

Cap. 63. For rebuilding the church of the parish of *Saint Mary Wanslade* alias *Wanslead*, in the county of *Essex*.

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Cap. 64. For building a new chapel upon *Portsmouth Common*, in the parish of *Portsea*, in the county of *Southampton*.

Cap. 65. For confirming a charter or letters patent granted by his Majesty to the royal college and corporation of surgeons of the city of *Edinburgh*, so far as relates to a scheme of raising a fund for a provision for the widows and children of the members of the said corporation, and of their clerk, with certain alterations; and for establishing the said scheme, and empowering the corporation, and the trustees and officers elected for managing the fund, effectually to carry the said scheme into execution.

Cap. 66. For dividing and inclosing the low lands and common fens within the hamlet of *Martin*, in the parish of *Timberland*, and within the parish of *Blankney*, in the county of *Lincoln*; and for draining and preserving the low lands and fens within the said hamlet of *Martin*, and the parish of *Blankney*, and within the hamlet of *Linwood*, in the said parish of *Blankney*.

Cap. 67. For the better repairing, paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching, the highways, streets, and lanes, of and in the town and port of *Sandwich*, in the county of *Kent*, and in the several parishes of *Saint Peter the Apostle*, *Saint Mary the Virgin*, and *Saint Clement*, in the said town, port, and county; and for removing and preventing incroachments, nuisances, obstructions, and annoyances, in the said highways, streets, and lanes, and on the common quay belonging to the said town and port, and in the haven adjoining to the said quay, and the bridge built over the said haven; and for regulating the births and mooring places of vessels at the said quay, and the proper times for vessels to pass through the said bridge.

PUBLIC ACTS not printed in this COLLECTION.

Cap. 68. For more effectually repairing the roads leading from *Mind Brook* which divides the parishes of *Pucklechurch* and *Mangotsfield*, in the county of *Gloucester*, to *Christian Malsford Brook*, in the county of *Wilt*; and from *Pucklechurch* aforesaid, to certain coal mines in the said parish.

Cap. 69. For continuing and enlarging the term and powers of several acts made in the tenth year of the reign of King *George the First*, the sixteenth year of the reign of King *George the Second*, and the ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road from the north part of *Harlow Bush Common*, in the parish of *Harlow*, to *Woodford*, in the county of *Essex*; and for repairing and widening the road from *Epping* through the parishes of *Northwold Bassett*, *Bobbingworth*, *High Ongar*, *Chipping Ongar*, and *Shelley*, to the *Four Want Way*, in the said parish of *Shelley*, and from thence through the parishes of *High Ongar* and *Norton Mandeville*, to the parish of *Writtle*, in the said county.

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Cap. 70. For enlarging the term of an act of the fifth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the turnpike road at Wrotham Heath, in the county of Kent, to the turnpike road leading from Croydon to Godstone, in the county of Surrey.*

Cap. 71. For making, maintaining, and repairing a road, from the west end of the bridge, intended to be built at or near the ferry over the river *Trent* from *Gainsborough*, in the county of *Lincoln*, to the parish of *Saundby*, in the county of *Nottingham*, through the several parishes of *Saundby*, *Beckingham*, *Bole*, *North Wheatley*, *Hayton*, and *Clareborough*, to *East Retford*, all situate in the said county of *Nottingham*; with a side branch from the boundary gate, between the said parishes of *Beckingham* and *Saundby*, through the said parish of *Beckingham*, and the parish of *Gringley on the Hill*, in the same county, to the town of *Gringley on the Hill* aforesaid.

Cap. 72. For continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers, of an act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the turnpike road on Huilt Green, in the county of Sussex, through Etchingham and Burwash, to the extent of the said parish of Burwash, in the said county.*

Cap. 73. For continuing the term of three acts, of the thirteenth year of King *George the First*, the twenty-first year of his late Majesty, and the twelfth year of his present Majesty, so far as the same relate to the roads from *Birmingham*, through *Wednesbury*, to *High Bullen*, and to *Great Bridge*, and from thence to *The Port Way*, at the end of *Darlaston Lane*, next to *Bilston*, and to *Nether Trundle*, near *Dudley*, in the counties of *Warwick*, *Worcester*, and *Stafford*; and for making and keeping in repair a road from *Trouse Lane*, in the parish of *Wednesbury*, to *Darlaston*, in the county of *Stafford*.

Cap. 74. To enlarge the term and powers of an act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the roads from Keyberry Bridge to the passage at Shalldon, and from the said bridge to the pier or harbour of Torkey, in the county of Devon.*

Cap. 75. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty King *George the Third*, intituled, *An act for repairing and widening several roads in the county of Brecon*; and for amending certain other roads in the said county.

Cap. 76. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the town of *Nottingham* to the town of *Mansfield*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

Cap. 77. For continuing and amending an act of the twenty-eighth year of his late Majesty, so far as the same relates to the roads from *The Hand and Post* at the top of *Burford Lane*, in the county of *Gloucester*, to *Stow on the Wold*, and from thence to *Paddle Brook*; and from *The Cross Hands* on *Salford Hill*, in the county

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county of *Oxford*, to *The Hand and Post* in the parish of *Willington*, in the county of *Gloucester*.

Cap. 78. For enlarging the term and powers of an act of the first year of his present Majesty, *for repairing the roads from the city of Gloucester to the top of Birdlip Hill, and from the foot of the said hill to the top of Crickley Hill.*

Cap. 79. To enlarge the term and powers of an act, made in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing the road from the burgh of Lauder, in the shire of Berwick, to and through Kelso, in the shire of Roxburgh, to The Marchburn.*

Cap. 80. For continuing the term, and varying the powers of an act of the second year of his present Majesty, *for repairing the roads from Kipping's Cross, in the county of Kent, to Lamberhurst Pound and Pullen's Hill, in the said county, and to Flimwell Vent, in the county of Suffex; and also for repairing the road from the turnpike gate at Lamberhurst Pound aforesaid, through East Lane, and by Hope Mill, to the turnpike road at Clay Hill, in the parish of Goudhurst, in the county of Kent.*

Cap. 81. For continuing the term, and varying the powers, of an act of the eighth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing, widening, turning, and altering the road leading from Reading in the county of Berks, through Henley, in the county of Oxford, and Great Marlow, Chipping Wycombe, Agmondesham, and Cheynes, in the county of Bucks, and Rickmanfworth, Watford, and Saint Albans, to Hatfield, in the county of Hertford; and also the road leading out of the said road at Marlow, over Great Marlow Bridge, through Iysham, to or near the Thirty Mile Stone, in the turnpike road leading from Maidenhead to Reading.*

Cap. 82. For continuing and amending three acts, of the thirteenth year of King George the First, the twenty-first year of his late Majesty, and the twelfth year of his present Majesty, so far as the same relate to the roads from a place called *The Nether Trindle*, near *Dudley*, to *Kinghsinford*, and to the further end of *Brittle Lane*, within the counties of *Stafford* and *Worcester*; and for making and keeping in repair a road from or near to *The Nether Trindle* aforesaid, to *Tipton Green*, in the said counties.

Cap. 83. To continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of several acts, made in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as relates to the road leading from *Glasgow* to *Redburn Bridge*; and for altering the course of the road from *Glasgow* to *Redburn Bridge*; and for repairing the road from *Redburn Bridge* to *Bonny Water*, and from thence to or near *Loanhead*, in the county of *Stirling*, there to join the turnpike road leading from *Falkirk* to *Kilfyth*.

Cap. 84. For enlarging the term and powers of an act made in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for amending the road from the Pinfold in Balby, in the county of York, to Worktop, in the county of Nottingham.*

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Cap. 85. For continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act, passed in the twenty-ninth year of his late Majesty, *for repairing the roads from Shrewsbury to Preston Brockhurst, to Shawbury, and to Shreyhill, in the county of Salop; and for repairing several other roads in the said county.*

Cap. 86. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from Beverley, by Moiscroft, to Kendal House, and from Moiscroft to Bainton Balk, in the county of York.*

Cap. 87. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, made in the sixth year of the reign of his present maj:ty King George the Third, *for repairing and widening the road from Ashborne to Sudbury, and from Sudbury to Yoxall Bridge, and from the turnpike road upon Hatton Moor, to Tutbury, in the counties of Derby and Stafford.*

Cap. 88. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present majesty King George the Third, *for repairing and widening the road from High Bridges, in the county of Stafford, to Uttoxeter, and from Spath to Hanging Bridge, and from Tewnall's Lane to Yoxall Bridge, in the said county, so far as the same relates to the two districts of road therein described.*

Cap. 89. For repairing and widening the road leading from the borough of *Berwick upon Tweed* by *Ayten Bridge*, and the new bridge over the pees or pails of *Cockburnspath*, to *Dunglass Bridge*, and also the roads leading from *Bullie Causeway* and *Preston Bridge*, to join the said road at or near *Cockburnspath Tower*, in the county of *Berwick*.

Cap. 90. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from Muckley Corner to Wallall and Wednesbury, and to Leigh Brook and Ocker Hill, and several other roads in the county of Stafford, so far as the same relates to the two first districts of roads therein comprized.*

Cap. 91. For continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers, of an act of the sixth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road leading from High Bulien in Wednesbury, to the further end of Darlaston Lane, next The Portway, and from thence through Bilton, to the further end of Gibbet Lane, and several other roads leading to and from Bilton, in the county of Stafford.*

Cap. 92. For enlarging the term and powers of two acts, passed in the twelfth and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, *for repairing the road between Stamford and Grancham, in the county of Lincoln.*

Cap. 93. For amending and widening the roads from the city of *Chester* to the *Woodside Ferry*, in the township of *Birkenhead*, in the county of *Chester*; and from the said city to the assembly house in *Parkgate*, in the township of *Great Neston*, in the said county; and from *Great Neston* aforesaid, to the said *Woodside Ferry*; and from the road leading from the city of *Chester* to *Parkgate*

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Parkgate aforesaid, to the road leading from the same city to the said *Woodside Ferry*.

Cap. 94. To continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers, of an act, made in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing and amending the road from the present turnpike road, in the parish of Hursley, in the county of Southampton, through the borough of Andover, to the town of Newbury, in the county of Berks, and from Newbury to Chilton Pond, and Newtown River; and for amending and keeping in repair the road from the south end of Bartholomew Street, in the said town of Newbury, to the turnpike road at Speenhamland, in the said county of Berks.*

Cap. 95. For reviving, continuing, and enlarging, the term and powers of an act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for amending and widening the road, from a place near the village of Milford, through Haslemere, to the Portsmouth road between Lippock and Rake, in the several counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Southampton.*

P R I V A T E A C T S .

1. **A**N act for naturalizing *George Wakerbarth*.

2. An act for dividing and inclosing several open fields and stinted pastures within the township of *Grace*, in the parish of *Burnell*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

3. An act for naturalizing *Solomon Dezel*.

4. An act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste lands within the parishes of *Kessingland* and *Covehithe*, otherwise *North Holes*, in the county of *Suffolk*.

5. An act for dividing and inclosing the open common fields, common meadows, cow-commons, huchets, and pieces or parcels of waste land, or other ground, intermixed with or adjoining to the said common fields and common meadows, situate in the parish of *Goring*, in the county of *Oxford*.

6. An act for naturalizing *Daniel Graff*.

7. An act for naturalizing *Peter Everhard Camper*.

8. An act for naturalizing *George Chandler* and *Maria Chandler*.

9. An act for naturalizing *Peter John Hesch*.

10. An act for settling and securing certain parts and portions of the lands and barony of *Williamston*, the lands of *Drumdrwan*, *Lednock*, mansion house of *Lednock*, and others, lying within the county of *Perth*, to, and in favour of, *Thomas Graham* esquire, of *Balgowan*, and the same series of heirs in fee tail, and under the same conditions and limitations as are mentioned and contained in a deed of entail, made in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six; and for vesting in the aforesaid *Thomas Graham*, and his heirs and assigns, in fee simple, the lands and barony

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barony of *Blair Newton*, of *Blair Lands*, of *Pitmairthly Mawr*, and others, lying within the aforesaid county of *Perth*, and county of *Forfar*.

11. An act to dissolve the marriage of *William Fawkenier* esquire, with *Georgiana Ann Poyntz*, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

12. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, commons, waste, and other commonable lands, within the manor and parish of *Cegges*, in the county of *Oxford*.

13. An act for dividing and inclosing the open arable fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the township of *Spessforth*, in the parish of *Spessforth*, in the county of *York*.

14. An act for naturalizing *J hu Jacob Hertel*.

15. An act for discharging divers manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to sir *Edward Bayntun Rolt* baronet, and *Andrew Bayntun Rolt* esquire, from a certain limitation contained in an indenture of release, bearing date the twenty-second day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

16. An act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste lands within the parish of *West Harptree* otherwise *West Harpury*, in the county of *Somerset*.

17. An act for vesting part of the settled estates of the right honourable *George James earl Chalmersley*, in the county of *Chesler*, in the said earl *Chalmersley*, in fee simple, and for settling an estate of greater value, in the same county, in lieu thereof.

18. An act for vesting certain estates in the counties of *Bedford*, *Northampton*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and *Cambridge*, devised by the will of *Troophus Dillingham* esquire, deceased, in *Dillingham Thompson Gundon Dillingham* esquire, and his heirs, and for settling another estate, of greater value, in the county of *Norfolk*, to the same uses as the devised estates now stand limited.

19. An act for discharging certain manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the several counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, and *Berks*, part of the estate of *Oldfield Bowles* esquire, from the uses, estates, and trusts, declared concerning the same, in and by the settlement made previous to the marriage of the said *Oldfield Bowles* with *Mary* his now wife, and for settling the manor of *North Aston*, and other lands and hereditaments in the county of *Oxford*, of greater value, in lieu thereof, to the like uses.

20. An act for vesting the tythes and estate at *Orton*, in the county of *Northampton* belonging to *Jelus Hospital* in the same county, in *John Peach Hungerford* esquire, for his life, with remainders over, and for settling a rent charge out of the said estate, and other hereditaments of the said *John Peach Hungerford*, at *Orton* aforesaid, in lieu thereof.

21. An act to dissolve the marriage of the honourable *Edward Foley*

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Foley with the right honourable lady Ann Coventry, his now wife, and for other purposes.

22. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields and commonable places in the parish of *Bitteswell*, in the county of *Leicester*.

23. An act to confirm an agreement for dividing, inclosing, and exchanging the lands and other estates within the lordship of *Trowell*, in the county of *Nottingham*, and for uniting the two mediocities of the rectory of the parish church of *Trowell* aforesaid.

24. An act for dividing and inclosing certain moors, commons, or waste grounds, in the parish of *Kirkbymoorshead*, in the county of *York*.

25. An act for dividing and inclosing the several common and open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the manor and hamlet of *Barrow upon Trent*, in the parish of *Barrow upon Trent*, in the county of *Derby*.

26. An act for dividing and inclosing certain open and common fields, meadows, pastures, fens, and waste lands, within the parish of *Darrington*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

27. An act for dividing and inclosing the common fields, common pastures, common meadows, common grounds, and waste grounds, in the parishes of *Sarsden* and *Churchill*, and tything of *Lyneham*, *Merrilescourt*, and *Finescourt*, in the parish of *Shipton under Wickwood*, in the county of *Oxford*.

28. An act for naturalizing *Frederick Hippus*.

29. An act for vesting the estates in the county of *York*, and also the heir looms, devised and bequeathed by the will of the honourable and most reverend *Robert* late lord archbishop of *York*, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the monies to arise from such sales in the purchase of estates to be settled to the same uses.

30. An act for rendering valid and effectual the powers of sale and exchange inserted in the settlement made on the marriage of *Robert Salisbury* esquire, with *Katherine* his wife.

31. An act for vesting part of the estates late of *William Simpson* esquire, in the counties of *York*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the money arising by such sale in the purchase of other lands and hereditaments, to be settled, in lieu thereof, to the same uses.

32. An act for dividing and inclosing the common fields, within the township of *Lastingham*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

33. An act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the manor or reputed manor and parish of *Milwich*, in the county of *Stafford*.

34. An act for allotting, dividing, and inclosing the several moors, commons, and waste grounds, within the manor or manors, and township or townships of *Steeton* and *Eastburn*, in the parish of *Kildwick*, in the county of *York*.

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35. An act for dividing and inclosing the several open fields, common meadows, common pastures, and waste grounds, within or belonging to the hamlet of *Sawley*, in the county of *Derby*.

36. An act for dividing and inclosing the common open fields, commonable lands, and waste grounds, in the liberty of *Little Eaton*, within the manor of *Little Chester*, in the county of *Derby*.

37. An act for dividing and inclosing the several common and open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the liberties of *Melbourn* and *Kigg's Newton*, in the parish and lordship of *Melbourne*, in the county of *Derby*.

38. An act for inclosing, and leasing, or letting, certain commons or waste grounds lying within the township or constablewick of *Uttoxeter*, in the county of *Stafford*, called *The High Wood* and *The Heath*, and applying the profits thereof in aid of the poor's rate, or other taxes, or publick expences, within the said township or constablewick, and within the constablewick of the rectory of *Uttoxeter*.

39. An act for naturalizing *William Homeyer*.

40. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, lying within the parish of *Ratcliffe upon Trent*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

41. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, in the lordship or liberty of *Cropwell Butler*, and a certain intercommon field and meadow called *The Fern Field* and *Great Meadow*, lying intermixed in the said lordship and the lordship of *Cropwell Bishop*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

The END of the TABLES.

T H E

Statutes at Large,

Anno vicesimo octavo GEORGII III. Regis:

Being the FIFTH Session of the

Sixteenth Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN.

VOL. XXXVI. PART II.

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T A B L E
OF THE
S T A T U T E S
P U B L I C K and P R I V A T E,

Passed *Anno vicefimo oétavo*

GEORGE III. *Regis*:

Being the Fifth Seffion of the Sixteenth Parliament of
Great Britain.

P U B L I C K A C T S.

Cap. 1. **F**OR continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Cap. 2. For granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in *Great Britain*, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Cap. 3. For the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

Cap. 4. For charging an additional duty on spirits manufactured in *Scotland*, and imported into *England*.

Cap. 5. To continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the united states of *America*, so far as the same relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said united states.

Cap. 6. For regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in *North America*, and in the *West India* islands, and the countries belonging to the united states of *America*; and between his Majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the *West Indies*.

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Cap. 7. To amend and render more effectual an act, made in the fifteenth year of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *An act to prevent the counterfeiting of gold and silver lace, and for settling and adjusting the proportions of fine silver and silk, and for the better making of gold and silver thread.*

Cap. 8. For removing any doubt respecting the power of the commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to direct that the expence of raising, transporting, and maintaining, such troops as may be judged necessary for the security of the *British* territories and possessions in the *East Indies*, should be defrayed out of the revenues arising from the said territories and possessions; and for limiting the application of the said revenues in the manner therein mentioned.

Cap. 9. For enabling the right honourable George earl Brooke and earl of *Warwick*, to build a new bridge over the river *Avon*, in the borough of *Warwick*, and to open proper roads and ways thereto.

Cap. 10. For pulling down the church of *Saint James* at *Clerkenwell*, in the county of *Middlesex*, and for building a new church, and making a new church-yard, or cemetery, in the said parish, with convenient avenues and passages thereto.

Cap. 11. For defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for one year, beginning the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Cap. 12. For punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Cap. 13. For enlarging and varying some of the powers contained in certain acts of parliament relating to the watching, lighting, and cleansing the streets and other places within the town of *Liverpool*, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

Cap. 14. For more effectually draining and preserving certain fen lands and low grounds in the manor or township of *North Kyme*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

Cap. 15. For supplying with water the town of *South Shields*, and parts adjacent, and the shipping resorting to the said town.

Cap. 16. For repealing an act, made in the second and third years of the reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, intituled, *An act against the carrying of white ashes out of the realm.*

Cap. 17. For the better regulation of the manufacture of ounce thread.

Cap. 18. For raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Cap. 19. For raising a further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Cap. 20. For amending an act made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery; and for making further provisions for that purpose.

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Cap. 21. For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, to be raised by a lottery.

Cap. 22. To indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid; and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped; and to give further time to such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, or to pay the duties on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and for indemnifying deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time limited by law; and for giving further time for that purpose.

Cap. 23. To continue several laws, relating to the clandestine running of uncustomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the customs; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations in *America*; to the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs or excise; to the more effectually encouraging the manufactures of flax and cotton in *Great Britain*; to the allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat, and other articles, to his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*; to the permitting the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay from this kingdom to the *British* sugar colonies or plantations in the *West Indies*; to the prohibiting the exportation of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, and to prevent the seducing of artificers and workmen, employed in those manufactures, to go into parts beyond the seas; and to the preventing the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby: and to revive and continue several laws relating to the allowing a drawback of the duties on rum shipped as stores to be consumed on board merchant ships on their voyages; and to the ascertaining the strength of spirits by *Clarke's* hydrometer.

Cap. 24. To continue several laws relating to the granting a bounty on the exportation of certain species of *British* and *Irish* linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax; and to the preventing the committing of frauds by bankrupts; and for continuing and amending several laws relating to the imprisonment and transportation of offenders.

Cap. 25. To render more effectual an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for erecting certain light-houses in the northern parts of Great Britain*.

Cap. 26. For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money

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out of the consolidated fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

Cap. 27. For reducing the duties on the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the *European* dominions of the states general of the *United Provinces*, into this kingdom.

Cap. 28. To exempt certain licences, granted to stipendiary curates, from stamp duties.

Cap. 29. To enable the *East India* company to borrow a further sum of money upon bond.

Cap. 30. To enable justices of the peace to license theatrical representations occasionally, under the restrictions therein contained.

Cap. 31. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses of all such persons who have suffered in their properties, in consequence of the cession of the province of *East Florida* to the king of *Spain*.

Cap. 32. For vesting the estates of *Edward Henvill* in trustees to be sold; and for applying the money arising by the sale thereof in discharge of a debt owing by him to the crown.

Cap. 33. To repeal the duties and drawbacks of customs and excise payable on the importation and exportation of wine, (except wine the produce of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, *Rhenish*, *German*, and *Hungary* wine, *Portugal* and *Madeira* wine and wine of the produce of *Spain*, or of any of the dominions of the king of *Spain*), and for granting other duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof; to repeal the duty of excise upon foreign green glass bottles imported, and for charging an additional duty of customs in lieu thereof; for ascertaining the duty on carriages, the manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, imported directly from thence; for obviating a doubt with respect to the duties on white woollen cloths exported; and for reserving to his Majesty the hereditary and other revenues of the crown in *Scotland*.

Cap. 34. More effectually to secure the performance of quarantine, and for amending several laws relating to the revenue of customs.

Cap. 35. To enable his Majesty to make such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the inconvenience which might arise from the competition of his Majesty's subjects and those of the most Christian king, in carrying on the fishery on the coasts of the island of *Newfoundland*.

Cap. 36. For the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections.

Cap. 37. For repealing the duties on buck or deer skins undressed, buck or deer skins *Indian* half-dressed, and elk skins undressed, imported, and on hides and skins dressed in oil in this kingdom, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; for laying a duty on stuffs printed, painted, stained, or dyed in

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Great Britain; allowing deer and other skins, the produce of *Florida*, to be sold by auction free from the duty charged on such sales; for amending several laws relative to the revenue of excise; and to prevent the sale of sweets for consumption in the houses of retailers thereof, who shall not have licences to sell beer or ale.

Cap. 38. To explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, several laws now in being for preventing the exportation of live sheep, rams, and lambs, wool, woollens, mortlings, shortlings, yarn, and worsted, cruels, coverlids, waddings, and other manufactures, or pretended manufactures, made of wool slightly wrought up, or otherwise put together, so as the same may be reduced to and made use of as wool again, mattresses or beds stuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing, fullers earth, fulling clay, and tobacco-pipe clay, from this kingdom, and from the isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Al-Jerney*, *Sark*, and *Man*, into foreign parts; and for rendering more effectual an act passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, intituled, *An act for the winding of wool*.

Cap. 39. To allow the importation of rum, or other spirits, from his Majesty's colonies or plantations in the *West Indies*, into the province of *Quebec*, without payment of duty, under certain conditions and restrictions.

Cap. 40. For giving relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights and properties, during the late unhappy dissensions in *America*, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the *British* government; and for making compensation to such persons as have suffered in their properties, in consequence of the cession of the province of *East Florida* to the king of *Spain*.

Cap. 41. To enable his Majesty to grant a certain annuity to the most noble *Aubrey* duke of *Saint Albans*.

Cap. 42. For obviating a doubt in an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for settling and securing a certain annuity for the use of lady Maria Carlton, wife of sir Guy Carlton, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, and Guy Carlton, and Thomas Carlton, sons of the said sir Guy Carlton, in consideration of the eminent services performed by him to his Majesty and this country*.

Cap. 43. For obviating a doubt in an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to enable his Majesty to grant a certain annuity to Brook Watson esquire, late commissary general in North America, in consideration of his diligent and meritorious services in that office*.

Cap. 44. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in *America*, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the *British* government.

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Cap. 45. To prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of hay.

Cap. 46. For discontinuing, for a limited time, the several duties payable in *Scotland* upon low wines and spirits, and upon worts, wash, and other liquors there used in the distillation of spirits, and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof; and for better regulating the exportation of *British*-made spirits from *England* to *Scotland*, and from *Scotland* to *England*; and to continue for a limited time, an act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *to discontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption; and for granting and securing the due payment of other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the making and vending British spirits; and for discontinuing for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum and spirits imported from the West Indies.*

Cap. 47. For allowing further time for inrolment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers.

Cap. 48. For the better regulation of chimney-sweepers, and their apprentices.

Cap. 49. To enable justices of the peace to act as such, in certain cases, out of the limits of the counties in which they actually are.

Cap. 50. To amend, and continue, for a limited time, an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for further regulating the trade and business of pawnbrokers.*

Cap. 51. To explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of so much of two acts passed in the eleventh and fifteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, *for improving and completing the navigation of the rivers Thames and Isis, from the city of London to the town of Cricklade, in the county of Wilts, as relates to the navigation of the said rivers from the boundary of the jurisdiction of the city of London, near Staines, in the county of Middlesex, to the said town of Cricklade.*

Cap. 52. For the further regulation of the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in parliament.

Cap. 53. To indemnify and save harmless all persons who may have incurred penalties or forfeitures under an act, passed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, intituled, *An act to dissolve the present and prevent the future combination of coal owners, lightermen, masters of ships, and others, to advance the price of coals; in prejudice of the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom, and for the further encouragement of the coal trade; and also an act, passed in the third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for the better regulation of the coal trade; and for the better preventing of combinations in the trade of coals.*

Cap. 54. To regulate, for a limited time, the shipping and carrying slaves in *British* vessels from the coast of *Africa*.

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Cap. 55. For the better and more effectual protection of stocking frames, and the machines or engines annexed thereto, or used therewith; and for the punishment of persons destroying or injuring of such stocking frames, machines, or engines, and the framework-knitted pieces, stockings, and other articles and goods used and made in the hosiery or framework-knitted manufactory; or breaking or destroying any machinery contained in any mill or mills used or any way employed in preparing or spinning of wool or cotton for the use of the stocking frame.

Cap. 56. To repeal an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the regulating the insurances on ships, and on goods, merchandizes, or effects*; and for substituting other provisions, for the like purpose, in lieu thereof.

Cap. 57. For limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches or other carriages.

Cap. 58. For enlarging and improving the harbour of *Leith*; for making a new basin, quays, wharfs, or docks; for building warehouses; for making new roads, and widening others, leading to and from the said harbour; and for empowering the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of *Edinburgh*, to purchase lands, houses, and areas; and to borrow money for these purposes.

Cap. 59. For establishing a permanent fund for the relief and support of skippers and keelmen employed on the river *Tyne*, who by sickness, or other accidental misfortunes, or by old age, shall not be able to maintain themselves and their families; and also for the relief of the widows and children of such skippers and keelmen.

Cap. 60. To explain and amend an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George the Third*, for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the squares, streets, rows, lanes, alleys, and other publick passages and places, within the parish of *Christ Church*, in *Middlesex*; and for removing nuisances and obstructions therefrom, and preventing the like for the future; and for paving and regulating such parts of *Blick Lane* as are not within the said parish.

Cap. 61. For continuing an act, made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for enlarging the town and powers of several acts of parliament, relating to the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, and to the roads leading to the said harbour and town of Whitehaven, and for further enlarging the said harbour; and for lighting the said town, and supplying the same with water; and for regulating the carmen there; and for repealing so much of an act of the twenty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty, as relates to the road from *Caldar Bridge* to *Egremont*, and directing how the said road shall be repaired; and for repairing several other roads therein mentioned, in the said county.*

Cap. 62. For pulling down and rebuilding the parish church
of

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of *Saint Peter le Poor*, within the city of *London*, and for widening the street adjacent.

Cap. 63. For charging several estates in the counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*, settled upon the late *Charles Radcliffe*, deceased, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, in tail male, with the payment of a clear yearly rent charge of two thousand five hundred pounds, payable to the grandson of the said *Charles Radcliffe*, the right honourable *Anthony James* earl of *Newburgh*, and the heirs male of his body to be begotten.

Cap. 64. For the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the town of *Cambridge*; for removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances; and for widening the streets, lanes, and other passages within the said town.

Cap. 65. For removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, annoyances, and other nuisances, within the city of *Bristol*, and the liberties thereof; and for licensing and better regulating hackney coaches, chairs, waggons, carts, and other carriages, and the owners, drivers, and carriers thereof respectively, and porters, and other persons, within and for certain distances round the said city and liberties; and for better regulating the shipping and trade, and the rivers, wharfs, backs, and quays, and the markets within the same city and liberties; and for other purposes.

Cap. 66. For regulating buildings and party walls, within the city of *Bristol*, and the liberties thereof.

Cap. 67. For widening and rendering commodious a certain street called *Broad Street*, within the city of *Bristol*; and for enlarging the council house and guild hall of the said city, and providing publick offices thereto, and repositories for the books, papers, and records of the said city.

Cap. 68. For enabling the commissioners for putting in execution an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for paving the streets and lanes within the town and borough of *Southwark*, and certain parts adjacent, in the county of *Surrey*, and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the same, and also the courts, yards, alleys, and passages adjoining thereto, and for preventing annoyances therein, to open, widen, and better regulate the several streets, lanes, and passages within the east division in the said act described.

Cap. 69. For taking down the present court house and gaol, and erecting and building a new court house and gaol, in and for the town and county of *Inverness*; and for appropriating the sum of one thousand pounds out of the unexhausted balance, or surplus, arising from the forfeited estates in *North Britain*, towards erecting and building the same.

Cap. 70. For rebuilding the bridge over the river *Rea*, at the town of *Birmingham*, called *Deritend Bridge*, and widening the avenues thereto; and for widening and varying the course of the said river near the said bridge, and making a weir and other necessary

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cessary works to prevent the lower part of the said town from being overflowed.

Cap. 71. For dividing and inclosing the marsh called *Mall-draeth and Corfddaugau*, in the county of *Anglesey*, and for embanking the said marsh; and for making cuts, channels, and other works, for draining and preserving the same; and for allowing the free use of such cuts or channels, with boats or other vessels, upon the payment of certain rates, to be applied towards supporting the said embankments and works.

Cap. 72. For making and maintaining a navigable canal, from *Pentre Rock* near the town of *Flint*, to *Greenfield*, in the county of *Flint*.

Cap. 73. For making and maintaining a navigable canal from the canal at *Donnington Wood*, in the county of *Salop*, to or near a place called *Southall Bank*, and from thence by two several branches to communicate with the river *Severn*, one near *Coalbrook Dale*, and the other near *Madeley Wood*, in the said county, and also certain collateral cuts to join such canal.

Cap. 74. For rebuilding the parish church of *Paddington*, in the county of *Middlesex*, and for enlarging the church-yard of the said parish.

Cap. 75. For paving the footways, and cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other publick passages and places within the borough of *Hertford*, and removing and preventing obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein.

Cap. 76. For raising further sums of money for the better relief of the poor of the city and county of the city of *Exon*, and to explain and amend an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for rendering more effectual several acts of parliament for erecting hospitals and workhouses within the said city and county, for the better employing and maintaining the poor there.

Cap. 77. For rebuilding the bridge over the river *Derwent*, at or near the town and borough of *Derby*; and for improving the avenues or approaches thereto.

Cap. 78. For enlarging the terms and powers of two acts of the twelfth and nineteenth years of his present Majesty's reign made for building a temporary bridge, and completing a new stone bridge, over the river *Tyne*, between the town of *Newcastle upon Tyne* and *Gatehead*, in the county of *Durham*, and making the avenues to and the passages over the same more commodious; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances in the streets, lanes, or avenues leading to the said new stone bridge, within the town of *Gatehead*, in the county of *Durham*.

Cap. 79. To enable sir *Benjamin Hamet* knight, to lay out and build a new street, from *Fore Street* to the church of *Saint Mary Magdalen*, within the town of *Taunton*, in the county of *Somerset*.

Cap. 80. For building a bridge over the river *Trent*, at or near *Sawley Ferry*, in the counties of *Derby* and *Leicester*.

Cap. 81.

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Cap. 81. For incorporating the governors of the free grammar school of the town and parish of *Bolton in the Moors*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*, of the foundation of *Robert Lever*, late of *London*, gentleman, deceased; and for enlarging the trusts and powers of the said governors, for the benefit of the said school.

Cap. 82. For taking down and rebuilding the gaol of the castle of *Chester*, the prothonotary's office, the exchequer record rooms, and other offices and buildings adjoining or near to the said gaol, and for making proper yards and conveniencies thereto.

Cap. 83. For repairing the church of the parish of *Saint Paul Covent Garden*, in the county of *Middlesex*; for repairing and improving the gates and avenues leading to the said church; and for removing the present watch house, and providing another for the use of the said parish.

PUBLICK ACTS not printed in this COLLECTION.

Cap. 84. For continuing the term and varying the powers of an act of the sixth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening several roads leading to the town of Dartford, in the county of Kent.*

Cap. 85. For continuing the term and varying the powers of an act, of the sixth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, to the cross ways near Maiesfield Street, in the county of Suffex; and for amending the road from Florence Farm in the parish of Withyham, to Forest Row in the parish of East Grinstead, in the county of Suffex.*

Cap. 86. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from the bottom of *Whitesheet Hill*, through *Hurdcot*, to the *Wilton* turnpike road at or near *Barford*, in the county of *Wilts.*

Cap. 87. For reviving, continuing, and enlarging the term and powers of an act, made in the fifth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George the Third*, *for repairing and widening the road from the Alfreton turnpike road near a place called Little Robins, in the parish of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, through Woolley Moor, to the Nottingham turnpike road near Tanfley, in the county of Derby, and from Woolley Moor, to the Chesterfield turnpike road at Keitidge, in the said county of Derby.*

Cap. 88. For enlarging the term and powers of certain acts of parliament for repairing several roads leading into and near the city of *Worcester*, and for repairing certain other roads therein mentioned.

Cap. 89. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George the Third*, *for repairing and widening the road from the Mansfield and Chesterfield turnpike road, near the nine mile stone from Mansfield through Temple Normanton, Tupton New Inclosure, and Birkin*

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✓ Birkin Lane, in Bunting Field Nook, in the parish of Ashover, in the county of Derby.

Cap. 90. For enlarging and altering the terms and powers of two acts of parliament, made in the twentieth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, for repairing the road leading from *Catterick Bridge*, in the county of *York*; to *Yarm* in the said county; and from thence to *Stockton*, in the county of *Durham*; and from thence through *Sedgefield*, in the said county of *Durham*, to the city of *Durham*; and for reducing the said acts into one; and for the more effectually repairing and keeping in repair the said road.

Cap. 91. For continuing the term, and enlarging the powers, of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the cross or market place in the town of *Wimborne Minster* to the cross or market place in the town of *Blandford Forum*, in the county of *Dorset*.

Cap. 92. For continuing the term and altering and enlarging the powers of three acts, passed in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of the reign of his late Majesty and in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing several roads leading into the city of *Glasgow*, so far as relates to that part of the road, from the city of *Glasgow* to the town of *Dumbarton*, which leads through the county to the town of *Dumbarton*.

Cap. 93. To continue the term and powers of an act, passed in the ninth year of the reign of his present majesty King George the Third, for repairing and widening the road from *Maidstone*, through *Debtling*, to *Key Street*, in the parishes of *Borden* and *Bobbing*, in the county of *Kent*.

Cap. 94. For continuing the term, and varying some of the provisions of an act of the seventh year of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from *Marchwiel*, in the county of *Denbigh*, through *Bangor*, *Worthenbury*, and *Hanmer*, in the county of *Flint*, to a house in the possession of *Thomas Jenks*, in *Dodington*, in the parish of *Whitchurch*, in the county of *Salop*; and from *Bangor* aforesaid to *Malpas*, in the county of *Chester*; and from *Redbrook* to *Hampton*, in the said county of *Salop*.

Cap. 95. For continuing the term and powers of two acts, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road leading from the town of *Kingston upon Hull* to and through the town of *Anlaby*, and from thence to the town of *Kirk Ella*, in the county of the said town of *Kingston upon Hull*.

Cap. 96. For more effectually repairing the roads leading from *Pool*, through *Oswestry*, to *Wrexham*; from *Knockin* to *Llanrhaadr*; from *Whitehurst's* house, in the road between *Oswestry* and *Wrexham*, to *Llangollen*; and several other roads therein mentioned, in the counties of *Montgomery*, *Salop*, and *Denbigh*; and for discharging the trustees for repairing the *Bala* and *Dolgelley* roads from the care of the road between *Llangollen* and the confines

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confines of the county of *Denbigh*, and for making provision for the future repair of the said road.

Cap. 97. For continuing the term of an act, of the ninth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from Scole Bridge to the town of Bury Saint Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk*, and for amending the said act.

Cap. 98. For amending, widening, turning, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the town of *Walsall* to *Hamshead Bridge*, and the road leading from the said town to a common called *Sutton Coldfield*, and the road leading from the said town to a certain brook called *Park Brook*, which divides the parishes of *Walsall* and *Wolverhampton*, all in the county of *Stafford*.

Cap. 99. For repairing and widening the road from the *Nottingham* and *Mansfield* turnpike, in the liberty of *Blidworth*, to *The Mile Oak*, in the parish of *Kirkby in Ashfield*, in the county of *Nottingham*, and from thence through *Pinxton*, to *Carter Lane*, in the parish of *South Normanton*, and from *Pinxton* to the colliery near *Pinxton Green*, in the county of *Derby*.

Cap. 100. For repairing and widening the road from the *Leicester* and *Welford* turnpike road, in the counties of *Leicester* and *Northampton*, near *Foston Lane*, to the turnpike road leading from *Hinckley* to *Ashby de la Zouch*, in the said county of *Leicester*.

Cap. 101. For repairing, widening, turning, and altering the road from the township of *Saltney*, in the county of *Flint*, to the town of *Flint*, in the said county.

Cap. 102. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from *Merlin's Bridge* to *Pembroke Ferry*, in the county of *Pembroke*.

Cap. 103. For continuing and amending an act of the eighth year of his present Majesty, to far as the same relates to the road from the township of *Huddersfield*, in the west riding of the county of *York*, to *Woodhead*, in the county palatine of *Chester*, and from thence to a bridge over the river *Mersey*, called *Enterclough Bridge*, on the confines of the county of *Derby*.

Cap. 104. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from *Spann Smithy*, in the county of *Chester*, to *Talk*, in the county of *Stafford*.

Cap. 105. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the roads leading from *Staplebar* to *Lingen*; and from thence, by *Boresford*, to *Willey's Oak*; and from *Kingsham* to the *Kington* and *Radnor* turnpike roads near *The Rod*; and from *Lingen* aforesaid to *Walsford*, in the county of *Hereford*.

Cap. 106. For enlarging the term and powers of certain acts of parliament, so far as the same relate to the road from *Doncaster*, through *Ferrybridge*, to the south side of *Tadcaster Cross*, in the county of *York*.

Cap. 107. To enlarge the terms and powers of two acts passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the tenth year of his present Majesty's reign, *for repairing the road from Birmingham, in the county of Warwick*,

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Warwick, through Elmdon, to a lane leading by the end of Ston Bridge, in the said county.

Cap. 108. For enlarging the term and powers of certain acts of parliament, so far as the same relate to the roads from *The Red House*, near *Doncaster*, to the south end of *Wakefield Bridge*, and from *Wakefield* to *Pontefract*, and from thence to *Weeland*, in the township of *Hensfall*, and from *Pontefract* to *Wentbridge*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

Cap. 109. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from *Carmarthen* to *Lampeterpontstephen*, in the county of *Cardigan*; and from *Llandoverly*, in the county of *Carmarthen*, to *Lampeterpontstephen* aforesaid.

Cap. 110. For continuing the term and altering the powers of certain acts of parliament, so far as the same relate to repairing the road from *Rotherham* to *The Four Lane Ends* near *Wortley*, in the west riding of the county of *York*; and for discharging the trustees from the care of the road from *The Four Lane Ends* aforesaid to *Hartcliffe Hill*.

Cap. 111. For enlarging the term and powers of so much of an act, made in the ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for repealing so much of two several acts of parliament, made and passed in the seventeenth and twenty-eighth years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, as relate to the road from the end of the county of Stafford, in the post road towards the city of Chester, through Woor, in the county of Salop, to Nantwich, in the county of Chester, and from Nantwich to Tarporley, and from thence through Tarvin, in the said county of Chester, to the said city of Chester, and for more effectually repairing, widening, and supporting the same road; and also for repairing and widening the road from Northwich, in the said county of Chester, to the cross in Tarvin aforesaid, as relates to the second and third districts of road comprized in the said act of the ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty; and for including the road from Vickers Cross to the turnpike road leading from Flookersbrook Bridge to Frodsbam, in the said third district.*

Cap. 112. To enlarge the term and powers of an act, passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Second, for repairing the road from *Shrewsbury* to *Wrexham*, in the county of *Denbigh*, and from *Wrexham* to *Chester*, and also from *Broughton* to *Mold*, in the county of *Flint*, and several other roads therein mentioned; and for making and repairing a road from the said *Wrexham* and *Chester* road to the *Wrexham* and *Ruthin* road, in the said county of *Denbigh*.

Cap. 113. For enlarging the term of an act, made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from a certain place near *Bolton* in the *Moors to Leigh*, and thence to the guide post near *Golbourne Dale*, and to the south end of *Newton Bridge*, and from the said guide post to *Wnwick*, and from *Newton by Parr Stocks* to the guide post in *Parr*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*; and for making more effectual

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effectual provision for repairing and widening the said roads, except from the said guide post, near *Colbourne Dale to Warwick*.

Cap. 114. For repairing and widening the road from *Dumfries* by *Æ Bridge*, to *Moffat*, in the county of *Dumfries*.

Cap. 115. To continue the term and powers of an act made in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending and widening the road leading from *The Bell Inn*, at *Northfield*, in the county of *Worcester*, to the *Wootton turnpike*, in the great turnpike road leading from *Stratford upon Avon*, in the county of *Warwick*, to *Birmingham*, in the same county.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. AN act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the commons or waste grounds within the manor of *Riddleſden* otherwise *Morton*, or *Riddleſden with Morton*, in the parish of *Bingley*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

2. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain moors, commons, or waste lands, within the parishes of *Mear* and *Wedmore*, in the county of *Somerſet*.

3. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, certain commons, or waste lands, within the parish of *Westbury*, in the county of *Somerſet*.

4. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, certain commons or waste lands within the manor of *Bleaden*, in the county of *Somerſet*.

5. An act for enabling *Ralph Browne Wylde*, and his issue, to take the name, and bear the arms, of *Browne*, pursuant to the will of *Jane Browne*, late of *Caughley*, in the parish of *Barrow*, in the county of *Salop*, widow, deceased.

6. An act for vesting the real estate of *Thomas Reade* esquire, and *Elizabeth Reade* his daughter, situate in *Shirburn*, *Britwell*, *Sallome*, *Lewknor*, *Stokenchurch*, and *Kingſton Blount*, in the county of *Oxford*, in *Thomas* earl of *Macclesfield*, and his heirs, and for settling another real estate of the said earl, of greater value, in lieu thereof, and in exchange for the same, in manner therein mentioned.

7. An act for dividing and inclosing certain open fields or stinted pastures, lying within the parish of *Parwich*, in the county of *Derby*.

8. An act for dividing and inclosing the several common and open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the liberty of *Hinton*, and the commons and waste grounds within the liberties of *Dreinton*, *Lea*, and *Amerton*, all within the manor of *Chartley*, in the county of *Stafford*.

9. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields, meadows, and commonable grounds, in the parish or lordship of *Humberstone*, in the county of *Leicester*.

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10. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open and common fields, arable lands, pastures, woods, downs, cow downs, sheep downs, waste lands, and other open and commonable places, within the parish of *Headbourn Worthy*, in the county of *Southampton*.

11. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common pastures, common meadows, and other commonable lands and grounds, of and within the parish of *Bradwell*, in the county of *Bucks*.

12. An act for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields, meadows, heaths, commons, and waste grounds, within the manor and parish of *Wandon* otherwise *Wavendon*, in the county of *Bucks*.

13. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the several open and common arable fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the township of *Fily* otherwise *Filo*, in the east and north ridings of the county of *York*.

14. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, and commons, of and within the lordship or liberty of *Mowsley*, in the county of *Leicester*.

15. An act for dividing and inclosing the common arable fields, and other common grounds, within the manor or lordship and township of *Knapton*, in the county of the city of *York*.

16. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, and other common and waste lands, in *Fladbury*, in the county of *Worcester*.

17. An act for naturalizing *Daniel Godfrey Hintze*.

18. An act for divesting sir *Henry Clinton* and his heirs of the trusts of divers castles, honours, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the most noble *Henry duke of Devon-castle*, and for vesting the same in another trustee, upon the same trusts, and with the like powers, as are mentioned and declared in an indenture of release of the twentieth day of *May* one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or such of them as remain to be performed, or are capable of taking effect.

19. An act for vesting part of the real estate of the late *Hugh* lord viscount *Falmouth*, situate in the borough of *Tregony*, and parish of *Cuby*, in the county of *Cornwall*, in trustees, to be sold and conveyed to sir *Francis Bassett* baronet, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

20. An act to enable *Elisba Biscoe* esquire, to grant building leases of part of the estates devised by the will of his late father *Elisba Biscoe* esquire, deceased.

21. An act to enable *Charles Bowyer Adderley* esquire, and the future tenants for life of the estates devised by the will of *Bowyer Adderley* esquire, to grant building and repairing leases thereof.

22. An act for confirming and establishing an exchange agreed upon between the reverend *Philip Puleston*, doctor in divinity, vicar of the parish of *Ruabon*, in the county of *Denbigh*, and sir *Watkin Williams Winn* baronet, of certain lands and other hereditaments within the said parish.

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23. An act for sale of part of the settled estates of *William Clapham* clerk, in the counties of *Dorset* and *Wilt*, for paying certain portions charged thereon, and for other purposes.

24. An act to exchange lands and hereditaments between the trustees of a charity estate in *Hefstewood*, in the parish of *Hefst*, in the county of the town of *Kingston upon Hull*, and *Joseph Robinson* Esquire.

25. An act for vesting certain freehold estates, devised by the will of sir *George Amyand* baronet, deceased, in trustees, to sell the same, and for laying out the money arising by such sale, in the purchase of other manors, lands, or hereditaments, to be settled in lieu thereof, to the like uses.

26. An act for allowing timber to be cut upon certain estates settled by the will and a codicil of *William Gossip* Esquire, and for applying the money to arise therefrom in making repairs on the same estates, and laying out the remainder in purchases of other estates, to be settled to the same uses.

27. An act for vesting part of the settled estates of *James Temple* Esquire, in the county of *Devon*, in him and his heirs, in exchange for another estate of greater value in the same county, to be settled in lieu thereof.

28. An act to dissolve the marriage of *George Errington* Esquire, with *Harriet Ceren* his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

29. An act for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lands, and waste grounds, within the townships or parishes of *Susby* and *Bellau*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

30. An act for draining, dividing, and inclosing, the common and waste ground, called *Castlemartin Corse*, within the manor and parish of *Castlemartin*, in the county of *Pembroke*.

31. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, pastures, meadows, and other commonable lands and grounds, in the parish of *Hollaston*, in the county of *Northampton*.

32. An act for extinguishing all right of common on the several commons and waste grounds in the manor and parish of *Mangotsfield*, in the county of *Gloucester*, (except *Mangotsfield Common*, *Emerson's Green*, and *Jersey Green*), and for vesting the said commons and waste grounds in *Charles Brerke* Esquire, lord of the said manor, discharged from the said right of common, and for securing a rent charge issuing out of the same for the benefit of the poor of the said parish.

33. An act for dividing and inclosing the common arable fields, and also certain commons and waste lands, within the townships of *Kirkbymorpeth*, *Fulmar*, and *Gillamoor*, in the parish of *Kirkbymorpeth*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

34. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and waste lands, in the hamlet of *Little Farringdon*, in the parish of *Langford*, in the county of *Bucks*.

35. An act for dividing and inclosing certain commons and
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waste lands within the manor of *Stretton in the Dale*, in the county of *Salop*.

36. An act for dividing, allotting, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, open downs, common meadows, common pastures, and waste lands, within the parish of *Netherhaven* otherwise *Netheravon*, in the county of *Wils*.

37. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, heath, waste, and commonable lands, within the manors and townships of *North* and *South Raucby*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

38. An act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste lands within the parish of *Compton Martin*, in the county of *Somerset*.

39. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, common pastures, common or moor, and waste grounds, within the hamlet or liberty of *Spondon*, in the county of *Derby*.

40. An act for dividing and inclosing certain moors or commons within the township of *Bagby*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

41. An act for enabling *Charles earl Camden* to grant, in the manner therein mentioned, building leases of the prebendal lands at *Kentish Town*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

42. An act to enable the guardian of sir *Stephen Richard Glynne* baronet, an infant, and also *Francis Glynne* esquire, and likewise the guardians of the several persons who may hereafter become intitled to the estates in the county of *Flint*, comprized in the settlement made on the marriage of *John Conway Glynne* esquire, deceased, and the will of sir *John Glynne* baronet, also deceased, to grant leases of the coal and other mines within the said estates.

43. An act for dividing and inclosing a certain moor or common within the several townships of *Tafforth*, *Thruntoft*, *Little Langton*, and *Danby upon Wisk*, some or one of them, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

44. An act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the township of *Brightside*, in the manor and parish of *Sheffield*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

45. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, and also a certain common or parcel of waste ground, within the township of *Featherstone*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

46. An act for dividing and inclosing the several stinted pastures called *Old Pasture*, *New Pasture*, *Bottan*, and *Leigill Bank*, in the township of *Grassington*, in the county of *York*.

47. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing a certain common moor, or tract of waste land, called *Tynemouth Moor*. *Shire Moor*, *Billy Moor*, or *Billy Mill Moor*, within the manor of *Tynemouth* otherwise *Tynemouthshire*, otherwise *Tynemouth with Tynemouthshire*, in the county of *Northumberland*.

48. An act for dividing and inclosing the several commons or waste grounds within the several manors or lordships of *Billington* and *Wilpsbire* otherwise *Wilpsbire with Dinckley*, in the parish of

B'ackburn

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Blackburn and honour of Clitheroe, in the hundred of Blackburn and county palatine of Lancaster.

49. An act for dividing and inclosing the common fields and waste lands within the manors of *Streetmarshal, Tyrymyneeb, and Deytheur*, in the county of *Montgomery*.

50. An act for naturalizing *John Phillip Weber*.

51. An act for naturalizing *Daniel Nantes*.

52. An act for naturalizing the reverend *Lewis Guerry*.

53. An act to enable the trustees of the will of sir *Thomas Dyke Acland* baronet, to cut down and fell timber upon the estates thereby devised, and to grant leases of part of the same estates upon fines, and to invest the monies, arising therefrom, in the purchase of lands and hereditaments, to be settled to the uses of the will.

54. An act for dividing and inclosing the common marsh, common fen, and other waste grounds, in the parish of *Long Sutton* otherwise *Sutton in Holland*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

55. An act to dissolve the marriage of *Jonathan Twiss* esquire, with *Frances Dorrill* his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

THE END of the TABLE.

T H E

Statutes at Large,

Anno vicesimo nono GEORGE III. Regis:

Being the SIXTH Session of the,

Sixteenth Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN.

VOL. XXXVI. PART III.

A T A D T

To the BINDER.

**Place all the Tables in order at the beginning, and all the Indexes
in the same order at the end of the Volume.**

A
T A B L E
OF THE
S T A T U T E S
P U B L I C K and P R I V A T E

Passed *Anno vicefimo nono*

GEORGII III. *Regis:*



Being the Sixth Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of
Great Britain.

P U B L I C K A C T S.

Cap. 1. **T**O continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the united states of *America*, so far as the same relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said united states.

Cap. 2. For punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Cap. 3. For the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

Cap. 4. For more effectually carrying into execution the purposes of certain acts, of the sixteenth and twenty-third years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better relief and employment of the poor, within the hundred of *Forehoe*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

Cap. 5. For the improvement of *Manchester Square*, within the parish of *Saint Marylebone*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

Cap. 6. For granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in *Great Britain*, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Cap. 7. For enlarging the term and powers of so much of an act, made in the eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty,

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as relates to the repairing and widening several roads leading through the county of *Roxburgh*; and for better regulating the statute labour within the said county.

Cap. 8. For building a new shirehouse for the county of *Essex*.

Cap. 9. To repeal two acts, made in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of his present Majesty; *for granting to his Majesty certain duties on shops within Great Britain*.

Cap. 10. For continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Cap. 11. To enable *Mary Alsager, Margaret Alsager, and Judith Alsager*, to finish and complete a new church or chapel, in the parish of *Barthomley*, in the county of *Chester*, and to endow the same; and to establish a charity school within the said parish; and vesting the right of presentation to the said church or chapel in them, and the future lords and ladies of the manor of *Alsager*, within the said county.

Cap. 12. For paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, watching, widening, and regulating the streets, lanes, alleys, and publick passages, within the town of *Whitby*, in the county of *York*; for preventing incroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein; for regulating the carriages, cartmen, and porters there; and for making convenient approaches to the bridge over the river *Eske*, within the said town.

Cap. 13. To suspend, for a limited time, the execution of an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections*; and for indemnifying the persons required to carry the said act into execution, from the penalties they may have incurred in not executing all the provisions of the said act.

Cap. 14. For amending an act of the twenty-seventh year of his present Majesty, *for rebuilding the church of the parish of Saint Mary Wansteade, alias Wantstead, in the county of Essex*.

Cap. 15. For defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for one year, beginning the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Cap. 16. To enable his Majesty to authorise, in case of necessity, the importation of bread, flour, *Indian* corn, and live stock, from any of the territories belonging to the united states of *America*, into the province of *Quebec*, and all the countries bordering on the gulf of *Saint Lawrence*, and the islands within the said gulf, and to the coast of *Labrador*.

Cap. 17. For repairing certain roads in the county of *Perth*; and for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing the highways, bridges, and ferries, in the county of Perth*.

Cap. 18. For repealing an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections*.

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Cap. 19. For continuing an act, made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, (chap. 38.) intituled, *An act for the encouragement of the arts of designing and printing linens, cottons, calicoes, and muslins, by vesting the properties thereof in the designers, printers, and proprietors, for a limited time.*

Cap. 20. For repairing the roads in the county of *Forfar*, and for regulating the statute labour within the same.

Cap. 21. For altering the powers of an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, (chap. 35.) *for erecting piers and other works for the security and improvement of the harbour of New Shoreham, in the county of Sussex, and for keeping the same in repair.*

Cap. 22. To amend and render effectual an act of the thirty-first year of King *George the Second*, (chap. 18.) *for draining and preserving certain fen lands and low grounds in the Isle of Ely, and county of Cambridge, between the Cam, otherwise Grant, Ouse, and Mildenhall rivers, and bounded on the south-east by the hard lands of Iileham, Fordham, Soham, and Wicken; and for empowering the governor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the company of conservators of the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level, to sell certain lands within the said limits, commonly called Invested Lands; and for laying certain rates on vessels navigated upon the said rivers, towards supporting the banks thereof.*

Cap. 23. For enlarging the term and powers of several acts, passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of King *William the Third*, and in the first, fifth, and seventh years of the reign of King *George the First*, and in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, for rebuilding, repairing, and amending the piers of *Bridlington*, alias *Burlington*, in the county of *York*.

Cap. 24. For rebuilding the market house of the town of *Llanfyllin*, in the county of *Montgomery*, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and defraying the expence thereof, by sale of certain waste lands in the townships of *Glebwlech* and *Bachau*; in the said county.

Cap. 25. To incorporate certain persons therein named, and their successors, by the name and stile of *The Northumberland Fishery Society*; and to enable them, when incorporated, to subscribe a capital joint stock for more effectually supporting, conducting, and increasing such fishery.

Cap. 26. To explain and amend an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen; and for regulating their trade.*

Cap. 27. For paving, cleansing, lighting, improving, and regulating the streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, and for repairing the highways, within the parish of *Saint Clement* in the town and port of *Hastings*, in the county of *Sussex*; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, obstructions, and incroachments, within the said town and port.

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Cap. 28. For appropriating the sum of three thousand pounds, out of the unexhausted balance or surplus arising from the forfeited estates in North Britain, to be applied by the highland society of Scotland at Edinburgh to publick uses in that part of the kingdom.

Cap. 29. For providing a workhouse for the use of the parish of *Highbworth*, in the county of *Wilts*; and for appointing an additional overseer for the better government of the poor of the said parish.

Cap. 30. To amend and enlarge the powers of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for repairing the church of the parish of Saint Paul Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex; for repairing and improving the gates and avenues leading to the said church; and for removing the present watch-house, and providing another for the use of the said parish.*

Cap. 31. For rebuilding the parish church of *Saint Chad*, in the town of *Shrewsbury* and county of *Salop*; and for providing a new cemetery or burial ground, and making convenient avenues and passages to the said church and cemetery.

Cap. 32. For embanking and draining certain fens and low lands in the parishes of *Noston* and *Pottarbanworth*, in the county of *Lincoln*; and in the parish of *Bransford*, in the county of the city of *Lincoln*.

Cap. 33. For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, to be raised by a lottery.

Cap. 34. For raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Cap. 35. For raising a further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Cap. 36. For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

Cap. 37. For raising a certain sum of money by way of annuities.

Cap. 38. For opening a new street from *Fleet Street* to *Temple Street*, in the city of *London*, and also a publick passage from such new street towards *Water Lane*; and for stopping up or altering certain courts, alleys, or passages, and setting out others near to or communicating with such new street and passage.

Cap. 39. To explain, amend, and render more effectual several acts, made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for improving the navigation of the river *Loyne*, otherwise called *Lune*, and for building a quay or wharf near the town of *Lancaster*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Cap. 40. To indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and

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and for giving further time for those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid; and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped; and to give further time to such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, or to pay the duties on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and for indemnifying deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time limited by law; and for giving further time for that purpose.

Cap. 41. For raising a certain sum of money, by way of annuities, to be attended with the benefit of survivorship, in classes.

Cap. 42. For applying the sum of one thousand pounds out of the unexhausted balance or surplus arising from the forfeited estates in *North Britain*, towards completing and finishing the bridge over the *Pees or Pafs of Cockburnspath*, in the county of *Berwick*.

Cap. 43. For altering and enlarging the powers of an act, made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for deepening, cleansing, and making more commodious, the harbours of the town of Greenock; for supplying the inhabitants with fresh and wholesome water; and for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other publick places within the said town.*

Cap. 44. For paving the footways of the several streets, publick passages, and places, within the town of *Chelmsford*, and hamlet of *Moulsham*, in the parish of *Chelmsford*, in the county of *Essex*; and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the said town and hamlet; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, and incroachments therein.

Cap. 45. For amending and continuing, for a limited time, an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for discontinuing, for a limited time, the several duties payable in Scotland, upon low wines and spirits, and upon worts, wash, and other liquors there used in the distillation of spirits, and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof; and for better regulating the exportation of British-made spirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England; and to continue, for a limited time, an act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, "to discontinue for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption; and for granting and securing the due payments of other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the making and vending British spirits; and for discontinuing for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum, and spirits imported from the West Indies;" and to revive and continue the said last mentioned act.*

Cap. 46. For preventing the wilfully burning or destroying
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ships, and the wilfully and maliciously destroying any woollen, silk, linen, or cotton goods, or any implements prepared for or used in the manufacture thereof, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

Cap. 47. For providing an additional burial ground for the parish of *Saint James, Westminster*, and erecting a chapel adjoining thereto, and also a house for the residence of a clergyman to officiate in burying the dead.

Cap. 48. For constituting the church of *Saint Giles*, in the parish of *Pontefract*, in the county of *York*, the parish church; and for other purposes.

Cap. 49. For granting to his Majesty several additional rates and duties upon horses and carriages with four wheels; and for explaining and amending an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, as far as relates to certain carriages with two or three wheels therein mentioned.

Cap. 50. For granting to his Majesty several additional stamp duties on newspapers, advertisements, and on cards and dice.

Cap. 51. For granting to his Majesty several additional stamp duties on probates of wills, letters of administration, and on receipts for legacies, or for any share of a personal estate divided by force of the statute of distributions.

Cap. 52. To give further powers to the commissioners for erecting certain lighthouses in the northern parts of *Great Britain*.

Cap. 53. For further encouraging and regulating the *Newfoundland, Greenland*, and southern whale fisheries.

Cap. 54. For further continuing an act made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of flax and cotton in Great Britain*.

Cap. 55. To continue several laws therein mentioned, relative to the better encouragement of the making of sail cloth in *Great Britain*; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and for taking off several duties on merchandize exported, and reducing other duties; to the free importation of cochineal and indigo; to the prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed, written, and printed in *Great Britain*; to securing the duties upon foreign-made sail cloth, and charging foreign-made sails with a duty; to the prohibiting the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets; to the discontinuing the duties payable upon the importation of tallow, hogs lard, and grease; to the prohibiting the exportation of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, and to prevent the seducing of artificers and workmen, employed in those manufactures, to go into parts beyond the seas; and to the ascertaining the strength of spirits by *Clarke's* hydrometer.

Cap. 56. For explaining and amending an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America*,

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America, and in the West India islands, and the countries belonging to the united states of America; and between his Majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies.

Cap. 57. For further regulating the trade or business of pawn-brokers.

Cap. 58. For better regulating and ascertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain; and also for better regulating the exportation of starch, and the importation of rape seed.

Cap. 59. For allowing the like drawback on teas, exported to the islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, and to *Gibraltar*, and other places on the continent of *Europe*, and to *Africa*, as is now allowed on teas exported to *Ireland* or *America*.

Cap. 60. For granting further time for allowing the drawback upon the exportation of coffee, imported by the *East India* company, in the ship *Lord Camden*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Cap. 61. For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund; and for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

Cap. 62. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in *America*, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the *British* government.

Cap. 63. To exempt all piece goods wove in this kingdom, and which shall be sold by auction, from the duty imposed on such sales; for exempting persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors from the payment of the duties imposed on such licences, who shall leave off retailing such liquors before the expiration of the time for which such licences shall be granted; and for obliging persons who shall deal in brandy, not being retailers, rectifiers, or distillers, to take out licences for that purpose.

Cap. 64. To authorise the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners of the treasury, to appoint two of the commissioners of the customs in *England*, and one of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland*, to enquire into the annual amount of the emoluments of officers of the customs, and other persons employed in that revenue.

Cap. 65. To enable the *East India* company to raise money by further increasing their capital stock.

Cap. 66. To continue, for a limited time, and amend an act, made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act to regulate, for a limited time, the shipping and carrying slaves in British vessels from the coast of Africa*.

Cap. 67.

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Cap. 67. For the more effectual execution of the laws respecting gaols.

Cap. 68. For repealing the duties on tobacco and snuff; and for granting new duties in lieu thereof.

Cap. 69. For the better paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within the town and liberty of *Faversham*, in the county of *Kent*, and also certain places near or adjoining thereto; and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein.

Cap. 70. For dividing and inclosing the open common fen and ings in the parish of *Dunston*, in the county of *Lincoln*; and for draining and improving certain parts thereof, and also certain inclosed low lands in the said parish, and in the parish of *Metheringham* in the said county.

Cap. 71. For paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, and watching such streets and other publick places within that part of the parish of *St. Pancras*, in the county of *Middlesex*, which lies on the north and south sides of the new road, leading from *Paddington* to *Islington*, called *Sommers Town*, and is now actually leased to *Jacob Leroux* esquire, for building upon, or that may be hereafter leased for the like purpose; and for preventing nuisances and obstructions therein.

Cap. 72. For making and maintaining a navigable canal from or near the borough of *Andover*, in the county of *Southampton*, to or near *Redbridge*, in the parish of *Millbrook*, in the said county.

Cap. 73. For protecting and securing the hot baths and springs, within the city of *Bath*, from injury by incroachments and annoyances; for enlarging or rebuilding the present pump rooms there; for widening certain streets, lanes, and publick passages, and for making certain new streets and passages, to render the approaches to the said hot baths, springs, and pump rooms, more safe and commodious.

Cap. 74. For making and maintaining a navigable canal from or from near to *Cromford Bridge*, in the county of *Derby*, to join and communicate with the *Erewash* canal, at or near *Langley Bridge*; and also a collateral cut from the said intended canal at or near *Codnor Park Mill*, to or near *Pinxton Mill*, in the said county.

Cap. 75. For the better relief and employment of the poor of the parish of *Saint George Hanover Square*, within the liberty of the city of *Westminster*; for repairing the highways, regulating the headles, watch, and patrol; for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances within several of the streets and other publick passages and places within the said parish; and for other purposes relating to the said parish.

Cap. 76. For reviving certain powers granted by an act made in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act for dividing and inclosing such of the open parts of*
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the district called The Forest of Knareborough, in the county of York, as lie within the eleven constaberies thereof; and for other purposes therein mentioned; and by an act of the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, for amending the said former act, and for making the said two acts more effectual.

Cap. 77. For continuing and making more effectual the acts of parliament, for opening, cleaning, repairing, and improving the harbour of *Southwold*, in the county of *Suffolk*.

Cap. 78. For dividing, inclosing, and draining, the open fields, ings, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the townships of *West Haddelsey*, *Chapel Haddelsey*, and *East Haddelsey*, and *Temple Hurst*, in the parish of *Birkin*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

PUBLICK ACTS not printed in this COLLECTION.

Cap. 79. For making and repairing the road from the city of *Glasgow*, in the county of *Lanark*, to *Alurkirk* in the county of *Ayr*, and from thence to the confines of the said county of *Ayr*, towards *Sanquhar* in the county of *Dunbarton*; and other roads communicating therewith.

Cap. 80. To enlarge the term and powers of two acts made in the twentieth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road from *Sunderland* near the sea, to the city of *Durham*, in the county of *Durham*.

Cap. 81. For altering, raising, widening, repairing, and preserving the road leading from the town of *Bishop Wearmouth*, near *Sunderland*, in the county of *Durham*, to the town of *Norton* near *Stockton*, in the said county.

Cap. 82. To enlarge the term and powers of three acts, made in the twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening *Old Street Road* in the parishes of *Saint Luke* and *Saint Leonard Shoreditch*, in the county of *Middlesex*; and also for repairing and keeping in repair the road leading from *Worship Street* to *Crown Street*, along the east side of *Alcofields*.

Cap. 83. For enlarging the terms of three acts, made in the second, seventeenth, and twenty-eighth years of his late Majesty, for repairing the roads from *Colehill*, through the city of *Lichfield* and the town of *Stone*; to the end of the county of *Stafford*, in the road leading towards *Chester*, and several other roads in the said acts mentioned, in the counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*, and city and county of the city of *Lichfield*; and for making more effectual provision for repairing and widening the said roads, and other roads therein mentioned, in the said county of *Stafford*.

Cap. 84. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, of the ninth year of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from the turnpike road at *Golford Green*, in the parish of *Cranbrooke*,

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Cranbrooke, to the turnpike road in the parish of Sandhurst, and from The Green near Benenden Church, to the Bull Inn, at Roveden Cross, in the county of Kent.

Cap. 85. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, of the seventh year of his present Majesty, *for repairing, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the high road between Bromley and Farnborough, in the county of Kent, to Beggar's Bush, in the turnpike road leading from Tunbridge Wells, to Maresfield, in the county of Sussex.*

Cap. 86. For repairing and widening the road from the town of *Wakefield* to the town of *Abberford*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

Cap. 87. For repairing and widening the road from *Gratney*, by *Annan*, *Dumfries*, and *Sanquhar*, in the county of *Dumfries*, to the confines of the county of *Ayr*, and the road from *Corsemerget* to *Wanlockhead*, in the said county of *Dumfries*.

Cap. 88. For continuing and rendering more effectual several acts for repairing the road from *Flitfordbridge Hill* to the town of *Basingstoke*, and also the road from *Flitfordbridge Hill* aforesaid to the town of *Odiham*, in the county of *Southampton*, and for extending the limits of the said last mentioned road, from the present termination thereof in the said town of *Odiham*, to the road leading from thence, through the said town, to the great western road at *Bartley Heath*, in the said county.

Cap. 89. For repairing and widening the road from *Odiham*, in the county of *Southampton*, to *Farnham*, in the county of *Surrey*.

Cap. 90. To enlarge the term and powers of an act, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from Stokenchurch, in the county of Oxford, to Wheatley Bridge, and from the said bridge to Enslow Bridge, and from Wheatley Bridge to the mileway leading towards Magdalen Bridge, and from the mileway leading from Saint Giles's church, near the city of Oxford, by Pegbroke, to New Woodstock, in the said county; and for making, amending, compleating, and keeping in repair, a road from the bottom of Cheyne Lane, up Headington Hill, to join the present Enslow branch of road, in the parish of Helton, in the said county of Oxford, to be used instead of the present road up Cheyne Lane and Shrewer Hill, to the west end of the town of Wheatley, and for amending and widening the road from the west end of the said town to the said Enslow branch of road.*

Cap. 91. For enlarging the term and powers of an act of the ninth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from the end of the county of Stafford, in the post road towards the city of Chester, through Wood, in the county of Salop, to Nantwich, in the county of Chester, and from Nantwich to Tarporley, and from thence through Tarvin, in the said county of Chester, to the said city of Chester, together with a certain other road*

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road therein mentioned, so far as relates to the first district of the said roads.

Cap. 92. For enlarging the term and powers of several acts, made in the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and thirtieth years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, so far as relates to certain roads leading through the counties of *Lanark* and *Renfrew*.

Cap. 93. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from *Congleton* to *Colley Bridge*, and from the said bridge to *Smithy Green*, in the parish of *Prestbury*, in the county of *Chester*; and for setting out and making new roads from *Smithy Green* aforesaid, to join a branch from the *Leek* turnpike road at *Thatchmarch Bottom*, in the parish of *Hartington*, in the county of *Derby*, and from the first mentioned road to the *Havannah Mills*.

Cap. 94. For enlarging the term and powers of an act of the tenth year of his present Majesty, for repairing the road from the Bridge on The Old River at Barton, to Brandon bridge, in the county of *Suffolk*.

Cap. 95. For more effectually amending, and keeping in repair, several roads leading from the late market house in *Stour-bridge*, in the county of *Worcester*; and for repealing certain acts of parliament, so far as relates to the said roads, and for amending the road from *Coalbourne Brook*, through *Wollaston* to *Churchill Field Corner*, in the counties of *Worcester* and *Stafford*.

Cap. 96. For more effectually repairing the roads from the *Stones End*, in the parish of *Saint Leonard Shoreditch*, to the furthestmost part of the northern road, in the parish of *Enfield*; and from the place where the watch-house in *Edmonton* formerly stood, to the market place in *Enfield*, in the county of *Middlesex*; and for lighting, watching, and watering part thereof; and for repealing certain acts of parliament relating to the said roads; and for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from *Newington Green* to *Busb Hill*, in the parish of *Edmonton*, in the said county.

Cap. 97. For enlarging the term of, and amending, an act of the seventh year of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from *Shaddon Gate*, near *Carlisle*, to the present turnpike road at *Mulafide*, and from a place in the said turnpike road, between *Binley Mires* and *North Raw Gate*, to join the turnpike road at *Skillbeck*, in the county of *Cumberland*.

Cap. 98. For continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers, of two acts, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty, and the second year of the reign of his present majesty King George the Third, so far as the same relate to repairing the road from *Doncaster*, through the parish of *Peniston*, in the county of *York*, to *Salter's Brook*, in the county of *Chester*.

Cap. 99. For enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from *Tarporley*, in the county
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palatine of Chester, to Acton Bridge, near Weaverham, in the same county.

Cap. 100. For continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from the brick kilns on East Malling Heath to the turnpike road on Penbury Green, and from Brand Bridges to the Four Wents, near Matfield Green, in the county of Kent.*

Cap. 101. To enlarge the term and powers of an act of the eighth year of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from Buckland Dinham, to the end of the parish of Timsbury; and also the road from Midfomer Norton, to the end of the parish of Norton Saint Phillips; and also the road from Tucker's Grave, to the road leading from Wellow to a place known by the name of The Red Post in the county of Somerset; and for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from Kilmerston, in the said county, to join the road from Buckland Dinham aforesaid, in the street of Radstock, in the said county.*

Cap. 102. For amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the cross hands in *Teddington Field*, in the parish of *Overbury*, in the county of *Worcester*, to the *London* turnpike road, between *Eversham* and *Pershore*, in the said county.

Cap. 103. For continuing the term, and varying the powers, of certain acts of parliament, of the first, seventeenth, and thirtieth years of his late Majesty, *for repairing several roads leading from the borough of Evesham, and several other roads in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.*

Cap. 104. For more effectually repairing several roads leading from *Ledbury*, in the county of *Hereford*, and the road through the parish of *Bromsberrow* in the county of *Gloucester*, and *Corse Lawn*, till it joins the road from *Gloucester* to *Worcester*.

Cap. 105. For enlarging the terms and powers of several acts of the twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth years of his late Majesty's reign, and of the fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, for repairing the high roads in the county of *Edinburgh*, and for making the same more effectual.

Cap. 106. For enlarging the term and powers of an act of the seventh year of his present Majesty, *for repairing and widening the road from the turnpike road at Hatton, near the borough of Warwick, through King's Norton, in the county of Worcester; and to the upper end of Gannow Green, in the parish of Bromsgrove, and to the Bell Inn, in the parish of Bell Broughton, in the said county of Worcester; so far as relates to the road between the said turnpike road at Hatton and Hockley Heath, in the county of Warwick.*

Cap. 107. For amending, widening, turning, varying, altering, and keeping in repair, the road from a certain dwelling-house in *Bury*, now or late in the occupation of *William Walker*, gentleman, to *Hassington*, and from thence to the east end of *Salferd Bridge*, in *Blackburn*; and also the road from *Hassington* aforesaid

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aforesaid to the east end of *Cackbut Bridge*, in the town of *Wballey*; and also the road from *Hassingden* aforesaid, through *New Church* and *Bacup*, to *Tadmarden*; and for making a road from the said road between *Bury* and *Hassingden*, in the township of *Walmerley*, to the river *Irwell*, and for building a bridge over the said river, all in the county palatine of *Lancaster*.

Cap. 108. For enlarging the term and powers of three acts, passed in the third and twenty-second years of his late majesty King George the Second, and in the ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the several roads leading into the city of *Hereford*; and for amending the roads to *Llancloudy Hill* and *Langua Bridge*, and also for making and keeping in repair the roads from the said city of *Hereford* to *Hoarwithy Passage*, through the several townships or places therein mentioned.

Cap. 109. For continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of so much of an act, passed in the eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to amending and widening the road from the city of *York* to the top of *Oswaldkirk Bank*, and for discharging the trustees from the care of the road, from the said road in *Sutton Field*, through *Craike*, towards *Ouslan*, to the extent of the lordship of *Craike*, in the county of *York*.

Cap. 110. For repairing and widening the road from *Rochdale Lane-End*, in the village of *Heywood*, in the parish of *Bury*, to a place called *The Land's End*, in the parish of *Prestwich*, in the county of palatine of *Lancaster*.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. AN act for dividing and inclosing certain ings or meadow ground, called *Bradley Ings*, and two moors or commons called *Upper Bradley Common* and *Lower Bradley Common*, within the manor of *Bradley*, in the parish of *Kildwick*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

2. An act to enable *Ralph Willis* esquire, (lately called *Ralph Earle*) and the heirs male of his body, to take the surname, and bear the arms of *Willis* only, pursuant to the will of *Daniel Willis* esquire, deceased.

3. An act for naturalizing *Nathaniel Wendt*.

4. An act for naturalizing *John Gotthieb Klopfer*, *John William Vogel*, and *Henry Siffken*.

5. An act for the naturalization of *Jacob Siordet* and *James Lewis Siordet*.

6. An act for the naturalization of *Lewis Pourtales*.

7. An act to dissolve the marriage of *Henry Fortick Sheridan* esquire, with *Lydia Fergusone*, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

8. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, downs, commons,

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commons, and commonable lands, in the manor and parish of *Leicester Swell*, in the county of *Gloucester*.

9. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields and commons downs, common pastures, common meadows, common marshes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Broughton*, in the county of *Southampton*.

10. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, and several other lands and grounds, in the parish of *Thrustington*, otherwise *Thrustanton*, otherwise *Trussington*, in the county of *Leicester*.

11. An act for naturalizing *Frederick Samuel Secretan*, otherwise called *Samuel Frederick Secretan*.

12. An act for vesting the settled estates of *William Hallett* esquire, to exchange or sell the same, and for laying out the money arising by the sale in the purchase of other messuages, lands, and hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses.

13. An act for vesting certain estates devised by the will of sir *John Philipps* baronet, deceased, in trustees, to be sold, and for investing the money arising from the sale thereof in the purchase of other lands, to be settled to the uses devised by the said will of the estates to be vested in trustees to be sold.

14. An act for dividing and inclosing a certain common called *Wiswell Moor*, in the township of *Wiswell*, and parish of *Whalley*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*.

15. An act for dividing and inclosing the several open fields, arable and meadow grounds, and lammas lands and commons, moors, and waste lands, within the manors of *Stanwell* and *Hammonds*, otherwise *Shipcot*, and in the parish of *Stanwell*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

16. An act for dividing and allotting the open and common fields, and other commonable lands and grounds, in *Putton*, alias *Pudington*, in the village or tything of *Easton*, in the parish of *Chickerill*, alias *West Chickerill*, in the county of *Dorset*.

17. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the common fields and waste lands within the manors of *Mecken Iscoed* and *Plas y Dinas*, in the county of *Montgomery*.

18. An act for dividing, allotting, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, open downs, and other commonable lands, within the parishes of *Urchfont* and *Beechingstoke*, in the county of *Wilt*.

19. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, commonable places, and waste lands, in the lordship or liberties of *Graby*, in the parish of *Ratby* and county of *Leicester*.

20. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and waste grounds, in the parish of *Whetton*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

21. An act for dividing and inclosing certain stinted pastures within the township of *Lanchiffe*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

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22. An act to enable *Charles Watkin John Buckworth* esquire, and the heirs male of his body, to take and use the surname, and bear the arms of *Shakerley*, pursuant to the will of *Peter Shakerley* esquire, deceased.

23. An act for naturalizing *Anna Elizabeth Jackson*.

24. An act for naturalizing *Anthony Demetz*.

25. An act for establishing, confirming, and carrying into execution certain articles of agreement between the reverend *John Lovett*, vicar of the parish of *Burley on the Hill*, in the county of *Rutland*, and the right honourable *George* earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, and thereby settling all disputes and differences which have arisen in consequence of a claim of tythes made by the said vicar.

26. An act for allowing timber to be cut upon certain estates settled by the will of general *Philip Honeywood*, and for applying the money to arise therefrom in paying off a mortgage now due and owing on the same estates, and laying out the remainder in purchases of other estates to be settled to the same uses.

27. An act for vesting certain parts of the settled estates of *Bazil Fitzherbert* esquire, in trustees, to be sold, and for applying the money arising from the sale thereof in discharge of the incumbrances affecting the same, and for laying out the residue in the purchase of other lands, to be settled to the uses of the parts of the settled estates remaining unsold.

28. An act to enable *Richard Moland* esquire, natural guardian of his infant daughters *Elizabeth Moland*, *Ann Maria Moland*, *Latitia Martha Moland*, and *Margaret Lucy Moland*, and, in case of his death, the future guardian or guardians of his said daughters, during their minorities, to grant building leases of one undivided moiety of certain lands, in the parishes of *Birmingham*, and *Aston* near *Birmingham*, in the county of *Warwick*, and to lay out convenient streets, ways, and passages, to the buildings to be erected thereon.

29. An act for vesting divers undivided parts of certain estates in *Staffordshire*, the settled property of the reverend *Thomas Slaney* and *Mary* his wife, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the purchase money in entire estates, to be settled to the same uses.

30. An act for vesting the estate late of sir *Thomas Pym Hales*, baronet, deceased, in the county of *Kent*, in trustees, to be sold and disposed of for the payment of certain incumbrances affecting the same; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

31. An act for vesting part of the estates devised by the will of *John* earl *Tyning* in *London*, *Middlesex*, and *Essex*, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the money thence arising in other estates, to be settled in lieu thereof to the same uses.

32. An act for effectuating the sale of certain estates late of *John Foster*, deceased.

33. An act for vesting part of the settled estates of *William Northey* esquire, in the county of *Wilt*, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the purchase money in other estates, to be settled to the same uses.

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34. An act for effectuating the sale of the freehold estate of *Nathaniel Elph* of June, and *Harriet Elph*, his wife, an infant, at *Birmingham*, in the county of *Essex*.

35. An act for carrying into execution an agreement for sale of the freehold and hereditaments in and near *Golden Lane*, *London*, lately belonging to *Joseph Dukent* esquire, deceased, and for applying two-thirds of the money, agreed to be paid for the purchase of the freehold part of the said freehold and hereditaments, in the purchase of freehold hereditaments, to be settled in manner in the said act mentioned; and for such other purposes as in the said act mentioned.

36. An act to enable the tenants for life, and other persons in possession, or intitled to the rents of the estates comprized in certain indentures of settlement, one made pursuant to articles entered into upon the marriage of *Benjamin Parker*, of *Birmingham*, in the county of *Warwick*, gentleman, with *Ann* his wife, and the others made pursuant to articles entered into upon the marriage of *John Robbins*, of *Birmingham* aforesaid, gentleman, with *Mary* his wife, to grant leases; and for other purposes.

37. An act to enable the reverend *William Lloyd* to complete his contract with *Jacob Besmiquet* esquire, for sale of part of his settled estates, and vesting the remaining part of the same estates in trustees for sale.

38. An act to enable Sir *John Ingley* baronet, to charge his settled estates in the county of *York* in the manner therein mentioned.

39. An act for vesting certain parts of the real estates late of *Thomas Burt*, of the town and county of the town of *Kingston upon Hull*, merchant, deceased, in trustees, to sell and convey the same, and for laying out the money arising by such sale in the manner, and upon the trusts, therein mentioned.

40. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open and common fields, common downs, waste lands, and other commonable places, within the several tythings of *Oltham*, *Northwell*, *Ilford*, *Essex*, and *Stapely*, in the parish of *Oltham*, in the county of *Northampton*.

41. An act for dividing and inclosing the open arable fields, meadows, pastures, and waste grounds, in the township of *Coventry*, in the parish of *St. Martin*, in the county of *Warwick*.

42. An act for dividing and allotting the open and common fields, and other commonable lands and grounds, in the parishes of *Barwick* *St. James* and *Esberton* *Anger*, in the county of *Warwick*.

43. An act for embanking the common salt marsh within the township of *Walsby*, in the county of *Northampton*, and for dividing and allotting the same, and several other commons within the said township.

44. An act for dividing and inclosing the heaths, fen grounds, commons, and waste lands, within the parish of *Banham*, in the county of *Northampton*.

45. An

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45. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and waste lands, in the parish of *Normanby next Spittal*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

46. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, and commons, of and within the parish of *South Kilworth*, in the county of *Leicester*.

47. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open common fields, common meadows, common pastures, waste lands, and commonable places, within the hamlets of *Bourton* and *Watchfield*, in the parish of *Strivenham*, in the county of *Berks*.

48. An act to enable *Arthur Annesley Roberts* esquire, and the heirs of his body, to take, use, and bear, the surname and arms of *Powell*, pursuant to the will of *John Powell* esquire, deceased.

49. An act for naturalizing *Henry Nantes*.

50. An act for naturalizing *Christopher Gemsa*.

51. An act for vesting divers manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments, in the counties of *Stafford* and *Salop* late the estate of *Elizabeth Parson*, deceased, wife of *John Parson* esquire, in trustees, to be sold, for the purposes therein mentioned.

52. An act to dissolve the marriage of *William John Town* esquire, with *Henrietta Melynce* his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

53. An act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the manor or township of *Bramley*, in the parish of *Leeds* and county of *York*.

54. An act for dividing and inclosing the common and open fields, meadows, pastures, and common or moor, within the liberties of *Marsdon upon Dove*, *Hutton*, *Hoon*, and *Horn Hay* in the parish of *Marsdon upon Dove*, in the county of *Derby*.

55. An act for dividing and inclosing several open fields and stinted pastures within the township of *Thorp*, in the parish of *Burnsall*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

56. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the hamlet and liberties of *Sydney Farm*, in the parish of *Satcliffe*, in the county of *Oxford*.

57. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, meadows, forest, commons, and waste land, within the parish of *Arncliffe*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

58. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, all the open fields, meadows, commons, and waste lands, in the lordship or liberties of *Osmaston next Derby*, in the county of *Derby*, except only a certain meadow there, called *The Moor Meadow*, and a certain commonable place, called *Sinfin Mead*.

59. An act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, stinted pasture, and other commonable lands, within the parish of *Cold Killy*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

60. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the several open common fields, meadows, common pastures, and other common-

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commonable lands and grounds within the manor and parish of *Denton*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

61. An act for dividing and inclosing the open or common fields, meadows, pastures, and waste grounds, within the manor or lordship of *Hermington*, in the parish of *Lackington*, and county of *Leicester*.

62. An act for naturalizing *John Henry Fock*, called *Baron de Rebeck*.

63. An act for naturalizing *Peter Lecornu*.

64. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the several parcels of common fen, and other commonable lands and waste grounds, within or belonging to the parish of *Wyberton*, in the parts of *Holland*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

65. An act for dividing and including the several open and common fields, a common pasture, and several waste grounds, within the parish of *Hanston*, in the county of *Leicester*.

66. An act for naturalizing *Anthony Charles Benjamin Saladin*.

67. An act for vesting the manor of *Assted* otherwise *Great Assted*, and several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the county of *Essex*, therein mentioned, in trustees, to be sold and conveyed pursuant to an agreement for that purpose, and for investing part of the money to arise by such sale in the purchase of other lands and hereditaments, to be settled to the several uses therein mentioned or referred unto, and for other purposes therein expressed.

68. An act for naturalizing *Henry de Bons*, *Francis Bluncheon*, and *James Chauvet*.

The END of the TABLE.

THE
STATUTES at Large, &c.

Anno regni GEORGII III. Regis, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vicefimo feptimo.

AT the parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini 1784, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. And from thence continued, by several prorogations, to the twenty-third day of January, 1787; being the fourth session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain.

C A P. I.

An act to render more effectual the laws now in being for suppressing unlawful lotteries.

WHEREAS the good and wholesome laws, from time to time made and provided for the suppression of unlawful lotteries, and against adventuring in lotteries established by acts of parliament, in Great Britain or Ireland, by unlawful sales of chances of tickets, and by insuring for or against the drawing of such tickets, have not been found effectual for the purposes intended thereby: and whereas, in and by an act of parliament, made and passed in the eighth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the First, intituled, An 8 Geo. 1. c. 2. act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raise money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two; and for transferring the deficiencies of a late malt act to the land tax for the

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said year; and for giving time for inserting the money given with apprentices in their indentures; and touching lost bills, tickets, or orders; and for exchanging the tickets in the exchequer for certificates; and for suppressing lotteries denominated sales, and other private lotteries; and for enlarging the time for the accountant general of the bank of England to return duplicates of annuities into the exchequer; it is, amongst other things, enacted, That all and every person or persons who, after the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, shall make, print, advertize, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, advertized, or published, proposals or schemes for advancing small sums of money, by several persons, amounting in the whole to large sums, to be divided among them by the chances of the prizes in some publick lottery or lotteries established or allowed by act of parliament; or shall deliver out, or cause or procure to be delivered out, tickets to the persons advancing such sums, to intitle them to a share of the money so advanced, according to such proposals or schemes; or shall make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, any proposal or scheme of the like kind or nature, under any denomination, name, or title whatever, and shall be thereof convicted, upon the oath or oaths of one or more credible witness or witnesses, by two or more justices of the peace of the county, division, or liberty, where such offence shall be committed, or the offender shall be found, shall, for such offence, over and above any former penalties inflicted by any former act or acts of parliament, made against any private or unlawful lotteries, forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds: and whereas, in and by two other acts of parliament, the one thereof made and passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for the more effectual preventing of excessive and deceitful gaming; and the other thereof made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for licensing lottery office keepers, and 22 Geo. 3. c. 47. recited; regulating the sale of lottery tickets; many good and wholesome provisions are enacted, which require to be maintained and carried more effectually into execution: and whereas great difficulties have arisen upon the methods of conviction of offenders against the said recited acts, before justice of the peace, and many evasions of the said recited acts are daily put in practice: for remedy whereof, may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every the said recited acts, and every article and thing in them contained, touching and concerning lotteries, and not by this act altered or repealed, or other provision made in lieu thereof, shall be duly put in execution, according to the tenor of the said recited acts, and under the penalties therein contained, to be raised, levied, and disposed of, as in and by this act is directed.

and the powers therein given to continue in force, except such as are hereby altered.

After the passing of this

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the day on which this act shall receive his Majesty's

Majeſty's royal aſſent, no pecuniary penalty or penalties, which ſhall be incurred by any perſon or perſons offending againſt ſuch parts of the ſaid acts, or any of them, as touch and concern lotteries, ſhall be recovered or recoverable before any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, but ſhall and may be ſued for by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, at any time within ſix calendar months next after ſuch offence ſhall be committed, and recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, ſuit, or information, in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at *Weſtmiſter*; in which no eſſoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance ſhall be allowed; and one moiety of the ſaid reſpective penalties, when recovered, ſhall, in every ſuch caſe, go and be applied to the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety, with full coſts of ſuit, to the perſon or perſons who ſhall ſue or proſecute for the ſame reſpectively; and upon every ſuch action, bill, plaint, ſuit, or information, a *Capias*, or other writ, ſhall and may iſſue; the firſt proceſs ſpecifying therein the amount of the penalty or penalties ſued for, whereof an affidavit ſhall be firſt duly made and filed; and the defendant or defendants ſhall, in ſuch caſe, be obliged to give ſufficient bail or ſecurity, by natural born ſubjects, perſons naturalized, or denizens, to the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch *Capias*, or other writ, ſhall be directed, to appear in the court out of which ſuch proceſs ſhall be iſſued, at the day of the return of ſuch proceſs, to answer ſuch ſuit or proſecution; and ſhall likewise, at the time of ſuch appearance, give ſufficient bail or ſecurity, by ſuch perſons as aforeſaid, in the ſaid court, to answer and pay all the forfeitures and penalties incurred for ſuch offence or offences, together with the coſts of ſuit, in caſe he, ſhe, or they ſhall be convicted thereof, or to yield his, her, or their body or bodies to priſon: provided always, That the bail herein before required to be given ſhall, in no caſe, exceed the ſum of five hundred pounds.

act, penalties incurred under the recited acts may be ſued for by any perſons whomſoever within ſix months.

Application of penalties.

In every action for penalties, the defendant to give bail to answer it.

Bail not to exceed 500l.

III. *And whereas, in and by an act made and paſſed in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of his late majeſty King George the Second, intituled, An act to amend and make more effectual the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly perſons, and to houſes of correction; it is enacted, That all perſons playing or betting at any unlawful games or plays ſhall be deemed rogues and vagabonds within the true intent and meaning of ſaid act: and whereas all lotteries not eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, in Great Britain or Ireland, are declared to be common and publick nuisances: and whereas all adventuring with lottery tickets, in ſuch lotteries as are eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, other than by the actual ſale of tickets, and of ſuch ſhares thereof as are permitted by law to be ſold, is wholly prohibited by the ſaid act of the twenty ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty: and whereas it would tend greatly to ſuppreſs ſuch abuſes in the lottery now eſtabliſhed, and in all future lotteries that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed by law, if the perſon and perſons guilty of any of the offences againſt this act, or ſuch parts of the herein-before mentioned acts, or any of them, as touch and concern*

17 Geo. 2. c. 5. recited,

lotteries, might be punishable under the said act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, except in cases of insurances on tickets by persons actually possessed thereof, under the restrictions herein-after mentioned; be it therefore further enacted and extended by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the day on which this act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, all and every person and persons who shall publickly or privately open, set up, continue, or keep, by himself or herself, or by any other person or persons, any office, or other place for buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in any tickets, or any shares of tickets, in any lottery now established, or hereafter to be established, by any *British* or *Irish* act of parliament, or for registering the numbers of such tickets, without the authority of a licence duly obtained for that purpose from the commissioners for managing the duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, for the time being, in the manner in and by the said recited act of the twenty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty directed; and all and every person and persons (except as herein-after is provided), who shall, by himself, herself, or themselves, or by any other person or persons, or for his, her, or their own account, or for or on the account, or as the servant, agent, or factor, of any other person or persons, sell, or cause or procure to be sold, the chance or chances of any such ticket or tickets, or any share or shares thereof, for a day, or part of a day, or any less time than the whole time of drawing in any such lottery then to come; or insure, or cause or procure any other person or persons to insure, for or against the drawing of any such ticket or tickets; or shall receive any money or goods whatsoever, in consideration of any agreement or promise to repay any sum or sums of money, or to deliver the same, or any plate, jewels, or other goods whatsoever, if any such ticket or tickets shall prove fortunate or unfortunate, or upon any other chance or chances, event or events, contingency or contingencies, relative or applicable to the drawing of any such ticket or tickets, whether as to the time of their being drawn, or otherwise howsoever, shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds, within the true intent and meaning of the said recited act of the seventeenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and shall be punishable as such rogues and vagabonds accordingly; and all persons who shall be found offending against this act, in the manner above mentioned, shall and may be apprehended and conveyed before some justice or justices of the peace, as in and by the said recited act, in relation to the rogues and vagabonds therein described, is directed; and the justice or justices before whom such offender shall be brought, such offender not having been sued or prosecuted for the same offence, without covin or collusion, in some of his Majesty's courts of record, by such action of debt, bill, plaint, suit, or information, as aforesaid, shall and may, upon full and sufficient proof of the offence, in the manner in and by the said recited act directed, order such offender to be sent to the house of correction, there to remain

until

and extended to persons who shall deal in tickets without taking out a licence pursuant to 22 Geo. 3. or sell chances, &c.

Justice to commit offenders to the house of correction till the next quarter sessions.

until the next general or quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the county, riding, diſſion, or place, where the ſaid offence was committed; and the juſtices, at ſuch ſeſſions, ſhall enter upon the examination of the caſe, and proceed therein according to the directions of the ſaid recited act of the ſeventeenth year of his ſaid late Maſteſty; and all juſtices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, headboroughs, and other his Maſteſty's civil officers, within their reſpective jurisdictions, are hereby impowered and ſtrictly required to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the committing of any of the offences aforeſaid, by all lawful ways and means, and ſhall be, and are hereby indemnified for any thing done in execution of this act.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all other the powers, authorities, rules, directions, puniſhments, and proviſions, preſcribed and inflicted in and by the ſaid recited act of the ſeventeenth year of his ſaid late Maſteſty, for the apprehending, ſecuring, and puniſhing perſons as rogues and vagabonds within the true intent and meaning of the ſaid act, not hereby altered, ſhall be applied and carried into execution in relation to the perſons hereby declared to be rogues and vagabonds, as fully, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame powers, authorities, rules, directions, puniſhments, and proviſions, and every of them, had ſeverally and reſpectively been re-enacted in this act.

The powers of the recited act of 17 Geo 2 extended to this act

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the day on which this act ſhall receive his Maſteſty's royal aſſent, it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon, actually poſſeſſed of any whole undrawn ticket, in any lottery now eſtabliſhed, or hereafter to be eſtabliſhed by law in *Great Britain*, to make or cauſe to be made any inſurance on his or her ticket, for the indemnifying himſelf or herſelf againſt any loſs which he or ſhe may ſuſtain by adventuring in the ſaid lottery for or by reaſon of ſuch ticket, ſo as every contract or agreement for ſuch inſurance be reduced into writing, (without being ſubject to any of the duties under the management of the commiſſioners of ſtamps), before the time of ſuch ticket being drawn in the ſaid lottery; and ſo as the name of the poſſeſſor of ſuch ticket at the time of ſuch inſurance, the number thereof, the lottery to which ſuch ticket ſhall belong, and the amount of the premiums received thereon, be reſpectively inſerted and expreſſed in ſuch agreement, and ſo as every ſuch inſurance be made upon a whole ticket or whole tickets only, on condition to pay the full amount or value thereof, and not otherwiſe; any thing contained in this act, or in the ſaid act of the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, *for licenſing lottery office keepers, and regulating the ſale of lottery tickets*, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

From the paſſing of this act, the poſſeſſor of any whole ticket may inſure it, by a written agreement, for its own value.

VI. Provided always, That no ſuch inſurance ſhall be for a leſs time than ſhall then remain of the drawing of the ſaid lottery; and that every ſuch ticket ſo inſured ſhall be depoſited, by the perſon ſo inſuring the ſame, in an office eſtabliſhed, or to

When an inſurance is made, it muſt be for the whole time be remaining of

the drawing; and the ticket muſt be depoſited with the receiver-general of the ſtamp duties, or ſome perſon appointed by him to receive it. Tickets and inſurances aſſignable.

Perſons not duly licenſed making inſurances, liable to the penalties of keeping unlicenſed lottery offices.

Offenders not to be liable to prosecutions for pecuniary penalties, and alſo as vagabonds :

Nor before a juſtice for offences reſpecting lotteries already eſtabliſhed, unleſs information has been made before Feb. 3, 1787.

His Maſteſty's ſhare of penalties to be

be eſtabliſhed, by the commiſſioners for managing the duties upon ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, for the time being, for the depoſit of tickets intended to be ſold in ſhares, by virtue of an act paſſed in the twenty-ſecond year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, intitled, *An act for licenſing lottery office keepers, and regulating the ſale of lottery tickets*; and ſhall be there left with the receiver-general of his Maſteſty's ſtamp duties, or ſome perſon or perſons to be appointed by him to receive the ſame, and who is and are hereby authorized and required to receive the ſame: provided alſo, That every ſuch ticket ſo depoſited may be aſſignable, together with ſuch inſurance.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, not being duly licenſed under the ſaid act of the twenty-ſecond year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, ſhall, from and after the day on which this act ſhall receive his Maſteſty's royal aſſent, grant, ſign, or underwrite any agreement for any ſuch inſurance as aforeſaid; or ſhall take or receive any premium, or conſideration in the nature of a premium, for ſuch inſurance, every ſuch perſon or perſons, not duly licenſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſubject to the like pains, penalties, and forfeitures, as are inflicted on perſons keeping lottery offices without the authority of ſuch licence by the ſaid act of the twenty-ſecond year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, or by this act, to be levied and recovered, inflicted, applied, and carried into execution, as in and by this act is directed, and according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be liable to be proſecuted for any offence againſt this act, or ſuch parts of the herein-before mentioned acts, or any of them, as touch and concern lotteries, by both the ways by this act preſcribed; nor ſhall any perſon againſt whom any action, ſuit, or information, for the recovery of a pecuniary penalty, hath been commenced and carried on with effect, be liable to imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond under this act for the ſame offence; and that where any perſon ſhall be convicted and ſentenced to imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond under this act, ſuch perſon ſhall not be liable afterwards to be proſecuted for any pecuniary penalty for the ſame offence.

IX. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons ſhall be ſubject or liable to any proſecution before any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, for any offence againſt the herein-before mentioned acts, touching and concerning any lottery now eſtabliſhed or heretofore eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, unleſs information thereof ſhall have been made on or before the fifth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

X. And be it further enacted, That all ſuch penalties and forfeitures, and ſhares of penalties and forfeitures, and ſums of money, which ſhall belong to his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors,

cessors, and which shall be received by any officer or officers in the execution of this act, shall be paid into the hands of the receiver-general of the stamp office for the time being, who shall keep a separate and distinct account thereof, and thereout shall pay the expence the said office shall be put to in executing this act; and the said receiver-general shall pay the residue into the receipt of the exchequer at such time, and in such manner, as other penalties and forfeitures, due and payable to his Majesty, are or shall be paid or payable.

paid to the
receiver-ge-
neral of the
stamp office.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at any time or times be sued, molested, or prosecuted, for any thing by him, her, or them done or executed in pursuance of this act, or of any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, such person or persons may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his, her, or their defence; and if upon the trial a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

General issue,

Treble costs.

C A P. II.

An act to enable his Majesty to establish a court of criminal judicature on the eastern coast of New South Wales, and the parts adjacent.

WHEREAS by an act, made and passed in the twenty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the effectual transportation of felons, and other offenders; and to authorize the removal of prisoners in certain cases; and for other purposes therein mentioned; it is enacted, That, from and after the passing of that act, when any person or persons, at any sessions of oyer or terminer or gaol delivery, or at any quarter or other general session of the peace to be holden for any county, riding, division, city, town, borough, liberty, or place, within that part of Great Britain called England, or at any great session to be holden for the county palatine of Chester, or within the principality of Wales, shall be lawfully convicted of grand or petit larceny, or any other offence for which such person or persons shall be liable by the laws of this realm to be transported, it shall and may be lawful for the court before which any such person or persons shall be convicted as aforesaid, or any subsequent court holden at any place for the same county, riding, division, city, town, borough, liberty, or place, respectively, with like authority, to order and adjudge that such person or persons, so convicted as aforesaid, shall be transported beyond the seas, for any term of years not exceeding the number of years or term for which such person or persons is or are, or shall be liable by any law to be transported; and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to declare and appoint to what place or places, part or parts beyond the seas, either within his Majesty's dominions, or elsewhere out of his

24 Geo. 3.
c. 56.

his Majesty's dominions, such felons or other offenders shall be conveyed or transported; and such court as aforesaid is thereby authorized and empowered to order such offenders to be transferred to the use of any person or persons, and his or their assigns, who shall contract for the due performance of such transportation: and when his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be pleased to extend mercy to any offender or offenders who hath or have been, or shall be convicted of any crime or crimes, for which he, she, or they, is, are, or shall be by law excluded from the benefit of clergy, upon condition of transportation to any place or places, part or parts beyond the seas, either for term of life, or any number of years, and such extension of mercy shall be signified by one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, it shall be lawful for any court, having proper authority, to allow such offender or offenders the benefit of a conditional pardon, and (except in cases where such offenders shall be authorized by his Majesty to transport himself, herself, or themselves), to order the transfer of such offender or offenders to any person or persons who shall contract for the due performance of such transportation, and his or their assigns, for such and the same term of years for which any such offender or offenders shall have been ordered to be transported, or for such term of life or years as shall be specified in such condition of transportation: and whereas his Majesty, by two several orders in council, bearing date respectively on the sixth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, hath judged fit, by and with the advice of his privy council, to declare and appoint the place to which certain offenders, named in two lists to the said several orders in council annexed, should be transported, for the time or terms in their several sentences mentioned, to be the eastern coast of New South Wales, or some one or other of the islands adjacent: and whereas sir James Eyre knight, and sir Beaumont Hotham knight, two of the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer of the degree of the coiffe, according to the authority to them given by the said statute, did, on the thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, order that the said several offenders, in the said two several lists to the said several orders in council annexed, should be transported to the place, and for the time and terms aforesaid: and whereas it may be found necessary that a colony and a civil government should be established in the place to which such convicts shall be transported, under and by virtue of the said act of parliament, the said two several orders of council, and other the said above recited orders, and that a court of criminal jurisdiction should also be established within such place as aforesaid, with authority to proceed in a more summary way than is used within this realm, according to the known and established laws thereof: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That his Majesty may, by his commission under the great seal, authorize the person to be appointed governor, or the lieutenant governor in the absence of the governor, of such place, as aforesaid, to convene from time to time, as occasion may require, a court of judicature for the trial

His Majesty
may authorize
the governor
or lieutenant
governor of
New South

trial and punishment of all such outrages and misbehaviours as, if committed within this realm, would be deemed and taken, according to the laws of this realm, to be treason or misprision thereof, felony, or misdemeanor; which court shall consist of the judge advocate to be appointed in and for such place, together with six officers of his Majesty's forces by sea or land, which court shall proceed to try such offenders, by calling such offenders respectively before that court, and causing the charge against him, her, or them respectively to be read over; which charge shall always be reduced into writing, and shall be exhibited to the said court by the judge advocate; and by examining witnesses upon oath, to be administered by such court, as well for as against such offenders respectively, and afterwards adjudging, by the opinion of the major part of the persons composing such court, that the party accused is or is not (as the case shall appear to them) guilty of the charge, and by pronouncing judgement therein (as upon a conviction by verdict) of death, if the offence be capital, or of such corporal punishment, not extending to capital punishment, as to the said court shall seem meet; and in cases not capital, by pronouncing judgement of such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, as to the said court shall seem meet.

Wales to convene a court of judicature for the trial of offenders.

Who are to be members of the court, and how they are to proceed in trying offenders.

II. And be it further enacted, That the provost marshal, or other officer to be for that purpose appointed by such governor or lieutenant governor, shall cause due execution of such judgement to be had and made under and according to the warrant of such governor, or lieutenant governor in the absence of the governor, under his hand and seal, and not otherwise: provided always, That execution shall not be had or done on any capital convict or convicts, unless five persons present in such court shall concur in adjudging him, her, or them, so accused and tried as aforesaid, to be respectively guilty, until the proceedings shall have been transmitted to his Majesty, and by him approved.

Provost marshal to execute the judgement of the court.

If five members do not concur in adjudging capital offenders guilty, the execution to be stayed till the proceedings be transmitted to his Majesty and approved.

Court to be a court of record.

III. And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said court shall be a court of record, and shall have all such powers as by the laws of *England* are incident and belonging to a court of record.

C A P. III.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore. — The same as 28 Geo. 2. c. 11. and the several acts since, except the following sections.

XX. **A**ND whereas it may be for the benefit of the service for the commanding officer to have a power to exchange the billets or quarters of marines quartered in the same town or place; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commanding officer of marines, in any town or place where such marine forces are quartered, shall, and he is hereby declared to have power, from time to time, to exchange any marine or marines

Commanding officer may exchange marines in their quarters,

and the constables to billet the same accordingly.

Marines' wives, &c. not to be quartered without consent.

Penalty.

Penalty on officers and marines destroying the game.

marines quartered in such town or place for any other marine or marines quartered in the same town or place, provided the number of men do not exceed the number at that time billeted on such houses respectively, where such men shall be exchanged; and the constables, tithingmen, headboroughs, and other chief officers and magistrates of the cities, towns, and villages, or other places, where any of the said marine forces shall be quartered, are hereby required to billet such men so exchanged accordingly.

XXXI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer, military or civil, by this act authorized to quarter soldiers in any houses hereby appointed for that purpose, shall, at any time during the continuance of this act, quarter any of the wives, children, men or maid servants, of any officer or marine, in any such houses, against the consent of the owners; the party offending, if an officer of the marines, shall, upon complaint and proof thereof made to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or judge advocate, be *ipso facto* cashiered; and if a constable, tithingman, or other civil officer, he shall forfeit to the party aggrieved twenty shillings, upon complaint and proof thereof made to the next justice of the peace; to be levied, by warrant of such justice, by distress and sale of his goods, rendering the overplus to the party, after deducting reasonable charges in taking the same.

XXXII. And, for the better preservation of the game in or near such place where any officers or soldiers shall at any time be quartered, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, any officer or soldier shall, without leave of the lord of the manor, under his hand and seal, first had and obtained, take, kill, or destroy, any hare, coney, pheasant, partridge, pigeon, or any other sort of fowls, poultry, or fish, or his Majesty's game, within the kingdom of Great Britain, and upon complaint thereof shall be, upon oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, convicted before any justice or justices of the peace, who is and are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same; (that is to say), Every officer so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five pounds, to be distributed among the poor of the place where such offence shall be committed; and every officer commanding in chief upon the place, for every such offence committed by any marine under his command, shall forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, to be paid and distributed in manner aforesaid: and if, upon conviction made by the justices of the peace, and demand thereof also made by the constable or overseers of the poor, such officers shall refuse or neglect, and not within two days pay the said respective penalties, such officer so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit, and he is hereby declared to have forfeited, his commission, and his commission is hereby declared to be null and void.

A proviso in former acts in regard to Ireland left out.

XXXVII. And, in order to prevent all doubts which may arise in relation to punishing offences committed against former acts of parliament made for the regulation of the marine forces while on shore, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all crimes and offences which have been committed against any of the former acts in that behalf, shall and may, during the continuance of this present act, be enquired of, heard, tried, determined, adjudged, and punished, before and by the like courts, persons, powers, authorities, ways, means, and methods, as the like crimes and offences committed against this present act may be enquired of, heard, tried, determined, adjudged, and punished.

Offences against former acts may be enquired of and punished as under this act.

XXXVIII. Provided always, That no person shall be liable to be tried or punished for any offence committed against any of the said former acts, which shall appear to have been committed more than three years before the issuing of the commission or warrant for such trial: except only for the offence of desertion.

Provided no person be liable to be tried for offences committed three years before issuing the warrant only.

XLI. And be it further enacted, That, from the passing of this act, no marine, being arrested or confined for debt, in any prison, gaol, or other place, shall be intitled to any part of his pay from the day of such arrest or confinement, until the day of his return to the regiment or company to which he shall belong.

Marines, while confined for debt, not to receive pay.

XLII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any high constable, constable, beadle, or other officer or person whatsoever, who, by virtue or colour of this act, shall quarter or billet, or be employed in quartering or billeting, any marine officers or private men, shall neglect or refuse, for the space of two hours, to quarter or billet such officers or marines, when thereunto required, in such manner as is by this act directed, provided sufficient notice be given before the arrival of such forces; or shall receive, demand, contract, or agree for, any sum or sums of money, or any reward whatsoever, for or on account of excusing, or in order to excuse, any person or persons whatsoever from quartering or receiving into his, her, or their house or houses, any such officer or marine; or in case any victualler, or any other person liable by this act to have any officer or marine billeted or quartered on him or her, shall refuse to receive or victual any such officer or marine so quartered or billeted upon him or her, as aforesaid; or shall refuse to furnish or allow, according to the directions of this act, the several things herein-before respectively directed to be furnished or allowed to non-commission officers or marines so quartered or billeted on him or her, as aforesaid, at the rate herein-before mentioned, and shall be thereof convicted, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace of the county, city, or liberty, within which such offence shall be committed, either by his own confession, or by the oath of one or more credible witness

Penalty on constables, &c. neglecting to quarter marines;

or taking money to excuse any person from quartering; and on victuallers refusing to receive marines.

or witneffes, (which oath the faid juftice or juftices is and are hereby impowered to adminifter), every fuch high conftable, conftable, bedel, or other officer or perfon fo offending, fhall forfeit, for every fuch offence, the fum of five pounds, or any fum not exceeding five pounds nor lefs than forty fhillings, (as the faid juftice or juftices, before whom the matter fhall be heard, fhall, in his or their difcretion, think fit); to be levied by diftreff and fale of the goods of the perfon offending, by warrant under the hand and feal or hands and feals of fuch juftice or juftices before whom fuch offender fhall be convicted, or of one or more of them, to be directed to any other conftable within the county, city, or liberty, or to any of the overfeers of the poor of the parifh where the offender fhall dwell; and the faid fum of five pounds, or the faid fum not exceeding five pounds nor lefs than forty fhillings, when levied, to be paid to the overfeers of the poor of the parifh where the offence fhall be committed, or to fome one of them, for the ufe of the poor of fuch parifh.

To prevent
abufes in
quartering,
juftices may
order confta-
bles to give
an account of
the number
of officers and
private men,
and where
quartered.

XLIII. And, for the better preventing abufes in quartering or billeting the marines in purfuance of this a^{ct}, be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That it fhall and may be lawful to and for any one or more juftice or juftices of the peace, within their refpective counties, cities, or liberties, by warrant or order under his or their hand and feal, or hands and feals, at any time or times during the continuance of this a^{ct}, to require and command any high conftable, conftable, bedel, or other officer, who fhall quarter or billet any marines in purfuance of this a^{ct}, to give an account, in writing, unto the faid juftice or juftices requiring the fame, of the number of officers and private men who fhall be quartered or billeted by them, and alfo the names of the houfekeepers or perfons upon whom every fuch officer or private man fhall be quartered or billeted, together with an account of the ftreets or place where every fuch houfekeeper dwells, and of the figns (if any) belonging to their houfes; to the end it may appear to the faid juftice or juftices where fuch officers and private men are quartered or billeted, and that he or they may thereby be the better enabled to prevent or punifh all abufes in the quartering or billeting of them.

C A P. IV.

An a^{ct} for continuing and granting to his Majefty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the fervice of the year one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven. — A^{ct} 1 Geo. 3 c. 3. continued till June 24, 1788, raifed on exchequer bills, at 4l. 10s. per cent.

C A P. V.

An a^{ct} for granting an aid to his Majefty by a land tax, to be raifed in Great Britain, for the fervice of the year one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven. — 4s. in the pound.

To be raifed in Great Britain 2,037,627l. 9s. 0d. 1q. — In England and Wales 1,989,673l. 7s. 10d. 1q. and in Scotland 47,954l. 1s. 2d.

LXXII. AND be it further enacted, That the commissioners, clerks, and other officers, from time to time appointed and employed to manage the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, shall be assessed upon this act for their salaries, and other profits of their places, in *Shire Lane ward*, within the division of *Saint Clement Danes* and *Saint Mary le Strand*, in the liberty of *Westminster*, where the salaries and other profits of the said commissioners, clerks, and other officers, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, were assessed, and not elsewhere; so as the full proportion which was assessed on the said division of *Saint Clement Danes* and *Saint Mary le Strand*, in the liberty of *Westminster*, in the said year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, be again assessed thereon by virtue of this act, and so as any other division, district, parish, or place, to which the said office are or may be removed, be not charged with a greater proportion, in respect of the said salaries and profits, than it was in the said year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: provided always, That out of the sum to be assessed on the said commissioners, clerks, and other officers, of the said duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, there shall be paid to the collectors of the land tax for the division, district, parish, or place, to which the said office are or may be removed, one fourth part thereof, and also the whole of the land tax for all additional commissioners, clerks, and other additional officers of the said duties, which shall or may have been created since the twenty-fifth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, or which shall or may be hereafter created; to be applied in aid of the assessment to be laid upon the said division, district, parish, or place, by virtue of this act.

Commissioners, &c. of the stamp-office to be assessed in *Shire Lane ward*.

A certain portion of such assessment to be paid to the collectors for the district to which the said office may be removed.

LXXIII. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners, clerks, and other officers, from time to time appointed and employed in the office for victualling his Majesty's navy, shall be assessed upon this act for their salaries, and other profits of their places, in, to, or for the manor of *East Smithfield*, in the parish of *Saint Botolph without Aldgate*, within the *Tower* division, in the county of *Middlesex*, and not elsewhere; so as the full proportion which was assessed on the said manor and parish be again assessed thereon by virtue of this act, and so as any other division, district, parish, or place, to which the said office are or may be removed, be not charged with a greater proportion in respect of the said salaries and profits, or any part thereof, than it was on the twenty-fifth day of *December*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five: provided always, That out of the sums to be assessed on the said commissioners, clerks, and other officers, there shall be paid to the collectors of the land tax for the division, district, parish, or place, to which the said office are or may be removed, one fourth part of the sum or sums which may be assessed on all such commissioners, clerks, and

Commissioners, &c. of the victualling office to be assessed in the manor of *East Smithfield*.

A certain portion of such assessment to be paid to the collectors for the district to which the said

office may be removed.

and other officers of the ſaid office, as have been created or appointed between the fifteenth day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-two, and the twenty-fifth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five; and alſo the whole of the land tax for all additional commiſſioners, clerks, and other additional officers of the ſaid office, which ſhall or may have been created or appointed ſince the ſaid twenty-fifth day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, or which ſhall or may be hereafter created or appointed; to be applied in aid of the aſſeſſment to be laid upon the ſaid diſtrict, pariſh, or place, by virtue of this act.

Commiffioners of the navy office, &c. to be aſſeſſed in the wards of Broad Street and Tower.

LXXIV. And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioners, clerks, and other officers, from time to time appointed and employed to tranſact and manage the affairs and buſineſs of the navy pay office, and navy office, reſpectively, ſhall be aſſeſſed upon this act for their ſalaries, and other profits of their places, in the wards of *Broad Street* and *Tower* reſpectively, and not elſewhere; ſo as the full proportion which was aſſeſſed on the ſaid wards of *Broad Street* and *Tower* reſpectively, be continued to be aſſeſſed thereon by virtue of this act, and ſo as any other diſtrict, pariſh, or place, to which the ſaid offices, or either of them, are or may be removed, be not charged with a greater proportion in reſpect of the ſaid ſalaries and profits, or any part thereof, than it was on the twenty-fifth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five: provided always, That out of the ſums to be aſſeſſed on the ſaid commiſſioners, clerks, and other officers, employed to tranſact and manage the affairs and buſineſs of the navy pay office, and navy office aforeſaid, reſpectively, there ſhall be paid to the collectors of the land tax for the diſtrict, pariſh, or place, to which the ſaid offices, or either of them, are or may be removed, one fourth part of the ſum or ſums which may be aſſeſſed on all ſuch commiſſioners, clerks, and other officers of the ſaid offices reſpectively, as have been created or appointed between the fifteenth day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-two, and the twenty-fifth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five; and alſo the whole of the land tax for all additional commiſſioners, clerks, and other additional officers of the ſaid offices reſpectively, which ſhall or may have been created or appointed ſince the ſaid twenty-fifth day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, or which ſhall or may be hereafter created or appointed; to be applied in aid of the aſſeſſment to be laid upon the ſaid diſtrict, pariſh, or place, by virtue of this act.

A certain portion of ſuch aſſeſſments to be paid to the collectors for the diſtrict to which ſuch offices may be removed.

XCIX. And whereas doubts have ariſen as to the qualification by law required of the maſter of his Maſteſty's houſehold, the firſt clerk of the houſehold, the clerk of the kitchen, and ſeveral officers who, in virtue of their offices, have heretofore acted, or may hereafter act, as commiſſioners for putting into execution ſo much of ſeveral acts of parliament;

liament, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, as relates to the assessment on the palaces of Whitehall and Saint James, be it enacted, That no other qualification shall be required of any such officers, who shall act as commissioners by virtue of their offices or places, than the possession of such respective offices or places; and that no such officer shall be subject or liable to any penalty inflicted by any such acts, for having heretofore acted without being possessed of any other qualifications, which might have been required by any such acts respectively, than such office or place.

Qualification required of the master of the household, &c.

Her majesty the Queen not chargeable; nor his royal highness the prince of Wales, nor the dukes of Gloucester or Cumberland.

C A P. VI.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. — Number of forces 17,638, including 2,030 invalids.

C A P. VII.

An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the provisions thereof more effectual.

23 Geo. 3. c. 39. 24 Geo. 3. c. 45. Recited acts and this act continued until April 5, 1788, and no longer.

II. And whereas it is expedient that provisions or lumber (being the growth or production of the territories belonging to the United States of America) should not be imported into the islands under the dominion of his Majesty in the West Indies, from any foreign island in the West Indies, be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, during the continuance of this act, no flour, bread, rice, wheat, or grain of any sort, and no staves, heading, shingles, or lumber of any sort, shall be imported or brought into any island under the dominion of his Majesty in the West Indies, (in which description the Bahama Islands, and the Bermuda or Somers Islands, are included), from any island in the West Indies under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

No flour, bread, or lumber, to be imported from any foreign West India island into any British one.

III. Provided always, That it shall be lawful, in cases of publick emergency or distress, for any of the governors or commanders in chief, for the time being, of any of the said islands under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in the West Indies, with the advice and consent of their respective councils, to authorize the importation of flour, bread, rice, wheat, or grain, of any sort, staves, heading, shingles, or lumber of any sort, for a limited time, from any island in the West Indies under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state; and the said articles so authorized shall, in every such case, other islands.

In cases of emergency, his Majesty's governors, &c. of the West India islands, with their councils, may authorize the importation of flour, &c. from other islands.

case, be allowed to be so imported during such limited time, and no longer.

If goods of the growth of the United States of America be imported into the West India islands contrary to law, they are forfeited, with the vessels, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any goods or commodities whatever of the growth or production of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, shall be imported into any of the said islands under the dominion of his Majesty in the *West Indies*, other than such as by any law now in force, or which shall hereafter be in force, or by virtue of this present act, or by order of his Majesty in council, now are or shall hereafter be permitted to be imported into the said islands; or if any such goods or commodities as aforesaid shall be imported into the said islands, in any other manner whatever than such as is or shall be allowed by any law now in force, or which shall hereafter be in force, or by virtue of this present act, or by order of his Majesty in council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship or vessel in which such goods or commodities shall be imported or brought, and all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, belonging thereto.

Forfeitures to be recovered and applied as those respecting the customs.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every forfeiture incurred by this act shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof disposed of, paid, and applied, in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of customs may now be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, in the said islands respectively where the offence shall be committed; and that the produce thereof shall be disposed of, paid, and applied, in like manner in the said islands respectively; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

C A P. VIII.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; for indemnifying deputy lieutenants, and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for that purpose.— Till July 1, 1787.

C A P. IX.

An act for granting rates of postage for the conveyance of letters and packets, between Great Britain and the port of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland, by way of Milford Haven.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it hath been found necessary, for the convenience and improvement of trade and commerce, and for the more speedy conveyance of letters and packets between Great Britain and Ireland, to establish packet boats between the port of Milford Haven in the county of Pembroke, and the port of Waterford in the king-
dom

dom of Ireland; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of *April*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, it shall and may be lawful to and to his Majesty's postmaster general, and his deputy and deputies, by him thereunto sufficiently authorized, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to demand, have, receive, and take, for the port and conveyance of all and every the letters and packets that shall be carried or conveyed, by packet boats, to or from the port of *Milford Haven* aforesaid, or to or from any other convenient port in the kingdom of *Great Britain*, from or to the port of *Waterford* aforesaid, or from or to any other convenient port in the said kingdom of *Ireland*, (over and above all other rates payable for the postage and conveyance of such letters and packets), according to the rates and sums hereafter mentioned, (the same being rated either by the letter, or by the ounce), that is to say,

For every single letter, sixpence :

For every double letter, one shilling :

For every treble letter, one shilling and sixpence ;

And for every ounce, two shillings .

Rates of postage.

And so in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, and other things.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no letter or packet, sent by the post from or to *London*, to or from the port of *Waterford* aforesaid, by way of *Milford Haven*, shall be charged with an higher rate of postage than letters and packets sent from or to *London*, to or from *Dublin*, by the way of *Holyhead*, are now rated and liable to pay.

Postage of letters from or to *London* or *Waterford*, by way of *Milford Haven*, not to *Holyhead*.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

That the monies to arise by the rates and duties aforesaid, (except the monies which shall be necessary to defray such expenses as shall be incurred in the collection and management of the same), shall be appropriated and applied to such and the same uses as the present rates and duties of postage are now, or shall be respectively made applicable.

Monies arising under this act to be appropriated to the present rates of postage now are.

C A P. X.

An act to extend the provisions of an act made in the twenty fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries.

WHEREAS by an act, made in the twenty sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, An act for the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries, it is enacted, *Preamble, recit 26*
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G. O. 3. c. 81.

That, from and after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the space and term of seven years, then next ensuing, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, a bounty of twenty shillings per ton shall be paid annually, in the manner therein after prescribed, to the owner or owners of every decked vessel of not less than fifteen tons burthen, manned and navigated according to law; which shall be fitted out for and employed in the British white herring fishery, in the manner and under the regulations therein-after directed and provided: and whereas, by part of a clause in the said act, it is also enacted, That every bus or vessel, in order to be deemed properly fitted out for and duly employed in the said fishery, so as to entitle the owner or owners thereof to the said bounty of twenty shillings per ton thereby granted, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act, should be a decked bus or vessel built in Great Britain, after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty: and whereas it is just and expedient that the said bounty should be extended and paid to the owners of all busses and vessels whatever built in Great Britain, and employed in the said fishery, subject to the directions and provisions of the said act: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this present act, that part of the said clause above recited, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

That part of the clause of recited act, which restricts the bounty of 20^s. per ton to decked vessels, repealed from the passing of this act, and the said bounty extended to all vessels whatever built in Great Britain, and employed in the said fishery, agreeable to the said act.

II. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the bounty granted by the said act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, to the owner or owners of busses or vessels, built after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, shall be extended and paid, and the same is hereby extended and directed to be paid to the owner or owners of all busses and vessels whatever, built in Great Britain, and employed in the said fishery, subject to the directions and provisions of the said act, which is hereby declared to be in full force, in all the provisions, directions, and clauses thereof, except in so far as the same are hereby altered.

26 Geo. 3.
c. 81. recited.

III. *And whereas by an act, made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries, it is, amongst other things, enacted, That from and after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the space and term of seven years then next ensuing, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, a bounty of twenty shillings per ton shall be paid annually, in the manner therein prescribed, to the owner or owners of every decked vessel, of not less than fifteen tons burthen, manned and navigated according to law, which shall be fitted out for and employed in the British white herring fishery, in the manner and under the regulations therein-after directed and provided; and that every bus or vessel, in order to be deemed properly fitted out for, and duly employed in the said fishery, so as to intitle the owner or owners thereof*

thereof to the ſaid bounty, ſhall be a decked buſs or veſſel built in Great Britain, after the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and ſhall have on board (barrelled up in new barrels) twelve buſhels of ſalt for every laſt of fiſh which ſuch buſs or veſſel is capable of containing, and as many more new barrels as ſuch buſs or veſſel is capable of carrying, and alſo two hundred and fifty ſquare yards of netting for each ton of buſs meaſurement, together with the cuſtomary quantity of other materials for the equipment and mounting of the ſaid two hundred and fifty yards of netting in the fiſhery buſineſs, but with liberty to make uſe of ſuch nets therein as ſhall be beſt adapted to the ſaid fiſhery; and ſhall have on board not leſs than five men for the firſt fifteen tons, and one additional man for every five tons by which ſuch buſs or veſſel ſhall exceed fifteen tons; and ſo ſtored, accoutered, furniſhed, and manned, ſhall clear out of ſome port of Great Britain, at ſome time between the firſt day of June and the firſt day of October in one and the ſame year, and ſhall proceed immediately on the fiſhery, and ſhall there begin and continue to fiſh in an orderly regular manner, without impeding or obſtructing any other veſſel which ſhall be employed upon the fiſhery, for the ſpace of three months at the leaſt, to be computed from the day upon which the maſter and crew of ſuch buſs or veſſel ſhall firſt ſhoot or wet their nets, unleſs ſuch buſs or veſſel ſhall within that ſpace of time return into port with a full cargo of fiſh, taken wholly by the maſter and crew of ſuch buſs or veſſel: and whereas it is expedient, in order to prevent difficulties and miſunderſtandings in regard to what is meant by a full cargo of fiſh, to declare what ſhall be deemed and taken to be a full cargo of fiſh, according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid herein-before recited act; and it is alſo expedient to make further provisions for encouraging the ſaid fiſhery, which is a valuable nurſery of ſeamen, and is the means of employing a great number of induſtrious men, who have no other way of living but by the ſea; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no buſs or veſſel ſhall be deemed or taken to have a full cargo of fiſh on board, according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid herein-before recited act, unleſs the quantity of herrings contained in ſuch cargo ſhall amount to, or exceed the proportion of four barrels of herrings once packed, or of three barrels of herrings twice packed, and completely cured, for every ton of the ſaid buſs or veſſel by admeaſurement.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, the owner or owners of every decked buſs or veſſel of not leſs than fifteen tons burthen, built in Great Britain, and navigated according to law, the crews of which ſhall, between the firſt day of January in any one year, and the thirty-ſirſt day of December in the ſame year, have taken in the deep ſea fiſhery ſuch a quantity of herrings, as ſhall amount, when completely cured, either as white herrings or as red, to the proportion of ſix barrels of herrings for every ton of her burthen by admeaſurement, ſhall, during the continuance of the ſaid act, be intitled, at the end of every ſuch year, to a

No veſſel to be deemed to have a full cargo, if under the proportion of four barrels of herrings once packed, or three twice packed, for every ton burthen.

From June 1, 1787, decked veſſels of not leſs than 15 tons, ſhall be intitled to the bounties granted by the recited act, if they take in one year the proportion of ſix barrels of herrings, when

cured, for every ton burthen, though they may not have been fitted out with the quantity of falt required by the faid act.

An account of the quantity of herrings delivered from veffels not fitted out agreeable to the recited act, to be taken at the port of delivery, &c.;

and no more than 50 fuch veffels, fitted out in one year from the fame port, fhall be intitled to the bounty of 20s. per ton, which fhall be paid to the 50 veffels that fhall have taken the greateft quantity, if more than that number fhould be fitted out.

bounty of twenty fhillings *per* ton on her faid burthen, and fhall alfo be intitled to the further bounty granted by the faid act of one fhilling *per* barrel on the quantity of fifh fo taken and properly cured, either as red herrings or as white, notwithstanding fuch veffel may not have been fitted out with the quantity of nets, falt, and barrels required by the faid recited act; which bounties of twenty fhillings and one fhilling fhall be paid by fuch and the fame perfon or perfons, and in fuch and the fame manner, as the bounties of twenty fhillings and one fhilling, granted by the faid recited act, are by that act directed to be paid.

V. And be it further enacted, That an account of the quantity of herrings delivered from on board any veffel which fhall have been fitted out on the herring fifhery, without being furnifhed with the quantity of nets, falt, and barrels, required by law, and on which the bounty fhall be claimed, fhall be taken at the refpective times of fuch delivery by the proper officer of the port, which account fhall be verified by the oath of the mafter and mate of the veffel taken before the collector or comptroller, or other chief officer of the port, (which oath the faid collector or comptroller, or other chief officer, is hereby authorized and required to adminifter); and the faid mafter and mate fhall alfo swear, that all the herrings fo delivered were caught by the crew of the faid veffel only; and for every laft of herrings fo delivered as aforefaid, the owner of the veffel claiming the faid bounty fhall, within the faid year, or within fourteen days after its expiration, produce to the proper officer of the port ten barrels of herrings properly cured, either as white herrings or as red: provided always, That of the veffels fitted out from any one port in *Great Britain* in any one year, not more than fifty fhall be intitled to the faid bounty of twenty fhillings *per* ton, which is herein-before declared to be payable to fuch veffels built and navigated as aforefaid, and of not lefs than the aforefaid burthen, as fhall have been taken, within the time aforefaid, the quantity of herrings aforefaid, without being furnifhed with the quantity of nets, falt, and barrels, required by the faid recited act of the twenty-fixth year of his prefent Majefty; and that if more than fifty veffels of not lefs than the aforefaid burthen, and built and navigated as aforefaid, fhall have been fitted out from any port in *Great Britain* in any one year, without being furnifhed with the quantity of nets, falt, and barrels, required by the aforefaid act, and fhall have taken, within the aforefaid time, the quantity of herrings aforefaid, the faid bounty fhall be paid to thofe fifty veffels, the crews of which fhall have taken, within the aforefaid time, the greateft quantity of herrings.

C A P. XI.

An act to explain and amend so much of an act, made in the sixth year of the reign of King George the First, intituled, An act for making perpetual so much of an act, made in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, for the reviving and continuing several acts therein mentioned, as relates to the building and repairing county gaols; and also an act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William the Third, for the more effectual suppression of piracy; and for making more effectual the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An act for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his Majesty's ships of war and forces by sea," as gives discretionary power to magistrates to commit vagrants, and other criminals, offenders, and persons charged with small offences, either to the common gaol or house of correction.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, whether such of the provisions contained in an act, made in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the First, (intituled, An act for making perpetual so much of an act, made in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, for the reviving and continuing several acts therein mentioned, as relates to the building and repairing county gaols; and also an act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William the Third, for the more effectual suppression of piracy; and for making more effectual the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his Majesty's ships of war and forces by sea*), as give a discretionary power to justices of the peace, in their respective jurisdictions, to commit vagrants, and other criminals, offenders, and persons charged with small offences, either to the common gaol or house of correction, extend to offences committed against the provisions contained in acts of parliament made since the passing of the said recited act, where such offenders are ordered to be committed to the common gaol: and whereas it may be proper to extend the provisions of the said act; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any justice or justices of the peace, within his or their respective jurisdictions, to commit either to the common gaol, or to any house of correction, within his or their respective jurisdictions as to such justice or justices shall seem most proper, such vagrants, and other criminals, offenders, and persons charged with or convicted of small offences, as by any law now in force, or hereafter to be made, he or they is or are, or shall be authorized to commit to the common gaol, Justices may commit vagrants, &c. to the house of correction.

C A P. XII.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant a certain annuity to the right honourable fir John Skynner knight, late lord chief baron of his Majesty's court of exchequer, in confideration of his diligent and meritorious fervices, and of his faithful and upright conduct in the execution of that office.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

22 Geo. 3.
c. 82. f. 17.

His Majesty
impowered to
grant to fir
John Skynner
a life annuity
of 2,000l. per
ann.

Annuity to be
tax-free.

WHEREAS your Majesty, by your most gracious message to your faithful commons, hath been pleased to signify your desire of conferring a mark of your royal favour on fir John Skynner knight, late lord chief baron of your Majesty's court of exchequer, in consideration of his diligent and meritorious fervices, and of his faithful and upright conduct in the execution of that office; and that for that purpose an annuity of two thousand pounds per annum, clear of all deductions whatsoever, should be granted to the said fir John Skynner knight, during the term of his life, to be paid out of your Majesty's civil list revenues: and whereas, by an act made in the twenty-second year of your Majesty's reign, (intituled, An act for enabling his Majesty to discharge the debt contracted upon his civil list revenues; and for preventing the same from being in arrear for the future, by regulating the mode of payments out of the said revenues, and by suppressing or regulating certain offices therein mentioned, which are now paid out of the revenues of the civil list), it is, among other things, enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, no pension exceeding the sum of three hundred pounds a year shall be granted to or for the use of any one person, except as in the said act is mentioned: now, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, duly considering your Majesty's most gracious intention, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty to give and grant to the said fir John Skynner knight, (now the right honourable fir John Skynner knight, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council) an annuity or yearly sum not exceeding two thousand pounds, clear of all deductions whatsoever, for and during the life of the said fir John Skynner, to be paid and payable out of any of the hereditary or temporary revenues usually applied for the expences of the civil government, and to commence from such time as to his Majesty shall seem proper; any thing in the said recited act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

II And be it further enacted, That the said annuity or yearly sum of two thousand pounds, so to be granted to the said fir John Skynner, shall not be charged with the payment of, or be subject

subject to any tax, rate, or affeffment imposed, or to be imposed, on pensions paid out of his Majesty's civil list revenues by authority of parliament, or otherwise howsoever, nor to any fees usually paid on the payment of such pensions, nor to any other charges whatsoever; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

III. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That no grant which shall be made by his Majesty, under the authority of this act, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrain his Majesty from making any other grant of a pension which he may now lawfully do under the provisions of the said recited act.

Not to restrain his Majesty from granting pensions, &c.

C A P. XIII.

An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt.

WHEREAS the present mode of charging and computing the several duties of customs and excise, and other duties under the management of the commissioners of excise in England and Scotland respectively, is in many instances intricate and complicated, and productive of much embarrassment to the persons who are to pay the same, as well as of great perplexity in the accounts of the publick revenue: and whereas it is necessary, for simplifying the collection of the duties to be granted by this act, that new provisions should be made for the payment of the several charges to which different branches of the said duties are appropriated; and it will tend at all times to strengthen the publick credit, that one general fund should be established, comprehending all the different branches of the revenue, and liable to all charges which are now payable out of the same; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all and singular the subsidies, customs, impositions, or duties whatsoever (respecting the revenue of customs) payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament now in force, upon the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, into Great Britain; or upon the exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, from Great Britain; or upon any goods, wares, or merchandize, being brought or carried coastwise, or from port to port within the said kingdom, and the several and respective drawbacks allowed upon the exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, from Great Britain;

From May 10, 1787, the present duties of customs, and present drawbacks, to cease.

Britain; or on any other account whatever, refpe<ting the duties of cuftoms; and alfo the additional impofts or duties charged upon the produ&t and amount of the faid feveral duties of cuftoms, fhall ceafe and determine, fave and except in all cafes relating to the recovering, allowing or paying any arrears thereof refpe&tively, which may, on the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, fines, penalties, or forfeitures, relating thereto refpe&tively, which fhall have been incurred at any time before the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven: provided always, That nothing in this a&t contained fhall extend, or be conftrued to extend, to repeal or anywife alter the duties of package, feavage, balliage, or portage, or any other duties, payable to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of *London*, or to the lord mayor of the faid city for the time being, or to any other city or town corporate within the kingdom of *Great Britain*; or to repeal or anywife alter the pri&fage of wines, the duty called butlerage, or the duty of twelvepence upon every chaldron of fea coal exported from *Newcaftle upon Tyne*, to any other port or ports of this realm, or to any fpecial privilege or exemption, to which any perfon or perfons, bodies politick or corporate, is or are now entitled by law, but the fame fhall be continued as heretofore.

The duties of package, &c. payable to the city of *London*, or any other corporation, not to be altered by this a&t.

II. *And whereas it is neceffary that other duties of cuftoms fhould be granted to your Majefty as aforefaid*, we, your Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubje&ts, the commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament afsembled, have therefore given and granted to your Majefty the feveral duties herein-after mentioned: and do humbly befeech your Majefty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the authority aforefaid, That, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, in lieu and inftead thereof, there fhall be raifed, levied, collected, and paid unto his Majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, in ready money (except as herein-after is provided), without any difcount whatever, upon the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize into the kingdom of *Great Britain*, from parts beyond the feas; or upon the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandize from the kingdom of *Great Britain*; or upon goods, wares, or merchandize brought or carried coaftwife, or from port to port within the kingdom of *Great Britain*, the feveral duties of cuftoms, as the fame are refpe&tively inferted, defcribed, and fet forth in figures in the fchedule and tables hereunto annexed marked (*A. B. C. D. E.*); and that there fhall be paid and allowed the feveral drawbacks of the faid duties of cuftoms, as the fame are alfo refpe&tively inferted, defcribed, and fet forth in figures in the faid fchedule and tables marked (*A. B. C. D. E.*); any law, cuftom, or u&fage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

From May 10, 1787, the duties contained in the fchedules hereto annexed to be levied, and the drawbacks therein to be allowed, in lieu of thofe which are then to ceafe.

Drawbacks not to be allowed except the goods be

III. Provided always, That nothing contained in this a&t, or in any of the fchedules and tables hereunto annexed marked (*A. B. C. D. E.*), fhall extend, or be conftrued to extend, to give,

give, grant, or allow, to the exporter from *Great Britain* to foreign parts, of any foreign goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, any drawback of the duties of customs, paid upon the importation thereof into *Great Britain*, or to authorize the repayment or allowance of the same, unless such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be duly and in the manner heretofore practised, entered for exportation, with the proper officer of the customs, and actually shipped on board the ship or vessel in which the goods, wares, or merchandize, are intended to be exported, within the space of three years from the time such goods, wares, or merchandize, were originally imported into *Great Britain*, (the time of such importation to be accounted from the master's report inwards of his ship), and unless sufficient proof be also first made by certificate from the proper officers of the due entry and payment of the duties inwards upon such foreign goods, wares, or merchandize, and by the oath or affirmation of the merchants importing and exporting the same, verifying and affirming the truth thereof, and the name of his Majesty's searcher or under searcher in the port of *London*, or of the searcher of any other the out ports, testifying the shipping thereof to be exported, and unless such drawback be duly claimed within two years after such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be shipped for exportation.

properly entered for exportation, and actually shipped within three years from their importation, &c.

nor unless they are claimed in two years after so shipped.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such of the duties of customs by this act imposed, as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said several sums of money so respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in the said schedule and tables hereunto annexed marked (*A. B. C. D. E.*) as the duties of customs, and the drawbacks of the duties of customs, upon, for, or in respect of the several goods, wares, or merchandize, inserted therein, shall and may be respectively managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act) in such and the like manner, and in or by any or either of the means, ways, or methods, by which the former duties of customs, and drawbacks of duties of customs, upon goods, wares, or merchandize in general, and also by any or either of the special means, ways, or methods, respectively, by which the former duties of customs, and drawbacks of duties of customs, upon goods, wares, or merchandize, of the same sorts or kinds respectively, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed; and the goods, wares, or merchandize so by this act respectively made liable to the payment of, or chargeable with, duties of customs,

New duties and drawbacks to be levied and allowed in like manner as the old duties, &c.

or so entitled to drawback duties of customs, as respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in the said schedule and tables hereunto annexed marked (*A. B. C. D. E.*) upon the importation thereof into, or exportation thereof from, *Great Britain*, or on any other account whatever, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures, to which goods, wares, or merchandize in general, and also all and every the special conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, and forfeitures respectively, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize respectively were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force, on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, respecting the revenue of customs, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act; and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, of any nature or kind whatever, as well pains of death as others, for any offence whatever, committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, made for securing the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained (unless where expressly altered by this act) shall, and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of customs, and drawbacks of duties of customs, hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, or forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

and the penalties for offences against any acts in force on May 10, 1787, for securing the revenue, extended to this act, unless hereby altered.

The acts in force on May 10, 1787, relative to the customs, to remain in force, unless hereby altered.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every act of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by which any conditions, rules, regulations, or restrictions, were made, established, or directed, for the better securing the revenue of customs, or for the regular importation into, or exportation from, *Great Britain*, or the bringing or carrying coastwise, or from port to port within the same kingdom, or the entering, landing, or shipping of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act, shall, and are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and effect, and shall be applied to the subject of this act, and for carrying the same into execution, as fully and effectually as if they had been repeated and re-enacted in this present act.

What ships are meant by British-built in the schedule,

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That wherever the words *British-built Ship*, or *British-built Ships*, are inserted in the said schedule or tables marked (*A. C. E.*) hereunto annexed, the same shall be understood, deemed, and taken to mean a *British-built ship*, or *British-built ships*, or a prize

prize ship taken at sea, by letters of marque or reprisal, legally condemned in a court of admiralty, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, and none other.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing contained in this act, or in the said schedule and tables hereunto annexed, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to subject to duty any goods, wares, or merchandize, which, by virtue or in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, may, under particular circumstances and conditions, be permitted to be imported and entered without payment of any subsidy, custom, or other duty, unless the same are particularly charged with duties in the schedule or tables hereunto annexed, marked (A. B. C. D. E.); and no notes are subjoined to any article therein, referring to any former act or acts which provide an exemption from the duties of customs, under certain conditions, rules, regulations, and restrictions, on the due performance of which, the exemption from any of the said duties hereby repealed, on such articles, would have depended if this act had not been made.

Goods permitted to be entered duty-free by acts in force on May 10, 1787, not to be subject to duty, unless particularly charged therewith in the schedule.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to allow a drawback upon the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandize, to any port or place to which a drawback was not allowed by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

No drawback to be granted unless allowed by acts in force on May 10, 1787.

X. And whereas in the said schedule and tables hereunto annexed, certain goods, wares, or merchandize are enumerated, and certain duties and drawbacks are specified thereon; which goods, wares, or merchandize, although not absolutely prohibited, yet under particular circumstances, by the laws in force on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, are not permitted to be imported into, or exported from, this kingdom; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing contained in the said schedule and tables hereunto annexed, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit or allow any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever to be imported into, or exported from, Great Britain, in any way or manner contrary to any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, except in any case where provision is expressly made for that purpose in the body of this act.

No goods to be imported or exported contrary to acts in force on May 10, 1787, unless permitted by this act.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the importers or proprietors of goods, wares, or merchandize, from securing by bond the whole duties due and payable thereon by this act, (except the duties on coals, which shall be paid in ready money, without any discount, or liberty to bond the same,) provided the whole duties due and payable upon such goods, wares, or merchandize, on and immediately

Bond is for duties may be given as necessary, except for coals.

wines, for which the duties of customs or excise have not been paid, may be seized and prosecuted.

XIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if, after the removal of any such wine, and after payment of the duties payable thereon, in any or the out ports, and also of the difference of the respective duties payable at the out ports and the port of *London*, on the importation of such wines, and before the same shall be brought into the port of *London*, or the members thereof, or to any place whatever within the distance of twenty miles from the *Royal Exchange* of *London*, such wine shall happen to be staved, or to be lost, or perish, the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, or any four of them (proof having been made upon oath, to their satisfaction, that such wine has been so staved, or has been lost, or has perished, as aforesaid), shall cause repayment to be made to the owner or proprietor of such wine, or so much money as the difference of the duties payable for such wines in any out port and in the port of *London* shall amount to; such repayment to be made out of any of the duties or customs payable by virtue of the said act.

If wine is removed from an out port to London, for which the duties have been duly paid, should be staved, the owner shall be repaid the difference of the duties at the out port and at London.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, wares, or merchandises of the growth, produce, or manufacture of *India*, *China*, or of any place or country within the limits of the charter or charters granted to the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and imported by the said company, on which goods, wares, or merchandises specific duties of customs, and drawbacks of the said duties, are not particularly affixed as such in the schedule marked (A.) hereunto annexed, shall be subject and liable to such duties or customs on importation into, and entitled to such drawbacks on exportation from, *Great Britain*, as are respectively affixed thereto, and set forth in the table hereunto annexed marked (B.), and that the value and price of the goods, wares, or merchandises, according to which the duties of customs respectively affixed, and the drawbacks respectively set forth in the said table hereunto annexed marked (B.) are to be levied, levied, collected, answered, paid, and allowed, shall be ascertained by the gross price at which such goods, wares, or merchandises shall have been respectively sold at the public sales of the said united company of merchants trading to the *East Indies*, without any deduction or allowance of any kind whatever; and in former act or acts of parliament to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Goods imported by the East India company from places within the limits of their charter, the duties on which are not included in (A.) to be liable to the duties set forth in table (B.), &c.

XVI. And whereas, in forming the schedule of the duties and drawbacks annexed marked (A.) it was deemed expedient to be bound to certain species of goods which had been imported into the said company's rates, one of which was made by and in pursuance of an act of parliament made and passed in the sixth year of the said King Charles the Second, and the other in pursuance of an act of parliament made and passed in the seventh year of the said King George the First, some of these articles having been sold and

in terms obsolete, and not at this time generally used, and other therein mentioned being not now in use, and to put other duties in the said schedule, by reason that the great diversity of value of the said goods and their weight would render it impossible for proper duties to be imposed thereon, payable according to the weight, tale, or measure of such articles in order therefore to ascertain what duties shall be paid on the importation, and what drawbacks shall be repaid on the exportation, of all manner of goods, wares, or merchandize not otherwise particularly charged with duties in the said schedule or tables, and not exempted or excepted therefrom by any act of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and not being imported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all manner of goods, wares, or merchandize, on which certain specific duties, according to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure thereof, are now imposed, assessed, and ascertained, in the schedule marked (A.) and not being exempt from duty by any act of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and not being imported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, shall be subject and liable to such duties on the importation thereof into Great Britain, and entitled to such drawbacks on the exportation thereof from Great Britain, as are imposed, ascertained, and set forth in the table hereunto annexed marked (D) except as is herein after provided.

All goods
whose duties
are not fixed
by schedule
(A) to be
liable to the
duties and en-
titled to the
drawbacks
set forth in
table (D)
unless exemp-
ted by law,
or imported
by the India
company

The value
of non enu-
merated
goods to be
ascertained by
the importer
or proprietor,
in the manner
herein men-
tioned

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the value of non enumerated goods, wares, or merchandize, according to which the duties hereby imposed and ascertained, and set forth in the tables hereunto annexed marked (C and D) are to be levied, collected, and paid, shall be ascertained by the declaration of the importer or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, in manner and form following, (that is to say)

I A B do hereby declare, That the several articles mentioned in the said schedule are of the following several marks and numbers, and the same may be attested by the said A B, or many others in the case may be] I do hereby declare that I am authorized by the said A B to enter the same at the office of the collector of the customs, and to pay the duties thereon.

A. B.

Witness my hand and seal this day of May, 1787.

In presence of

C. D. collector

of the customs, or other proper officer.

Which

Which declaration ſhall be written on the warrant of the entry of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, and ſhall be ſubſcribed with the hand of the importer or proprietor thereof, or his known agent or factor, in the preſence of two of the principal officers of the cuſtoms at the port of importation, of which the collector ſhall be one, who ſhall certify the ſame under their hands; and ſuch declaration, ſo made and ſigned as hereinbefore directed, ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes whatever of the ſame force and effect, and the importer or proprietor of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall be in every reſpect bound by ſuch declaration, as fully and effectually, as if the value of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, had been as heretofore aſcertained by the oath or affirmation of ſuch importer or proprietor; and if, upon view and examination of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms, it ſhall appear to him or them that ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, are not valued according to the true price or value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then it ſhall and may be lawful for the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms to detain ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, and to cauſe the ſame to be conveyed into his Maſteſty's warehouse, or otherwiſe properly ſecured, at the port of importation, and to take ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, for the uſe and benefit of the crown, within eight days from the landing thereof, in caſe the goods ſhall have been imported into the ports of *London* or *Leith*, and within fifteen days from the landing thereof, in caſe the goods ſhall have been imported into any other ports in this kingdom than the ports of *London* or *Leith*; and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, are hereby impowered to direct the receiver general and caſhier or his Maſteſty's cuſtoms, in caſe ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall have been imported into the port of *London*, to pay, out of any money in his hands ariſing from the revenue of cuſtoms, to the importer or proprietor of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, the value thereof ſo aſcertained as aforeſaid, together with an addition of ten pounds *per centum* thereon, and alſo the duties paid on the importation of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, but without any further allowance, either on account of freight, or any other charge or expence whatever, which payment ſhall be made within fifteen days after the ſaid goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall have been ſo taken, in caſe the value of the ſame ſhall exceed twenty pounds, and without delay, if the value of the goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall not exceed twenty pounds; and in caſe ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall have been ſo taken and detained in any port of this kingdom, other than the port of *London*, the collector of the cuſtoms at ſuch port, with the privity of his comptroller, ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and required to make ſuch and the like payment, out of any money in his hands ariſing from cuſtoms, to the

which declaration of the value ſhall bind the importer or proprietor, as fully as if it had been made on oath; and if ſuch goods be undervalued, they are to be taken for the uſe of the crown, on paying for them at the rates herein mentioned.

the importer or proprietor of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, fo taken and detained as aforefaid.

Goods fo taken for the ufe of the crown may be fold, and if they produce more than all coft and charges, a moiety of the overplus may be given the officers who examined them, &c.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That fuch payment fo made to the importer or proprietor of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, fhall be in full fatisfaction for the fame, to all intents and purpofes, as if the faid goods, wares, or merchandize had been regularly fold, and it fhall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England*, or any four or more of them, and the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Scotland*, or any three or more of them, refpectively, to caufe the faid goods, wares, or merchandize to be fairly and publickly fold to the beft advantage, and in cafe there fhall be any overplus remaining from the produce of fuch fale, after deducting the value fo afcertain'd as aforefaid, together with the addition of ten pounds *per centum* thereon, and of the duties paid on the importation, and alfo the charges arifing from the warehousing and fale of fuch goods, the faid commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* refpectively, fhall and may order one moiety of fuch overplus to be paid to the feveral and refpective officers of the customs concerned in the view and examination of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, as an encouragement for the faithful difcharge of their duty, and the other moiety of fuch overplus, together with the amount of the value of the goods, fo afcertain'd as aforefaid, with the addition of ten pounds *per centum*, and alfo of the duties paid or payable on the importation thereof, fhall be paid to the collector of his Majesty's customs in that port within which the faid goods, wares, or merchandize fhall have been fold, but in cafe it fhall fo happen that the produce of fuch fale, after deducting the charges arifing from the warehousing, securing, or fale of fuch goods, fhall not exceed the value of fuch goods fo afcertain'd as aforefaid, with the addition of ten pounds *per centum* thereon, and of the duties paid on the importation thereof, that then, and in fuch cafe, the whole produce of the fale of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, after deducting the charge arifing from the warehousing, securing, and fale thereof, fhall be paid into the hands of the collector of his Majesty's customs in that port within which the faid goods fhall have been fo fold.

The value of goods chargeable with duties according thereto on exportation, to be afcertain'd in the manner following.

XIX. And whereas certain goods, wares or merchandize, are by the laws of this Kingdom, and by the fubject to, duty on exportation from this Kingdom, according to the value thereof, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That the value of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, fhall be afcertain'd by the declaration of the exporter or proprietor of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, in manner and form following, (that is to fay),

I A B do hereby declare, That I am the exporter or proprietor of the good hereunto fubject, and I do enter the fame at the value of

Witness

Witness my hand, the

day of

A D.

The above declaration, ſubſcribed
day of 1787

Per ſign of

C. D. & P. Secr.

E. F. Comptrolr., or other principal officer.

Which declaration ſhall be written on the entry outwards of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, and ſhall be ſubſcribed with the hand or ſign of the exporter or proprietor thereof, or his known agent or factor, in the preſence of two of the principal officers of the cuſtoms at the port of exportation, of which the collector ſhall be one, who ſhall certify the ſame under their hands; and ſuch declaration, ſo made and ſigned as herein directed, ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes whatever of the ſame force and effect, and the exporter or proprietor of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall be in every reſpect bound by ſuch declaration as fully and effectually, as if the value of ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize had been, is heretofore, aſcertained by the oath or aſſurance of ſuch exporter or proprietor; and if, upon view and examination thereof by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms, it ſhall appear to him or them that ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize are not valued, by the declaration of the exporter or proprietor thereof, according to the true price or value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act, that then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid officers of the cuſtoms to detain the ſame, in ſuch and the like manner as the officers of the cuſtoms are by this act authorized to detain goods, wares, or merchandize imported into *Great Britain* from foreign parts, and liable to pay duty at value according to the declaration of the importer or proprietor thereof, or his known agent or factor, and which ſhall appear to be undervalued; and ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, ſo appearing to be undervalued by the exporter or proprietor thereof, ſhall be ſecured in ſuch manner, and under ſuch and the like regulations, and ſhall and may be diſpoſed of, and the produce applied, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch and the like regulations, as goods, wares, or merchandize imported into *Great Britain* from foreign parts, and liable to pay duty at value according to the declaration of the importer or proprietor thereof, and which ſhall appear to be undervalued, are by this act directed to be detained, ſecured, and diſpoſed of, and the produce thereon applied; and the exporter or proprietor ſhall in ſuch caſe be paid in like manner, and under the like authority, by the receiver general and caſhier of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms, in caſe the goods, wares, or merchandize ſhall be entered for exportation in the port of *London*, or by the collectors of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms at the other ports of *Great Britain* reſpectively, if the goods ſhall be entered for exportation at any other port than the port of *London*, out of any money in his or their hands ariſ-

directly from France, or from any place in the European dominions of
any of the French king, any vinegar, brandy, linen, porcelain, glass,
china, earthen ware and pottery, plate glass and glass ware, &c.,
hardware, cutlery, cabinet ware, turnery, musical instruments,
cambricks or French lawns, thread, bone lace, works of iron, steel,
copper, and brass, pure or mixed, cotton, and wools of all sorts,
whether knit or woven, including hosiery, saltery, gunpowder, and
millinery made up of muslin, lawn, cambric, or gauze, or of any other article which may be lawfully imported
into this kingdom, being of the manufacture of France, or of
any of the European dominions of the French king, also French
wines in casks from any place in the French dominions of the
French king, in such manner, and under such regulations, as
the commissioners may now by law be imported from France, and also
whisky in bottles or flasks, as well for sale as for private
use, except as is herein after provided, from any place in the
European dominions of the French king, or from the islands of
France, for exportation in such manner and under such
regulations, as the Commissioners shall think fit to import from
France, or from any place in the European dominions of
the French king, from any part of the Netherlands belonging to
the French dominion of the French king, in French built ships
or vessels, owned, navigated, and crewed according to the
laws in force, on or immediately before the tenth day of May,
eight hundred and twenty seven, in French
built ships or vessels owned by and being wholly to the subs-
tance of the French king, and whereof the master and three
fourths of the crew are, at the least, natives of the
French empire; payment of the several duties payable due
on the importation thereof, the same to be re-
spectively tried, defined, and settled in the schedule
annexed marked (C) and (D)

XVIII And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Cambricks or French lawns lawfully imported, shall and lawfully worn, used, or consumed in Great Britain, or sold or exposed to sale therein, and shall not be subject to seizure or forfeiture on account of such importation, nor shall the person or persons who shall import, wear, use, or consume the same, or who shall sell, or expose to sale, the same, or have the same in his, her, or their custody or possession, be liable to any penalty or penalties, fine or fines, whatever, for wearing, using, consuming, selling, or exposing to sale, the same, any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
 That the importers or proprietors of any cambricks or *French* Cambricks
 lawns, which, before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven le a ym-
 hundred and eighty seven, shall have been imported into *Great* ported for
Britain for exportation, from any part or place in the *European* exportation,
 dominions of the *French* king, and lodged according to law in a to 1787 may
 warehouse belonging to His Majesty, or which shall, on or be received
 D fore into the cus-
 tody, of the

Cambricks or French lains may be imported, worn, or sold.

Cambricks
be a y im-
ported for
export ion,
before May
10 1787 may
be received
into the cus-
tody of the

1787.] Anno vicesimo septimo GEORGII III. c. 13.

customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, finally to settle and close the accounts of such late or present collectors or receivers of any part of the revenue of customs, or other duties under their management, notwithstanding their having so erroneously applied to one branch of the revenue of customs the money properly belonging to another; and the said commissioners are hereby respectively empowered to correct such application, in order to prevent the accounts of any such late or present collectors or receivers from being kept open, unsettled, and unliquidated; and all such corrections shall, and are hereby directed to be allowed by the commissioners for better examining and auditing the publick accounts of the kingdom, in the passing the general account of customs, subsidies, and impositions.

XXVI. And whereas it is expedient that the several duties of customs granted by this act should be paid into the hands of the receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs, as soon as may be, and that the accounts of the several persons employed in the collection or receipt of such duties should be frequently settled and audited, in order that the balance of cash remaining in their hands (if any) may at all times be clearly ascertained and known, be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* shall pay, or cause to be paid, into the hands of the receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs for the time being, all and every sum or sums of money due and payable from the said united company, on account of the duties of customs, at the several and respective times and periods when the same shall become due and payable by law; and that the said receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs shall give, or cause to be given, to the said united company, a receipt for the monies so paid for and on the account of the collector of his Majesty's customs, to whom such sum or sums of money are by law now due and payable, which receipt, when delivered to such collector, shall be received by him as cash; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, every person employed in the port of *London* in the collection or receipt of any part of the duties of customs, shall pay into the hands of the said receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs the whole of the monies which he shall receive on account of the duties of customs, on the day on which he shall receive the same, or as near the whole as may be, save and except such sum or sums of money as shall, from time to time, by virtue of the special order of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, (as heretofore), be directed to be deducted, paid, or allowed therefrom.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

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counts of collectors or receivers, who have applied money belonging to one branch of the revenue to another branch.

East India company to pay, at the times they become due by law, their duties to the receiver-general of the customs, whose receipt shall be received as cash by the collector.

Duties collected in the port of London to be paid to the receiver-general on the days they are received.

Monies due
on debentures
for drawbacks
or premiums,
if due in Lon-
don, to be
paid by the
receiver-
general.

That, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all and every sum or sums of money which shall appear to be due on any debenture for the payment of any part of the duties of customs on goods, wares, or merchandize exported from *Great Britain*, or any debenture, certificate, or other instrument or document whatever, for the payment of any money by way of premium, bounty, allowance, or otherwise, directed by this act to be paid out of the duties of customs, or by any other act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, or by the special order or orders of the said commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *London* for the time being, or any four or more of them, where such payment or allowance shall become due in the port of *London*, shall be paid or allowed to any person or persons whatever, properly authorized to receive the same, by the receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs for the time being, out of any monies in his hands arising from the duties of customs, and every such payment or allowance, so made by the said receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs, shall, and is hereby directed to be allowed by the commissioners for the better examining and auditing the publick accounts of this kingdom, in the sitting or auditing of the accounts of the receiver-general and cashier of his Majesty's customs, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Such debenture
not to extend
in London
nor to be paid
by the receiver-
general at the out-
ports.

XXIX And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder any of the collectors or receivers of his Majesty's customs in any port of *Great Britain*, other than the port of *London*, from making such payments or allowances, out of any of the monies in their hands, arising from the duties of customs, on account of any debenture or certificate, or by virtue of any instrument or document whatever, as they would have been authorized to have done if this act had not been made.

This act not
to extend to
the payment
of any bounty
or premium
payable out
of the revenue
of the customs.

XXX And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder any way or way of any bounty or premium whatever, now payable by law out of any part of the revenue of the customs on the importation into, or on the exportation from, this kingdom, of any goods, wares, or merchandize, but that the same shall continue, and be paid and allowed as heretofore, and the proper officer of the customs, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, are hereby authorized and required to pay and allow the same, out of any money in their hands arising from customs.

XXI And whereas certain rules, orders, directions, and regulations, made by the several acts of rates here before mentioned and by the several acts of rates, (that is to say), those annexed to the several acts of rates made in the first year of the reign of King Charles the Second, under the title or head of Certain rules, orders,

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directions, and allowances, for the advancement of trade, and encouragement of the merchant, as alfo for the regulating, as well of the merchants in making due entries and juft payments of their customs, as of the officers in all the ports of this kingdom in the faithful difcharge of their duty; and thofe annexed to the faid book of rates made in the faid eleventh year of the reign of his late majefty King George the firft, under the title or head of Rules, orders, and regulations: and whereas it is expedient that the fame fhould be repealed: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That, from and after the tenth day of May, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, the feveral rules, orders, directions, and regulations, annexed to the faid two books of rates, and every thing therein contained, fhall be repealed; and the fame are hereby repealed, and declared to be null and void to all intents and purpofes whatever, except fuch part or parts thereof as are re-enacted in this act.

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That fifh fifh of every kind or fort whatever, caught or taken in any part of the ocean, by the crews of any fhips or veffels built in Great Britain, Ireland, the iflands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any of the colonies, plantations, iflands, or territories, which now belong, or at the time of building fuch fhips or veffels did belong, or which may hereafter belong to, or be in the poffeffion of, his Majefty, his heirs or fucceffors, and wholly belonging to and owned by his Majefty's fubjects ufually refiding in Great Britain, Ireland, or the iflands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, and navigated and registered according to law, fhall and may be imported into Great Britain, in fhips built, owned, navigated, and registered as aforefaid, without payment of any duty of customs whatever; any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof in anywife notwithstanding.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That if any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, on which fpecifick duties are payable by this act according to the weight, tale, gauge, or meafure thereof, and which fhall be imported or brought into Great Britain from foreign parts, after the tenth day of May, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven (except wine, tobacco, rafins, and currants), fhall receive any damage by falt water or otherwife, during the courfe of the voyage, after fuch goods, wares, or merchandize fhall have been laden or fhipped in foreign parts, and before the fame fhall be unfhipped or difcharged from the fhip or vefel in which they fhall be imported into Great Britain, fo that the owner thereof fhall be prejudiced in the fale of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, the principal officers of the customs, or any two of them, whereof the collector for the time being fhall be one (the proof of fuch damage being firft afcertained in the manner required by law, on and immediately before the tenth day of May, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven), fhall have power to choofe two indifferent merchants, experienced in the values of fuch goods, wares, or merchandize, who upon viewing the

From May 10, 1787, the rules annexed to the two books of rates of 12 Car. 2. and 11 Geo. 1. to be repealed.

Fifh caught by any veflel built in his Majefty's dominions, and manned by his Majefty's European fubjects, may be imported without paying any duty.

If goods on which duties are payable according to their weight, &c. fhould be damaged on the voyage, a proportionable allowance out of the duties fhall be paid to the merchant, to be afcertained as herein directed.

same shall certify and declare, upon their corporal oaths, first administered by the said officers (who are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the same), what damage such goods, wares, or merchandize, have received, and how much the same are lessened in their true value, according to such damage, in relation to the duties set on them in the schedule herunto annexed marked (A), and thereupon the proper officers shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to make a just, reasonable, and proportionable allowance to the merchant, by way of return or repayment out of the duties due and which shall have been actually paid for the same.

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XXXIV Provided always, and let it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that notwithstanding this enactment shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit or allow any person, ware, or merchandize to be laden or unladen at any other places, or at any other times or hours than is now by law allowed, nor to alter or vary the lawful hours for the attendance of the officers of his Majesty's customs respectively, nor to alter, vary, repeal or in any respect encrease the rates established by law to the officers of his Majesty's customs, but the same shall, and we hereby declare to continue and remain severally and respectively as they were on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

From May 10,
1787 the
present duties
of excise to
be, except

XXXV And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, all and singular the duties, allowances, bounties, and drawbacks of excise, and other duties under the management of the commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, granted by any act or acts of parliament now in force, and also the additional impost or duties charged upon the product and amount of the said several duties, shall cease and determine, save and except in all cases relating to the recovering, allowing, or paying any arrears thereof respectively, which may at that time remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or to the recovery thereof, which shall have been incurred at any time before, or on the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and further, save and except the duties upon malt, rum, cyder, and Perry, granted by two several acts of parliament in the twenty sixth and twenty seventh years of the reign of his present Majesty, the one intituled *An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, rum, cyder, and Perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six*, and the other *An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, rum, cyder, and Perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven*, and save also and further except the rates or duties payable for any licence or licences which the said commissioners of excise, or any or either of them, or the collectors, inspectors, or officers of excise, or any of them, are or have been, by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the said

on the 10th
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1787
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said tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven authorized or empowered to grant.

XXXVI And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, in lieu and instead of the said duties of excise, and other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively, by this act repealed, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto *His Majesty*, his heirs and successors, upon the several goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities mentioned and described in the schedule annexed (A) herunto annexed, the several sums of money and duties of excise, as they are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said schedule, and that there shall be made, allowed, and paid, for or in respect of goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities, for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by this act imposed, to the several persons entitled to the same, the several allowances, bounties, and drawbacks of excise, as the same are also respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said schedule, and also all other such special allowances as are particularly directed by any acts or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

XXXVII And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such of the duties of excise by this act imposed as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *London* for the time being, and such thereof as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* for the time being, and shall be accounted for, cleared off, paid, satisfied, and discharged by the person and persons liable to the accounting for, clearing off, payment, satisfaction, or discharge thereof, at such time and times, and in such manner, as the duties of excise, and other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively (hereby repealed), chargeable upon the said goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities, respectively, or upon any person or persons for or in respect thereof, were, by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the said tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, to be accounted for, cleared off, paid, satisfied, or discharged.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said several sums of money respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said schedule herunto annexed, marked (B) as the duties of excise, and the allowances, bounties, and drawbacks of the duties of excise, upon the several goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities also inserted therein, shall and may be respectively raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, adjudged, mitigated, and allowed, (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act), in such and the like manner, and in or by any or either of the means,

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shall be levied
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New duties
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and to be ac-
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act to be
fubject to the
condition,
&c. they were
by law on
May 11, 1787,

and the pe-
nalty therein
for not to be
extended to
this act.

ways, or methods by which the former duties of excise, and other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively, and allowances, bounties, and drawbacks of duties of excise, and other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise, respectively, in general; and also by any or either of the special means, ways, or methods respectively, by which the former duties of excise, and other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively, and allowances, bounties, and drawbacks of duties of excise, and other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively, upon goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities of the same sorts or kinds respectively, were or might be raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, adjudged, mitigated, and allowed, and the goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities so by this act respectively made liable to the payment of, or chargeable with duties of excise, or so intitled to allowances, bounties, or drawbacks of duties of excise, as respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said schedule hereunto annexed, marked (F) shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures, to which goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities in general, and all and every the special conditions, rules, regulations, restriction, and forfeitures respectively, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize respectively were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, respecting the duties of excise, or other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act, or by any other act or acts of this session of parliament, and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture of any nature or kind whatever, as well pains of death as others, for any offence whatever committed against, or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, made for securing the revenue of excise, or other duties under the management of the said commissioners of excise respectively, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, (unless where expressly altered by this act), shall, and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of excise, and allowances, bounties, and drawbacks of duties of excise, hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, or forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

Duties, &c
on starch

XXXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where duties are imposed, or drawbacks allowed,

allowed, by this act, on any fpecifick quantity of goods, wares, quantities of or merchandize, the fame fhall, in every cafe, be underftood and goods, to apply deemed and taken to apply, in the fame proportion, and after ply proportion to the fame rate, to any quantity lefs than fuch fpecifick quantity. tionably to any lefs quantity.

XL. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, titles. That all monies arifing from duties, either by bond or otherwife, refpecting the revenues of customs and excife, rated, levied, collected, or paid, from and after the tenth day of *May*, All duties collected after May 10, 1787, either of customs or excife, though due before this day, may be applied as the duties imposed by this act, &c. one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, for or on account of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, imported or brought into *Great Britain*, or brought or carried coastwise, or from port to port within the faid kingdom, or made or manufactured therein, on or before the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, (although the amount of the faid duties may have been computed, afcertained, and received, in the like manner in which they have heretofore been ufually computed, afcertained, and received), and alfo all the duties of excife, and other duties under the management of the commissioners of excife, which fhall have been charged or become due on or before the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, and which fhall not be received till after that day, fhall and may, from and after the faid tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, be appropriated and applied, in one fum or total amount, in like manner as the duties of customs and excife, by this act impofed, are herein-after directed to be appropriated and applied, inftead of the feveral and refpective branches to which fuch monies were applicable before the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven; and that all monies (refpecting the revenues of customs or excife) paid or to be allowed, either upon bond or otherwife, either by way of drawback, bounty, certificate, premium, or allowance, or by any other legal document whatever, from and after the tenth day of *May*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, (although the amount of the fame fhall have been computed and afcertained in the like manner in which they have heretofore been ufually computed and afcertained), fhall and may be paid or allowed, by the proper officer or officers of the customs or excife, in one fum or total amount, out of any monies in their hands arifing from the duties of customs and excife refpectively.

XLI. And whereas the feveral rates and duties under the management and care of the commissioners for managing the duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, are alfo appropriated and applicable to various purpofes, according to the directions of the feveral acts of parliament granting the fame; and the faid commissioners and other officers employed in the collection and management of the faid rates and duties are required to keep feperate and diftinct accounts of the monies arifing from the feveral rates and duties, as they refpectively are paid into the hands of the faid officers, and likewife to provide and ufe different and diftinct dies or ftamps to denote each rate and duty; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That,

Commissioners of stamps may provide one stamp to denote the ſeveral duties chargeable on vellum, &c.

to prevent the multiplication of ſtamps upon ſuch pieces of vellum, parchment, or paper, or other inſtruments, matters, or things, on which ſeveral rates and duties are by ſeveral acts of parliament impoſed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid commissioners for managing the duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, inſtead of the diſtinct ſtamps, dies, or marks, directed to be provided to denote the ſeveral duties on the vellum, parchment, or paper, or other inſtrument, matter, or thing, charged therewith, to cauſe one new ſtamp, die, or mark to be provided, to denote the ſaid ſeveral rates and duties on every ſuch piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, or other inſtrument, matter, or thing, charged with the ſaid ſeveral rates or duties, from time to time, as ſhall be by them thought needful, and to repair, renew, or alter the ſame, as there ſhall be occaſion, any former act or acts of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLII And, in order that all the monies which ſhall ariſe from the ſeveral rates and duties, under the management of the ſaid commissioners for managing the duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, which are or ſhall be denoted by the ſame die, mark, or ſtamp, may be brought into one account; be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That inſtead of the ſeveral rates and duties impoſed by ſeveral acts of parliament upon the ſame piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, or other matter or thing charged with ſeveral rates or duties, being levied, collected, and received in ſeveral and diſtinct ſums, according to the ſeveral proportions by which the ſame are impoſed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid commissioners, and all and every the officer and officers who ſhall be concerned in the management of the ſaid rates and duties under the ſaid commissioners, to consolidate the monies ariſing or to ariſe from the ſaid ſeveral rates and duties into one ſum, to the amount of all the ſaid ſeveral rates and duties, and to levy, collect, and receive the ſame accordingly; and to keep at the head office of ſtamps one diſtinct account of the monies ariſing from the ſaid consolidated duties, and to bring into the ſame account all rates and duties under the management of them the ſaid commissioners, which are and ſhall be, in purſuance of this or any former act, denoted by the ſame die, mark, or ſtamp, without any ſeparation of the ſeveral parts or members thereof, or diſtinction taken or made as to the uſe or purpoſe to which the ſame are, or are intended to be appropriated or applied, or the act or acts of parliament granting, appropriating, or regulating the ſame, any former law or uſage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the tenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, all monies ariſing from the rates and duties under the management of the commissioners for managing the duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment, or paper, ſhall be paid into the hands of the receiver-general for the time being, of the duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who ſhall keep one account only of all the ſaid rates and duties, and

and may conſolidate the ſeveral duties into one ſum, collected accordingly, and keep one account of thoſe duties.

From May 10, 1787, all duties on ſtamped vellum, &c. to be paid to the receiver-general of thoſe duties, who ſtoke keep

and pay the fame accordingly (the neceffary charges of raifing, paying, and accounting for the fame, being deducted) into the receipt of the exchequer, from time to time, weekly; (that is to fay), on *Wednesday* in every week, if the fame be not an holiday, and if the fame be an holiday, then on the next day which fhall not be an holiday, for the purpofes herein-after declared and expreffed; any former act or acts of parliament, or any clause, matter, or thing, in any former act or acts of parliament contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

one account thereof, and pay the money into the exchequer weekly.

XLIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That the faid commissioners for managing the faid duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, and all other officers who fhall be employed or entrusted by or under them, fhall from time to time, in and for the better execution of their feveral places and trusts, obferve and perform fuch rules and orders as they refpectively fhall, from time to time, receive from the high treafurer, or commissioners of the treafury, or any three or more of them, for the time being.

Commissioners and officers for stamps to obferve the orders of the treafury;

XLV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That the faid commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, and their officers, and all other the officer and officers concerned in the management of any the faid rates and duties, fhall be fubject to fuch penalties and forfeitures, for any breach of the trust in them reposed, or for diverting or mifapplying the money received in purfuance of this or any former act or acts of parliament, contrary to the true intent of this act, as by any former law relating to the duties under the management of the faid commissioners are inflicted; and that all powers, provifoes, articles, clauses, penalties, forfeitures, diftribution of penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things prefcribed or appointed by any former act or acts of parliament, relating to the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, or other the duties under the management and care of the faid commissioners, and not hereby altered, fhall be in force and effect, with relation to the rates and duties hereby confolidated, and fhall be applied and put in execution, for the raifing, levying, collecting, and fecuring the fame, as fully to all intents and purpofes, as if they had been particularly repeated and re-enacted in this prefent act.

and to be fubject to penalties for breach of trust as heretofore.

All powers, &c. of former acts, except hereby altered, to continue in force.

XLVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That if any perfon fhall counterfeit or forge, or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any feal, ftamp, or mark, to refemble any feal, ftamp, or mark directed to be allowed or ufed, or provided, made, or ufed in purfuance of this or any former act or acts of parliament relating to the duties under the management or the faid commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, for the purpofe of devoting the faid duties, or any of them; or fhall counterfeit or refemble the impreffion of the fame, with intent to defraud his Majefty, his heirs or fucceffors, of any of the faid duties; or fhall utter, vend, or fell any vellum, parchment, or paper, or other matter

Persons counterfeiting, or forging, or selling counterfeited ftamps, or fraudulently uſing ftamps, guilty of felony

or thing, with such counterfeit mark or stamp thereupon, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or shall privately or fraudulently use any seal, stamp, or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this or any former act or acts of parliament, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties, every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

From M¹⁷⁸⁷, the duties of customs and stamp, and the several duties on hackney coaches and chaises, granted by the acts of the ninth of Queen Anne, and the seventh of King George the Third, and on hackney coaches, by the twenty fourth of King George the Third, the duty on hawkers and pedlars, made perpetual by the act of the first of King George the Third, and the duty on hawkers and pedlars, granted by the twenty fifth of King George the Third, the duty on houses, windows, and lights, granted by the sixth of King George the Third, on inhabited houses, by the nineteenth of King George the Third, and on houses, by the twenty fourth of King George the Third, the several duties on male servants, granted by the seventh and eighth of King George the Third, and on male and female servants, by the twenty fifth of King George the Third, the duties on salt, by the twenty sixth of King George the Second, and the twentieth and twenty second of King George the Third, the sum of twelve thousand pounds *per annum*, payable half-yearly by the bank, pursuant to the twenty third of King George the Third, the duty of licence in the pound on pensions granted by the act of the first of King George the Third, and the duty of one shilling in the pound on salaries and pensions granted by the twenty first of King George the Second, the duties on shops, on coaches, and other carriages, and waggons and carts, by the twenty sixth of King George the Third, and on horses, by the twenty fifth of King George the Third, shall be carried so, and constitute a fund, to be called *The Consolidated Fund*; and the same shall be paid and applied to the uses and purposes herein-after directed.

XLVIII And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, during the life of his present Majesty, the following branches of revenue shall in like manner be carried to, and made part of the said fund so by this act created, (that is to say); The revenue of the general letter office, or post office, or office of postmaster general, the monies arising by fines for writs of covenant and writs of entry, payable in the alienation office, after payment of two thousand pounds *per annum*, by timely payments of five hundred pounds each, by the receiver thereof, for the charge of the hanaper in the court of chancery, the monies arising by post fines, the monies arising by the new duties on licences to retail wine, the monies arising by sheriffs proffers and

During the life of his Majesty, the revenue of the post office, &c. to be carried to the said fund;

and compositions in the exchequer, and seizures of prohibited and uncustomed goods, the revenue arising to his Majesty by rents of lands, or for fines of leases of the same, or any of them: and that, from and after the demise of his present Majesty (whom God long preserve), the sum of seven thousand and two pounds fourteen shillings and three pence, out of the monies arising by the new duties on licences to retail wine, reserved by an act of the thirtieth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, together with the other before mentioned revenues, except as herein after excepted, shall be paid and accounted for to the heirs and successors of his Majesty, in like manner as they were before the passing of an act of the first year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain*

which revenue after his Majesty's decease, &c. is to be paid to his successors

XLIX Provided always, and be it further enacted, That After his Majesty's demise, from and after the demise of his present Majesty (whom God long preserve), the sum of two thousand pounds per annum shall continue to be reserved and set apart, by termly payments of five hundred pounds each, by the receiver of the monies arising by writs of covenant and writs of entry, payable in the alienation office, for the charge of the chamber office in the court of chancery, and that the surplus of the monies arising by the new duties on wine licences, above the annual sum of seven thousand and two pounds, fourteen shillings, and three pence (deducted to be paid and accounted for to the heirs and successors of his Majesty as aforesaid), shall be carried to, and made part of the said fund, to be called *The Consolidated Fund*

After his Majesty's demise, the surplus of new duties on wine licences above the said fund

L And we hereby declare, that in the twentieth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An act for establishing a general post office for all her Majesty's dominions, and for settling a weekly sum out of the revenues thereof, for the service of the war, and other her Majesty's occasions, to wit, That, from the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and six, one third part of the surplus of the gross produce arising by the sale of letters or post office, or duties upon postage of letters and packets by sea and land, granted, or to be granted, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and fifty one pounds, six shillings and six pence, was to be paid, and the amount of the gross receipt of the duties arising by virtue of former acts of parliament, then repealed, for one year ending the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ten, and over and above the sum of seven hundred pounds a week, should be reserved for the disposition of parliament: and whereas by another act of parliament, made in the twenty fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional rates of postage for conveyance of letters and packets, by the post, within the kingdom of Great Britain, for preventing frauds in the revenue, carried on by the conveyance of certain goods in letters and packets, and for further preventing frauds**

Annals, c. 10; and

24 Geo. 3. c. 37, recited

and abuſes in relation to the ſending and receiving of letters and packets free from poſtage; additional rates of poſtage were granted to his Maſteſty, and regulations were provided for the further augmentation of the revenue of the general letter office, or poſt office; and by the ſaid act recited it was enacted, That the ſeveral rates and duties by the ſaid act granted ſhall be paid from time to time into the hands of the receiver-general for the time being of the poſt office, who ſhall pay, out of ſuch rates and duties (the neceſſary charges of collecting, paying, and accounting for the ſame, being firſt deducted), the full, clear, and entire weekly ſum of two thouſand three hundred pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, into the receipt of the exchequer, for the purpoſes in the ſaid act mentioned, upon Tueſday in every week, if it be not an holiday, and if it be, then upon the next day that is not an holiday, as one week ſhall ſucceſſively and immediately follow and ſucceed another, the firſt of the ſaid weekly payments to begin and be made on Tueſday the thirtieth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four; and in caſe the rates and duties thereby granted ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid weekly payments to be directed to be made, that then, and ſo often, the deficiency and deficiencies thereof ſhall be ſupplied and made good out of the whole receipt of the rates and duties of poſtage; and in caſe the rates and duties thereby granted ſhall be more than ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid weekly payment, that then, and ſo often as it ſhall ſo happen, the over-plus ſhall be appropriated and applied to ſuch and the ſame uſes as the preſent rates and duties of poſtage are reſpectively now by law made applicable: and whereas it appears that the medium produce of the revenues of the ſaid general letter office or poſt office, for two years, ending on the fifth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, amounted to the ſum of two hundred and ſeventy-eight thouſand four hundred and eighty-two pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings, and four-pence halfpenny; and the medium produce for two years, ending on the fifth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, to the ſum of one hundred and ſixty-fix thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-one pounds, fourteen ſhillings, which increaſe was not ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſum of 110 thouſand three hundred pounds a week, ſo directed to be paid into the exchequer, by the recited act of the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Maſteſty; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and alter the demise of his preſent Maſteſty, there ſhall be paid into the exchequer out of the revenues of the ſaid general letter office or poſt office, at the end of each quarter, ending on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October, in each year, the ſum of thirty-eight thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-fix pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and ten-pence farthing, being the quarterly amount of the ſeveral ſums of ſeven hundred pounds a week, as directed by the ſaid recited act of the ninth year of Queen Anne, of one hundred and eleven thouſand eight hundred and fifty-one pounds, three ſhillings, and four-pence halfpenny, the annual increaſe of the poſt office revenue in conſequence of the act of the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Maſteſty, and of the third part of the ſum of eighteen thouſand

From his Maſteſty's demise, 38,626l. 18s. 10d. 10 is to be paid quarterly into the exchequer out of the poſt office revenue, to be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

12 Cir 2.
c 23.

the King's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, by the ſaid act of parliament made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, (that is to ſay), One penny per gallon for ſtrong water, or Aqua Vitæ, made and ſold in that part of Great Britain called England, two pence per gallon for ſpirits made in that part of Great Britain called England, of any kind of wine or cyder imported into that part of Great Britain called England, and four pence per gallon for ſtrong water, perfectly made, imported into that part of Great Britain called England from beyond the ſeas, and were afterwards,

A 9 Geo 2.
c 23

by an act of parliament, made in the ninth year of his late Majesty, carried to, and made part of, the aggregate fund, and a certain ſum therein mentioned by that act allotted to be paid to his ſaid late Majesty, out of the aggregate fund, in lieu thereof, ſomewhat the ſervice of his Majesty's ſold and family, and other his expenses and charges, and whereas it is expedient to provide, that on the ſervice of his preſent Majesty (whom God long preſerve), a ſum of 100,000 ſhillings, at the end of every quarter, be ſet apart in the exchequer, equal to the ſum which the whole of the ſaid hereditary duties of exciſe would amount to, to be applied to the like purpoſes to which the ſame would have been applicable if neither of the ſaid acts in the ſaid year of his late Majesty, and in the firſt year of the reign of his preſent Majesty, nor this act, had been made, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſion is of exciſe in England ſhall compute the exact ſums to which the whole of the ſaid hereditary duties of exciſe would amount, if the ſame had not been repealed or altered by the ſaid act made in the ninth year of the reign of his ſaid late Majesty, or by this act, and ſhall tranſmit an account thereof, quarterly, into the receipt of the exchequer, and the proper officers of the ſaid receipt of exchequer are hereby directed to ſet apart, out of the duties of exciſe by this act impoſed, at the end of every quarter, from and immediately after the demise of his preſent Majesty, ſuch a ſum of money as it ſhall appear, by the ſaid account ſo tranſmitted, the whole of the ſaid hereditary duties of exciſe would have amounted to, within ſuch quarter reſpectively, and the ſame ſhall be paid to the ſucceſſors of the King's majeſty for ever hereafter, in lieu of the ſeveral rates, impositions, duties, and charges, which were directed to be paid to the King's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by the before recited act of the twelfth year of his late majeſty King Charles the Second.

Comm ſhonn-
ers of exciſe
to tranſmit
quarterly an
account of
the amount of
the hereditary
duties of exciſe
to the exchequer,
where the
money is to
be ſet apart,
after his Ma-
jeſty's demise,
to be paid to
his ſucceſſors

From May 10,
all monies
paid into
the exchequer,
and not
otherwiſe ap-
propriated to
be carried to
the conſoli-
dated fund

LII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all other publick monies, and all arrears of any the duties or revenues repealed by this act, and alſo all annual revenues (except ſuch monies as ſhall be repaid by any officer or officers of his Majesty's civil government, as the balance of ſuch officer's account, or otherwiſe) which, after the tenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, ſhall ariſe and be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, not being particularly appropriated or appointed to any uſe or uſes, by any act or acts of parliament made or to be made, ſhall be carried to, and made part of, the ſaid fund to be called *The Conſolidated Fund*.

LIII. And

7,686,800l.

234,604l. per ann.

Debt to the East India company,

3,200,000l.

3,000,000l.

17 G. 2. c. 17.

126,000l.

1,687l. 10s. per ann.

Three per cent. annuities granted by an act of 12 Geo. 1. c. 2.

30,000l. charges 450l. per ann.

Three per cent. annuities granted by 24 Geo. 2. c. 2.

12 G. 3. c. 63.

14 G. 3. c. 76.

15 G. 3. c. 41.

1,919,400l.

Charges 58,048l. 18s. 9d. per ann.

Three per cent. annuities

company of the bank of England, the principal sum of seven millions six hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred pounds, for and on account of monies advanced at several times, in pursuance of sundry acts of parliament, for the benefit and use of the publick, for which there is payable to them, in respect of the same, the annual sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and four pounds: and whereas there likewise remains due and owing from the publick to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the principal sum of three millions two hundred thousand pounds, being the amount of their capital stock, and the further sum of one million, advanced by the said company, pursuant to an act of parliament of the seventeenth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Second, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, making together the principal sum of four millions two hundred thousand pounds, for which the said company are entitled to the annuity of one hundred and twenty six thousand pounds, and to the sum of one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven pounds, ten shillings, for charges of management, making together the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-seven pounds, ten shillings per annum: and whereas, in pursuance of an act of parliament of the twelfth year of the reign of King George the First, one million in annuities, after the rate of three pounds per centum, were granted, and made payable and transferable at the bank of England, and charged upon a deduction, not exceeding sixpence in the pound, out of all payments from the crown, the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and private men, serving in the army and navy, excepted, the annuity upon which said one million amounts to thirty thousand pounds, and the charges of management, on the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, amounted to the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, making in the whole the sum of thirty thousand four hundred and fifty pounds per annum: and whereas, in pursuance of an act of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, the sum of two millions one hundred thousand pounds was borrowed for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one; videlicet, one million four hundred thousand pounds by annuities at three pounds per centum per annum, and seven hundred thousand pounds by a lottery, attended with the like three pounds per centum annuities, which were made payable and transferable at the South Sea House; which sum, by the redemption of one hundred and eighty thousand four hundred pounds, subscribed in pursuance of certain acts of parliament of the twelfth, fourteenth, and sixteenth years of his present Majesty's reign, is reduced to the principal sum of one million nine hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred pounds, and the annuity payable for the same to fifty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight pounds per annum, and the charges of management payable to the South Sea company, from the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, to one thousand and sixty pounds, one shilling and nine-pence, making in the whole the sum of fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-eight pounds, one shilling, and nine pence per annum: and whereas, by and in pursuance of two acts of parliament, made and passed

Charges
16 737l. 0s.
60d.
per ann.

Four per cent.
consolidated
annuities,
17 11 3 46
20 G. 3. c. 16.
21 G. 3. c. 14.
22 G. 3. c. 8.
23 G. 3. c. 35.
24 G. 3. c. 10.

Annuities
17 11 3 46
per ann.

17 11 3 46
per ann.

Five per cent.
annuities,
21 11 3 39
23 G. 3. c. 32.

17 869 993l.
9s. 10d.

Annuities and
charges per
ann.
501,541l. 3s.
4d. 29.

Long annuities,
1 G. 3. c. 7.
2 G. 3. c. 10.
20 G. 3. c. 16.
22 G. 3. c. 8.
23 G. 3. c. 35.
24 G. 3. c. 10.

680.375l.
7 054l. 4s. 4d.
29. per ann.

Annuities
17 11 3 46
per ann.

three-pence, and the charges of management amounted, on the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, to sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds, and ten-pence, making in the whole the sum of one million one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine pounds, five shillings, and one penny per annum: and whereas, by several acts of parliament of the seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth years of his present Majesty's reign, certain annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, have been granted, and consolidated into one capital or joint stock of four pounds per centum annuities, payable and transferrable at the said bank of England, amounting in the whole to the principal sum of thirty-two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, the annuity whereupon amounts to the sum of one million three hundred and ten thousand pounds, and the charges of management amounted, on the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, to fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds, ten shillings, making in the whole the sum of one million three hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds, ten shillings per annum: and whereas, by certain acts of parliament, of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of his said present Majesty's reign, certain annuities, after the rate of five pounds per centum, have been established, and made one capital or joint stock of five pounds per centum annuities, payable and transferrable at the bank of England, amounting in the whole to the sum of seventeen millions eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-three pounds, nine shillings, and ten pence; which said annuities were granted to satisfy certain debts, viz. victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debts: and the annuity whereupon amounts to eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine pounds, thirteen shillings, and five-pence halfpenny, and the charges of management amounted, on the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, to eight thousand and forty-one pounds, nine shillings, and eleven pence, making in the whole the sum of nine hundred and one thousand five hundred and forty-one pounds, three shillings, and four-pence halfpenny per annum: and whereas, by several acts of parliament, of the first, second, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his present Majesty, sundry annuities were granted for the terms of ninety-nine, ninety-eight, eighty, seventy-eight, and seventy-seven years, and of seventy-five years and six months, which several annuities have, in pursuance of several acts of parliament of the fourth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his said Majesty, been consolidated and made one joint stock of annuities, payable and transferrable at the said bank of England, under the denomination of Long Annuities, and amount together to the annual sum of six hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds, exclusive of the sum of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-four pounds, four shillings, and four-pence halfpenny per annum, payable to the bank of England for management of the same: and whereas, by an act of the seventeenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, an annuity, after

the rate of ten shillings per centum, was granted to the subscribers of five millions borrowed for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, to have continuance for ten years, from the fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and then to cease, with annuities were made payable and transferrable at the bank of England, and amount to twenty five thousand pounds per annum, exclusive of the annual sum of two hundred and eighty-one pounds, five shillings, payable to the said bank of England for the charges of management of the same and whereas, by certain acts of the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, certain annuities were granted for the terms of thirty and twenty nine years, which, by the said act of the nineteenth year of his said Majesty's reign, were directed to be consolidated and made one capital or joint stock of annuities, payable and transferrable at the bank of England, and amounting together to the sum of four hundred and four thousand three hundred and thirty-one pounds, eight shillings, and five pence per annum, exclusive of the annual sum of four thousand five hundred and forty-eight pounds, fourteen shillings, and sixpence per annum, payable to the bank of England for management of the said stock in order therefore to the consolidation, and the purchase of the same of the before said several annuities, and the expenses attending the same, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all the several and respective annuities herein before particularly mentioned and described, and all the charges and expences attending the same, shall be charged and chargeable upon the said stock, and be paid and payable out of, all or any of the taxes, duties, and revenues, composing the fund created by this act to be called *The Consolidated Fund*, and that the said consolidated fund shall from thenceforth be charged and chargeable with, and subject and liable to, the payment of the same, in such order and manner as is herein-after particularly directed, (that is to say), That all the several and respective annuities for lives or long terms, payable at the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, granted and established by virtue of all or any act or acts of parliament herein-before recited, or by virtue of any act or acts granting such annuities out of any publick funds, tax, duty, or revenue, and made payable there, in respect of any term or terms of money advanced and paid by any person or persons, natives or foreigners, bodies politick or corporate, in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament, for the use and service of the publick, shall, from thenceforth, be paid and satisfied by and out of all or any the taxes, duties, and revenues composing the said consolidated fund (except as herein after excepted) at the same time and times, and in the same and like manner, as the same annuities have been usually paid and payable.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That out of all or any the taxes, duties, and revenues, composing the said fund, except as herein after excepted, there shall next be issued, paid, or set apart, in equal sums each quarter, the several sums due in respect of the annuities and charges fol-

25,000 per ann.
Charges 281.
55
Annuities granted by the lottery act of 18 and 19 Geo 3.
22 & c 18.
for 30 and 29 years
401,331 8s.
51 per ann.
Charges
4 548 14s.
6d 2q

From July 5, 1787, all annuities, and charges due from the publick, to be payable out of the Consolidated Fund.

Ann. ties for lives or long terms, payable at the exchequer, to be paid out of the said fund, at the same times, and in the like manner, as hereinbefore.

Out of the said fund is to be issued quarterly the several sums due to annuities due to

the South Sea
company, to
the bank and
to the East In-
dia company.

lowing; (that is to ſay), Firſt, the whole of the ſums due for the annuity, charges, and allowances, payable to the *South Sea* company, as well in reſpect of their capital ſtock, as of ſubſcrip- tions into their capital, purſuant to the acts of the fifth and ſixth years of the reign of his late majeſty King *George* the firſt, re- maining unredeemed, amounting in the whole to the principal ſum of twenty four millions ſixty-five thouſand and eighty-four pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and eleven pence halfpenny, next, the whole of the ſum due for the annuity, charges, and allow- ances, payable to the governor and company of the bank of *Eng'land* in reſpect of the ſum of four millions, purchaſed by them of the *South Sea* company as aforeſaid, as well as in reſpect of the aforementioned ſum of ſeven millions fix hundred eighty- ſix thouſand eight hundred pounds, advanced by them, in pur- ſuance of ſeveral acts of parliament, for the uſe of the publick; and next the whole of the ſum due for the annuity, charges, and allowances, payable to the united company of merchants of *London* trading to the *East India*, in reſpect of the capital or joint ſtock of three millions two hundred thouſand pounds, as well as of the principal ſum of one million, advanced by the ſaid company in purſuance of an act of the ſeventeenth year of the reign of his ſaid late majeſty King *George* the Second.

Enumeration
of the average
quarterly
produce of
the duties ap-
propriated
towards pay-
ment of the 3
per cent con-
ſolidated an-
nuities, &c

LV. And whereas it appears, that the payment of the three per cents per centum conſolidated annuities, of the four pounds per centum conſolidated annuities, of the annuities granted for terms of years, which ſhall expire in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred eighty-eight, and one thouſand eight hundred and ſixty, the annuities for years, which were granted purſuant to acts of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth years of his preſent Majeſty, and the five pound per centum annuities, ſubſcribed for the navy and ordnance debt, are ſecured partly on the ſixpenny, and partly on certain duties appropriated to ſo many other purpoſes, the amount of which appropriated duties appears to have been, on an average, as follows, videlicet, on the fifth day of January, ſix hundred and ninety nine thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one pounds, five ſhillings, and ſeven pence three farthings, applicable to the payment of the three pounds per centum conſolidated annuities, twelve thouſand two hundred and eighty ſeven pounds, nine ſhillings, and three pence halfpenny, to the above-men- tioned annuities for years, and two hundred and twenty one thouſand two hundred and ſixty four pounds, thirteen ſhillings and nine pence, to the above mentioned four pounds per centum annuities; on the fifth day of April, three hundred and ſixty, thouſand four hundred and ſeventy- one pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and ſeven pence halfpenny, applicable to the payment of the four pounds per centum conſolidated annuities, one hundred and ſixty one thouſand nine hundred and ſixty pounds, two ſhillings, and ſixpence halfpenny, and one hundred and ſixty ſeven thou- ſand five hundred and ſixty two pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and three pence, to the payment of the ſixpenny of the annuities for terms of years, which ſhall expire in the years of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſixty, and one thouſand eight hundred and ſixty, on the fifth day of July, ſix hundred and ſixty eight, thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-

499,671l. 38.
7d. 3q.

3,287l. 9s. 3d.
2q.

221,204l. 13s.
9d.

360,471l. 13s.
7d. 2q.

114,940l. 2s.
6d. 1q.

147,532l. 16s.
3d.

452,575l. 18.
1d.

ſeventy nine pounds, one ſhilling, and one penny, applicable to the payment of the three pounds per centum consolidated annuities, two thousand eight hundred pounds to the above mentioned annuities for lives, and two hundred and ſixteen thousand five hundred and forty ſix pounds, and two pence farthing, to the above-mentioned five pounds per centum annuities, on the tenth day of October, four hundred and forty ſeven thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds, three ſhillings, and five pence, applicable to the payment of the four pounds per centum consolidated annuities, and one hundred and ſixty-eight thousand ſeven hundred and eighty four pounds, ten ſhillings, and one penny farthing, and one hundred and ninety thousand and ſixty nine pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and three pence three farthings, applicable to the payment eſpecially of the annuities for terms of years, which will expire in the years of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eighty, and one thousand eight hundred and ſixty in order, therefore, to ſecure (if neceſſary) the appropriation of ſeparate ſums, equal to the average produce of the ſaid duties, in the ſeveral quarters reſpectively, for the ſpecific purpoſes ſo mentioned, be it enacted, That before any ſum or ſums are iſſued, at the end of each quarter, out of any of the taxes, duties, or revenues, compoſing the ſaid fund, to be called The Consolidated Fund, there ſhall be ſet apart, by the proper officer at the exchequer, at the expiration of the quarter ending the fifth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and in every ſubſequent year, (except as hereinafter is provided), the ſum of ſix hundred and eighty-ſeven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five pounds, one ſhilling, and three pence farthing, which ſhall be iſſued to the government and company of the bank of England, to be paid and diſtributed by them as follows, *viz.* the ſum of four hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand five hundred and ſeventy nine pounds, one ſhilling, and one penny, towards the payment of three pounds per centum consolidated annuities, and two thouſand eight hundred pounds, towards the payment of the before-mentioned annuities on lives, and two hundred and ſixteen thousand five hundred and forty-fix pounds, and two pence farthing, towards the payment of the before mentioned five pounds per centum annuities and that there ſhall be ſet apart and iſſued in like manner, at the expiration of the quarter ending the tenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in every ſubſequent year, except as hereinafter is provided, the ſum of eight hundred and ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-fix pounds, eight ſhillings, and ten pence, to be paid and diſtributed as follows, *viz.* the ſum of four hundred and ſixty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds, three ſhillings, and five-pence, towards the payment of four pounds per centum consolidated annuities, one hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four pounds, ten ſhillings, and one penny farthing, towards the payment of annuities which will expire in one thouſand eight hundred and eighty, and one hundred and ninety thouſand and ſixty-nine pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and three-pence three farthings, towards

Before iſſuing any money out of the Consolidated Fund at the end of each quarter, there is to be ſet apart the ſums herein ſpecified towards payment of the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities &c. which is to be paid to the bank, to be diſtributed as herein ſpecified;
 5 July, 1787. 468,579l 18s. 1d 3 per cent. consolidated annuities 2,801 annuities on lives. 216 546l 0s. 2d 19 5 per cent annuities 10 Oct 1787. 447,822l 3s 5d 4 per cent. consolidated annuities 260,784l 10s. 1d 19 annuities to expire in 1808 120,069l 15s. 3d 39 annu-

ties to expire
in 1860.

5 Jan. 1788.

499,671. 5s.
7d. 3q. 3 per
cent. conſoli-
dated annui-
ties.

3,287l. 9s. 3d.
2q. annuities
for lives.

221,204l. 13s.
9d. 5 per cent.
annuities.

5 April, 1788.

360,471l. 18s.
7d. 2q. 4 per
cent. conſoli-
dated annui-
ties.

114,940l. 2s.
6d. 1q. annui-
ties expiring
in 1808.

147,342l. 16s.
3d. annuities
expiring 1860.

and all other
ſums due
quarterly for
annuities, &c.
to be paid out
of the conſo-
lidated fund.

towards the payment of annuities which will expire in one thouſand eight hundred and ſixty: and that there ſhall be ſet apart and iſſued in like manner, at the expiration of the quarter end-
ing the fifth day of *January*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and
eighty-eight, and in every ſubſequent year, except as hereinafter
provided, the ſum of ſeven hundred and twenty-four thou-
ſand one hundred and ſixty-three pounds, eight ſhillings, and
eight-pence farthing, to be diſtributed as follows; *videlicet*, four
hundred and ninety-nine thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-one
pounds, five ſhillings, and ſeven-pence three farthings, towards
the payment of three pounds *per centum* conſolidated annuities;
three thouſand two hundred and eighty-ſeven pounds, nine
ſhillings, and three-pence halfpenny, towards the payment of
the before mentioned annuities for lives; and two hundred and
twenty-one thouſand two hundred and four pounds, thirteen
ſhillings, and nine-pence, towards the payment of the before-
mentioned five pounds *per centum* annuities: and at the expira-
tion of the quarter ending the fifth day of *April*, one thouſand
ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and in every ſubſequent year,
(except as herein-after provided), the ſum of ſix hundred and
twenty-two thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-four pounds, ſe-
venteen ſhillings, and four-pence three farthings, to be paid and
diſtributed as follows; *videlicet*, the ſum of three hundred and
ſixty thouſand four hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, eighteen
ſhillings, and ſeven-pence halfpenny, towards the payment of
four pounds *per centum* conſolidated annuities; one hundred and
fourteen thouſand nine hundred and forty pounds, two ſhil-
lings, and ſixpence farthing, towards the payment of annuities
which will expire in one thouſand eight hundred and eight; and
one hundred and forty-ſeven thouſand three hundred and forty-
two pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and three-pence, towards the
payment of annuities which will expire in one thouſand eight
hundred and ſixty: and that all other ſums which ſhall be due
and payable at the end of each quarter, in reſpect of any of the
ſaid annuities, or the charges thereof, over and above the ſums
directed to be particularly ſet apart and appropriated according
to the averages of ſums heretofore ſpecifically appropriated as
aforeſaid, and alſo all ſums which ſhall be due and payable at
the end of each quarter in reſpect of any of the annuities or
charges thereof, the payment of which is now ſecured on the
fund commonly called *The Sinking Fund*, ſhall be reſpectively
iſſued, paid, and ſet apart, out of all or any the taxes, revenues,
and duties compoſing the ſaid fund to be called *The Conſolidated
Fund*, at the times when the ſaid ſums ſhall reſpectively become
due, without any preference or priority, next after the ſums
herein-before directed to be iſſued, paid, and ſet apart for ſatis-
fying the ſums ſeverally due quarterly to the proprietors of an-
nuities for lives or long terms, payable at the receipt of the ex-
chequer, to the *South Sea* company, to the governor and com-
pany of the bank of *England*, and to the united company of
merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*.

LVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, From July 5, 1787, the whole sums due for the 3 per cent. annuities, &c. may, with the consent of the proprietors, be issued out of the consolidated fund; from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, instead of setting apart and appropriating such sums at the end of each quarter, to be separately and respectively applied as herein-before directed, according to the averages of the duties heretofore specifically appropriated as aforesaid, the whole of the monies which shall become due and payable for the before-mentioned three pounds *per centum* consolidated annuities, the four pounds *per centum* consolidated annuities, the annuities for terms of years which will expire in the years of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the annuities for lives which were granted pursuant to the acts of the eighteenth and nineteenth years of his present Majesty, and the before-mentioned five pounds *per centum* annuities, shall, at the end of each quarter, with the consent of the proprietors of the said funds, be issued, paid, or set apart, out of all or any of the taxes, duties, or revenues composing the said fund, in the same manner as is herein last before directed with respect to such sums as may be due and payable at the end of each quarter, in respect of any of the said annuities, or the charges thereof, over and above the sums which may be particularly set apart and appropriated as aforesaid, so long as the same shall continue to be so set apart and appropriated by virtue of this act.

LVII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That unless and unless a proprietor shall signify his dissent thereto to the bank by June 1, 1787, he shall be deemed to have consented. any one or more of the proprietors of any of the said recited annuities shall have, previously to the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, signified his dissent, to the governor and company of the bank of England, in writing, in a book to be kept for that purpose, he or they shall be deemed to have consented, and all the said monies shall be issued, paid, and set apart, as herein last before directed.

LVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if at any future day or time, at which any annuity or annuities shall become due and payable, the produce of the several duties composing the said fund, called *The Consolidated Fund*, established by this act, shall not be sufficient to answer and pay all the annuities and other charges that shall become due and payable on any quarterly or other day of payment, the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury now being, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer, or any three or more of the commissioners of the treasury for the time being, shall, and in every such case are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, out of any money which shall then be remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, of aids or supplies that shall have been granted to his Majesty for the service of the year in which such deficiency shall happen, to apply such sum and sums of money as shall be sufficient fully and completely to answer and make good such deficiency, so that the publick creditor may by no means whatsoever be disappointed of receiving his whole annuity or demand on the publick; and all such sum and sums of money,

Whenever the consolidated fund shall be insufficient to pay the annuities, &c. the treasury may make good the deficiency out of the supplies for that year, which shall be replaced out of any future surplus of the said fund.

ney, fo iflued out of any of the laid aids or fupplies, for the purpofes aforefaid, fhall be replaced to the fervice or fervices to which the fame may have been appropriated by parliament, out of the next or any future quarter's furplus of the income of the duties and revenues compofing the laid consolidated fund, any act or acts of parliament, or any clause or clauses contained in any act or acts of parliament, for the application of the furplus of the laid fund, to the contrary in any wife notwithstanding; and the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury now being, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer, or any three or more of the commissioners of the treasury for the time being, are hereby directed, authorized, and required, to caufe the fame to be iflued and applied accordingly, and the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury now being, or the high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, for the time being, without any further or other warrant to be fued for, had, or obtained in that behalf, fhall and may, from time to time, caufe to be iflued at the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, the feveral and refpective annuities, and other fums, payable out of the taxes, duties, and revenues compofing the laid fund, or out of monies applicable to the fupplies of this year, in the manner and at the times by this act directed.

26 Geo 3
c. 31. recited,

I IX And whereas, by an Act of the laft feffion of parliament, intituled, An act for vefting certain fums in commissioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt, it was provided, that the fum of two hundred and fifty thoufand pounds fhould, at the feveral quarters, ending the fifth day of January, the feveral day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October, be paid or fet apart, at his Majesty's receipt of exchequer, for the purpose and in the manner by the faid act directed, and further provisions were made in the faid act for the application, as well of the faid fum of two hundred and fifty thoufand pounds, as of other fums directed to be placed from time to time to the account of the faid commissioners, be it thereto further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That, from and after the fifth day of July, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty feven, the fum of two hundred and fifty thoufand pounds fhould be taken, out of the taxes, duties, and revenues compofing the consolidated fund created by the faid act, at the fame times, and in the fame manner, and fubject to the like regulations and provisions as the fame was directed by the faid act to be iflued or fet apart out of the furpluffes, exceffes, and overplus monies, compofing the finking fund, and that all the fums due in refpect of fuch principal or capital ftock of publick annuities as fhall be redeemed by virtue of the faid act, and which are thereby directed to be transferred to the account of the laid commissioners, and alfo in refpect of any annuities, the terms of which fhall have expired, and the monies now payable thereupon, which are likewife by the faid act directed to be placed to the account of the laid commissioners, fhall be iflued or fet apart out of the taxes, duties, or revenues,

and from July 5, 1787, the fum of 250,000 l. thereby directed to be fet apart at the exchequer quarterly, to be feparated out of the consolidated fund, and the provisions of that act to continue in force.

venues, compofing the faid fund created by this act, in the fame manner as if fuch principal or capital ftock of publick annuities had not been redeemed, or as if the terms of fuch annuities refpectively had not expired; and that all other regulations and provifions contained in the faid act fhall remain and be in full force, as if the fame were repeated and re-enacted in this act.

LX. *And whereas, in purfuance of fundry acts of parliament of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, and of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and thirtieth years of the reign of his late majefty King George the Second, and feveral other and fubfequent acts of parliament, certain fums of money are referved and fet apart, at the receipt of the exchequer, for the payment of annuities on lives payable there: and whereas it appears that the fum of thirty-four thoufand eight hundred and ninety-two pounds, and fevenpence, was remaining, on the fifth day of January, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, in the faid receipt of exchequer, undemanded and unclaimed, but no certificates of the deaths of the refpective perfons for whom the fame had been referved, have been returned into the exchequer, notifying the deaths of the nominees, according to the directions contained in the feveral acts of parliament for granting fuch annuities on lives: and whereas, from the length of time the faid annuities have remained unclaimed, there is great reafon to conclude that the nominees for whose lives the fame were granted, or the greater part of them, are dead: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid. That all fuch fum and fums of money as fhall or may remain in the faid receipt of the exchequer, on the fifth day of January, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, which hath or have been referved for the payment of any annuity or annuities for life or lives, granted as aforefaid, which hath or have not been claimed for the fpace of three years antecedent to the faid fifth day of January, fhall, on or before the tenth day of May, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, be paid to the governor and company of the bank of England, to be placed to the account of the commissioners appointed, purfuant to the abovementioned act of the laft feflion of parliament, for vefting certain fums in commissioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt; and that, from and after the fifth day of January, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, any and every annuity payable at the receipt of the exchequer for terms of lives, which annuity fhall not have been claimed or demanded for the fpace of three years, fhall be deemed and taken to have expired, and the money due or to become due in refpect of the fame fhall be paid over to the governor and company of the bank of England, to be applied for the purpofes directed by the afore-mentioned act, towards the reduction of the national debt; and the officers of the exchequer are hereby directed and required, on or before the fifth day of April, in every year, to make up and tranfmit to the commissioners of the treasury, or the lord high treafurer, for the time being, an account or certificate of the fums fallen in by deaths, including fuch unclaimed fums in by death,*

Recital of acts under which money has been fet apart for payment of life annuities which have not been claimed;
4 W. & M. c. 3.
5 W. & M. c. 5.
18 Geo. 2. c. 9.
19 Geo. 2. c. 12.
30 Geo. 2. c. 19.
34. 89. 31. os. 7d. in the exchequer Jan. 5, 1787.

From May 10, 1787, all monies referved for payment of annuities on lives which fhall not have been claimed for three years prior to Jan. 5, 1787, or which fhall thereafter not be claimed for three years, to be placed to the account of the commissioners for reducing the national debt.

The exchequer to tranfmit, by April, annually, an account of annuities fallen in by death,

or unclaimed for three years, to the treasury, who are to cause the same to be placed to the account of the said commissioners.

sums as aforesaid; and the said commissioners of the treasury, or any three or more of them, now being, or the lord high treasurer or commissioners of the treasury for the time being, are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, as often as such life annuities shall fall in, or any annuities for terms of years, payable at the said receipt of exchequer or the bank of *England*, granted by any act or acts of parliament whatsoever, for payment of annuities for lives or terms of years, shall determine, pursuant to the directions contained therein, to cause such annuity or annuities to be paid to the governor and company of the bank of *England*, pursuant to the true intent and meaning of this present act, and of the afore-mentioned act of the last session of parliament, for vesting certain sums in commissioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt.

If any claimants of annuities so appropriated should thereafter appear, they are to be paid out of any money applicable for the payment of annuities.

LXI. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at any future time appear, and demand any annuity so paid to the governor and company of the bank of *England*, as aforesaid, to which such person or persons is or are, or would have been, entitled, if this act had not been passed, such sum or sums of money as shall appear to be due and owing to him, her, or them, shall be immediately paid, out of any money remaining in the receipt of exchequer, that may be applied for the payment of any annuities on lives, or for any other annuities payable there.

All clauses and provisos contained in any acts relating to the publick debt, except hereby altered, to continue in force.

LXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the clauses and provisos contained in any act or acts of parliament, whether those relating to the several and respective annuities and other charges aforementioned, which were made payable and transferrable at the bank of *England*, or to such annuities and other sums as are payable to the said governor and company of the bank of *England* in their own right, in respect of any sum or sums of money advanced by them for the use of the publick, or otherwise, or to the annuities payable to the said company of merchants of *Great Britain* trading to the *South Seas* and other parts of *America*, or to the united company of merchants trading to the *East Indies*, or to the several and respective annuities for lives or terms of years, payable at the exchequer, and the charges and expences attending the same, shall be and remain in full force and effect, as well with respect to the notices and priorities of redemption of the said several annuities, as to the expences and charges of management attending the same, in all matters and things whatsoever, where the same shall not have been altered by this act, or other provision made in lieu thereof, as fully as if the same had been repeated and re-enacted in this act.

LXIII. And whereas, by the directions contained in this act, the several taxes, subsidies, revenues, and incomes, composing the aggregate fund, will in future become a part or parts of the fund created by this act, to be called *The Consolidated Fund*; and it is therefore necessary to make provision, in the first place, for the regular

and punctual payment of the several annuities and charges made upon, and payable out of, the said aggregate fund, by an act of parliament made and passed in the first year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain; and by one other act of the seventeenth year of his said Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the respective annuities or annual rents or charges of eight hundred thousand pounds, and one hundred thousand pounds, made payable out of the said aggregate fund, pursuant to the said acts, shall, from and after the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, be charged and chargeable upon, and shall be paid and payable out of, all or any of the duties, revenues, and incomes, composing the said consolidated fund, in the same manner as the same were directed to be and have been paid before the passing of this act; and that all the rules, authorities, directions, powers, provisions, reservations, matters, and things, contained in the said acts of the first and seventeenth years of the reign of his said present Majesty, shall continue and be preserved, as well in respect to the issuing out of the said consolidated fund any sum or sums of money, in advance or otherwise, for the uses of his Majesty's civil government, so that the whole of the payments to be made in or for any one quarter do not exceed the fourth part of the amount of the annual sums granted by the said acts of the first and seventeenth years of his Majesty's reign, to and for the use of his Majesty's civil government, as in all other cases whatsoever, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were herein repeated and re-enacted in this present act; any act or acts of parliament, or any clause or clauses in any act or acts of parliament, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

1 Geo. 3. c. 1.

17 Geo. 3.
c. 21. recited;and the
800,000l. and
100,000l. pay-
able by those
acts out of
the aggregate
fund, is, from
May 10, 1787,
to be paid out
of the consoli-
dated fund,
and all the
powers, &c.
therein con-
tained to con-
tinue in force.

LXIV. And whereas, by an act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, An act for encouraging of coinage, certain duties were granted to his Majesty upon wines and other articles imported, to be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and to be applied to the defraying the charges and expences of the mint, and of the assaying, melting down, waste, and coinage of gold and silver, and for other purposes in the said act mentioned; which monies were to be issued by order or warrant of the high treasurer, under treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, for the time being, for the purposes in the said act directed: and whereas the duties upon wines, granted by the said act, have been continued by various subsequent acts, and were made perpetual by an act of the ninth year of his present Majesty: and whereas the said duties on wines are by this present act done away and repealed, and other duties are granted in lieu thereof: and whereas, by an act of the twenty-seventh year of his late majesty King George the Second, the said high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, or any three or more of them

Recital of acts
relative to the
mint;

18 Car. 2. c. 5.

27 Geo. 2.
c. 11.

them for the time being, are impowered and directed to cauſe ſo much money, out of the publick ſupplies granted or to be granted by parliament, to be applied as ſhall be neceſſary, for defraying the expences of the mints in England and Scotland reſpectively, by way of impreſt, and upon account for that ſervice, ſo as the ſame, together with the coinage duties before mentioned, do not exceed, in any one year, the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds, and ſo as the ſaid money be iſſued out of the receipt of his Maſteſty's exchequer, to the maſter of the mint in England, and to the maſter of the mint in Scotland, reſpectively, for the purpoſes provided by the act of the eighteenth year of his late maſteſty King Charles the Second; which duties have never, in any one year, amounted to the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds above mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the tenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, it ſhall and may be lawful for the lord high treaſurer, or the commiſſioners of the treaſury for the time being, to iſſue from time to time his or their order or warrant to the proper officer or officers of the exchequer, for payment of any ſuch ſum or ſums of money as to him or them ſhall reſpectively appear proper and right, out of any of the duties of cuſtoms impoſed by this act, to be applied to the uſes and purpoſes of the ſaid laſt-recited act, provided the ſums do not exceed, in any one year, the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds.

From May 10, 1787, the treaſury may order 15,000l. to be iſſued annually for the purpoſes of 27 Geo. 2. c. 11.

LXV. *And whereas by an act, made and paſſed in the ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for granting to his Maſteſty additional duties on certain foreign linens imported into this kingdom, and for eſta bliſhing a fund for the encouraging of the raiſing and dreſſing of hemp and flax, ſeveral additional rates and duties were impoſed on the following goods; (that is to ſay), On all foreign linen commonly called Packing Canvas, Spruce, Elbing, or Queensborough Canvas; all foreign linen commonly called Dutch Barras, and Heſſin Canvas; and all foreign lawn bleached in Holland, commonly called Holland whited Lawn; and the monies ariſing by the ſeveral rates and duties therein granted (except the neceſſary charges of raiſing, collecting, recovering, and paying the ſame) were directed by the ſaid recited act to be paid into the receipt of his Maſteſty's exchequer, diſtinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenue; and a ſum, not exceeding fifteen thouſand pounds per annum, was directed to be kept apart in the ſaid receipt, as a fund for the encouragement of raiſing and dreſſing hemp and flax in this kingdom, in ſuch way and manner as the parliament ſhould thereafter direct; and the remainder of the ſaid duties was, by the ſaid recited act, directed to be reſerved in the ſaid receipt for the future diſpoſition of parliament: which duties have never, in any one year, amounted to the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds above-mentioned, but, upon a medium of nineteen years, computed from the fifth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, being the year after they took place, the ſum of ſix thouſand three hundred and thirty-five pounds, fifteen ſhillings, is taken to be the average amount of the annual produce thereof: and whereas provision was made for appropriating the ſaid fund by three ſubſe-*
quent

quent acts, made in the tenth, twenty-first, and twenty-sixth years of his present Majesty; and whereas the duties imposed by the first recited act of the seventh year of his present Majesty, are by this present act done away, and other duties are granted in lieu thereof: be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the sum of six thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds, fifteen shillings, shall, at the end of each year, be set apart in the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, out of the duties of customs imposed by this act, as a fund for the encouragement of raising and dressing hemp and flax in this kingdom, to be applied to such uses and purposes, and in such way and manner, as is directed and provided by the said acts of the tenth, twenty-first, and twenty-sixth years of his present Majesty.

From May 10, 1787, 6,335l. 15s. to be annually set apart at the exchequer for encouragement of raising hemp and flax, &c.

LXVI. And whereas, by an act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the court of King's bench, the judges in the court of common pleas, the barons of the exchequer in the court of exchequer at Westminster, the judges in the court of session and exchequer in Scotland, and justices of Chester, and the great sessions for the counties in Wales, certain stamp duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper, were granted, from the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, to be applied for the augmentation of the salaries of the several judges in England, the chief baron and other barons in the court of exchequer at Westminster, the justices of Chester, and the justices of the great sessions for the counties in Wales; and to be paid to the said judges, barons, and justices, in every year, at such time or times, and in such manner, as the salaries to the said judges then were, or had accustomedly been paid; and by two other acts of the second and fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty, several additional stamp duties were granted, and, with the aforementioned duties established by the said act of the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, were made one joint fund for payment of the said augmentation of the salaries of the said judges, barons, and justices; and by an act of the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the further augmentation of the salaries of the justices of Chester, and the great sessions for the counties in Wales, the said joint fund was charged, from the fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, with the payment of a further augmentation to the salaries of the said justices of Chester, and the justices of the great sessions for the counties in Wales; and by an act of the nineteenth year of the reign of his said present Majesty, a further addition and augmentation of the salaries of the puisne judges of the courts of King's bench and common pleas at Westminster, and to the chief baron and other barons of the exchequer at Westminster, is also charged upon the said joint fund, and upon the surplus of the monies arising in the receipt of the exchequer, of the deductions of sixpence in the pound out of all the monies paid upon all salaries, pensions, annuities, and other

32 Geo. 2. c. 35. and other acts relative to the augmentation of the salaries of the judges, &c. recited;

2 Geo. 3. c. 36.

5 Geo. 3. c. 47.

12 Geo. 3. c. 30.

12 Geo. 1.
c. 2.

payments from the crown, established by an act of parliament made in the twelfth year of the reign of King George the First, after satisfying all the annuities and other payments charged on the same: and whereas the said several stamp duties on vellum, parchment, and paper, granted as aforesaid, are by this present act consolidated, and in consequence thereof will, from and after the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, be incorporated with, and become a part of the monies to be paid into the receipt of the exchequer for the stamp-duties directed to be applied as part of the consolidated fund by this act established; and the said deductions of sixpence in the pound out of all monies paid upon all salaries, pensions, annuities, and other payments from the crown, is also hereby made a part of the same fund: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,

From the consolidated fund there shall be paid the arrears of the augmentations to the judges salaries at July 5, 1787; and thereafter the said augmentations shall continue to be paid out of the said fund.

*That out of the monies that shall be and remain in the exchequer, on the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, of the taxes, duties, and revenues, which shall compose the said consolidated fund, there shall be paid to the said several judges, so much money as shall be due and owing to them on account of the several aforementioned augmentations, computing the same from the time or times to which they were last paid, to the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and from that time there shall be paid to the said judges, out of the monies that shall arise and be paid into the exchequer of the said duties and revenues granted by this act, the several and respective annual following sums, being the amount of the augmentations granted as aforesaid; *videlicet*, To the three puisne judges of the court of King's bench, the sum of nine hundred pounds *per annum* each; to the chief justice of the court of common pleas, the sum of five hundred pounds *per annum*; to the three puisne judges of the said court of common pleas, nine hundred pounds *per annum* each; to the chief baron of the court of exchequer in *Westminster*, one thousand five hundred pounds *per annum*, to the three other barons of the said court nine hundred pounds *per annum* each; to the chief justice of *Chester*, the annual sum of five hundred pounds; to the second justice of *Chester*, three hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*; and to each of the justices of the great sessions for the counties in *Wales*, three hundred and fifty pounds *per annum* each; the said salaries to be issued and paid to the said judges by quarterly payments; *videlicet*, On the tenth day of *October*, the fifth day of *January*, the fifth day of *April*, and the fifth day of *July*; the first payment thereof to be due and to be payable on the tenth day of *October*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.*

23 Geo. 2.
c. 25. recited,

LXVII. And whereas, by an act made and passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for preventing any future deficiency therein to answer the publick services provided for out of the same, and for augmenting the income of the office of master or keeper of the rolls, the several duties on vellum,

vellum, parchment, and paper, granted by an act of the twelfth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the First, for the term of sixteen years, from the second day of August, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, and by an act of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Second, were further continued for four years, from the second day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-two; which said duties expired on the second day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, and were revived and made payable, from the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, for ever; which said duties, so revived and re-granted, were by the said act subject to make good any deficiency that should happen, in case the yearly income and revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, as augmented by the said act, should at any future time be insufficient "to answer and pay the yearly sum of one thousand two hundred pounds to the master or keeper of the rolls for the time being, and the several ancient fees, salaries, and allowances, belonging to the lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great seal, the master of the rolls, the masters in chancery, clerk of the parliaments, and other officers attending the parliament and great seal, and of several bills and disbursements, always paid and allowed out of the revenues of the hanaper office;" and the lord high treasurer or commissioners of the treasury, upon a certificate from one of the auditors of the impost, are empowered to direct such deficiency to be made good out of the aforesaid revived duties, not exceeding three thousand pounds in any one year: and whereas, by the directions in this act, the said duties will become a part of the fund hereby established: be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the powers and authorities contained in the last-mentioned act, of the twenty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, shall extend, and be continued, and the deficiency therein provided for shall in future be made good and supplied out of any the duties or revenues granted by this act, in the same manner, and by the same authorities, as the same were provided for in the said act. and the powers thereof to extend to the duties granted by this act.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted and declared, That all other annuities whatever, charged upon, or made payable out of, the aggregate fund, by any act or acts of parliament now in force, shall, from and after the said fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, be charged and chargeable upon, and shall be payable and paid out of, all or any of the duties, revenues, and incomes of the said consolidated fund, in the same manner, and according to the same priorities, as the same were directed and provided by the several acts by which they were granted. All annuities charged upon the aggregate fund shall, from July 5, 1787, be payable out of the consolidated fund.

LXIX. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void, alter, or prejudice, any disposition, appropriation, appointment, matter, or thing whatsoever, relative to the regular and usual payment of any pension or annuity charged and made payable to any person or persons, in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament, or by

Penfions on the excife or poft office to be paid as heretofore.

virtue of any grants or letters patent made or granted by any of his Majesty's royal predecessors, Kings or Queens of this realm; but that the fame difpofitions, appropriations, and appointments, fhall continue, be in force, and take effect, in the payment of all and every the annuities and penfions payable by the commiffioners or receivers general of the duties and revenues of excife, and by the receivers general of his Majesty's general letter office or poft office, in the fame manner, and at the fame time and times, that the faid annuities and penfions have been ufually paid before the paffing this prefent act.

Annuities, &c. payable from the excife, customs, or falt duties in Scotland, to be paid as heretofore.

LXX. And be it alfo further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That nothing in this act contained fhall extend, or be conftrued to extend, to alter, or in any manner divert, the payment of the feveral and refpective annuities, bounties, and other charges and expences, which, in purfuance of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the tenth day of *May*, one thouland feven hundred and eighty-feven, have ufually been or ought to be fatisfied and paid by the commiffioners of the excife, the receivers general of the customs, or falt duties, out of the monies arifen by the faid duties and revenues, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; but that the fame fhall and may, and are hereby directed and required to be fatisfied, paid, and difcharged, out of all or any of the faid monies arifen, or which fhall hereafter arife, by the faid duties and revenues, and come into the hands of the faid receivers, in the fame and like manner, and at the refpective times at which the fame have ufually been accuftomed to be paid and fatisfied; any thing in this act contained to the contrary in anywife notwithstanding.

All fums arifing from the repealed duties, which fhall remain in the exchequer on July 5. 1787, and all fums granted to make good deficiencies, which fhall not have been earned to the

LXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That all fuch fums of money as fhall have arifen by the faid rates and duties hereby repealed, and fhall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, on the fifth day of *July*, one thouland feven hundred and eighty-feven; and all fuch fums as fhall be granted to replace deficiencies made good out of the fund commonly called *The Sinking Fund*, and which fhall not have been carried to the faid finking fund on or before the tenth day of *May*, one thouland feven hundred and eighty-feven, fhall be added to, and applied with, and in aid of the rates, duties, and revenues, granted and eftablifhed by this act, and fhall make part of the confolidated fund created by virtue of this act.

finking fund, on May 10, 1787, to be a part of the confolidated fund.

LXXII. And whereas it may happen hereafter that the exigencies of the publick fervice may require extraordinary expences, beyond the annual produce of the publick revenue; and it will be highly important for the maintenance of publick credit, and for the ftrength and fafety of thefe kingdomes, that effectual meafures fhould be taken for increafing the faid revenue in proportion to the additional annual charge occafioned by fuch expences; be it enacted by the authority aforefaid,

Quarterly accounts to be kept by the

That diftinct accounts fhall be kept by the feveral boards appointed for collecing and managing the different branches of the

the publick revenue, of the total amount, in every quarter of a year, of the ſeveral duties under their management, diſtinguiſhing (as far as poſſible) the ſeveral articles on which the ſame ariſe; and that the commiſſioners of the treaſury ſhall cauſe to be prepared, and ſhall lay before both houſes of parliament, within fourteen days after the commencement of every ſeſſion, an account of the total produce of the duties of cuſtoms, exciſe, ſtamps, and incidents reſpectively, diſtinguiſhing (as far as poſſible) in each branch the produce on every ſeparate article the duties on which ſhall have amounted to one thouſand pounds or more in the four quarters next preceding the date of ſuch account; and alſo an account of all additions which ſhall have been made to the annual charge of the publick debt, by the intereſt or annuities for or on account of any loan which ſhall have been made after the paſſing of this act, and within the ſpace of ten years next preceding the date of ſuch account; together with an account of the produce within the year next preceding of any duties which ſhall have been impoſed, or of any addition which ſhall have been made to the revenue, for the purpoſe of defraying the increaſed charge occaſioned by every ſuch loan reſpectively.

LXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That any part of this act may be altered, varied, or repealed, by any act or acts to be made in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

Any part of this act may be altered in the preſent ſeſſion.

SCHEDULE A.

A Schedule of the Net Duties payable on the *Importation* into this Kingdom of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, therein enumerated; and of the Drawbacks to be allowed on the Exportation thereof from this Kingdom.

Also of the Net Duties payable on the *Exportation* of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, from this Kingdom;

And likewise of the Net Duties payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, brought or carried *Coastwise* or from Port to Port within this Kingdom.

SCHEDULE A.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A.						
Agates rough, small as a bean, the hundred dozen	0	3	0	0	2	8
— large, the piece	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Alderney. vide Jersey.						
Ale. vide Beer.						
Almonds. vide Grocery.						
— bitter. vide Drugs.						
Alum, the hundred weight	0	7	2	0	6	2
— Roch. vide Drugs.						
— Alumen Plume. vide Drugs.						
Amber, the pound	0	1	3	0	1	1
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	1	5	0	1	3
— Beads. vide Beads.						
— Oil. vide Drugs.						
Anchor Stocks. vide Wood.						
Anchovies. vide Fish.						
Anniseeds. vide Grocery.						
Annotto, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Annotto may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Apples, the bushel	0	2	4	0	0	4
— dried, the bushel	0	3	0	0	0	4
Aqua Fortis. vide Drugs.						
Archelia. vide Orchemia.						
Argoil, the hundred weight	0	2	7	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Argoil may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Arrack. vide Spirits.						
Añes, viz.						
— Pearl Ashes, the hundred weight	0	2	3	0	0	0
— Pot Ashes, the hundred weight	0	2	3	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Pearl Aſhes and Pot Aſhes made in the Britiſh plantations in America may be imported from thence without payment of duty, vide 24 Geo. 2. cap. 51.						
Aſhes, continued						
— Soap Aſhes, the hundred weight	0	0	7	0	0	0
— Weed Aſhes, the hundred weight	0	0	7	0	0	0
— Wood Aſhes, the hundred weight	0	0	7	0	0	0
— Fechia Aſhes. vide Fechia Brugiata, in Drugs.						
B.						
Bacon, the hundred weight	2	7	0	2	6	4
N.B. For the exemption from duty on ſalted Bacon from Ireland, vide 8 Geo. 3. cap. 9; and 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8.						
Balks. vide Wood.						
Balls, viz. Waſhing Balls, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	0
Bandſtring-Twiſt. vide Twiſt.						
Barilla, the hundred weight	0	5	3	0	5	0
Bark of Oak. vide Oak Bark.						
Barley. vide Corn.						
— hulled or Pearl Barley. vide Drugs.						
Basket Rods, the bundle not exceeding three feet in circumference at the band	0	1	6	0	1	4
Baskets, viz. Handbaskets, the dozen	0	0	9	0	0	8
Bait or Straw Hats or Bonnets. vide Hats.						
— Manufactures thereof to make hats. vide						
Platting.						
— Ropes, the hundred weight	0	1	10	0	0	0
Battens. vide Wood.						
Battery, the hundred weight	2	5	2	2	0	8
Bay-berries. vide Drugs.						
Beads, viz.						
— Amber Beads, the pound	0	4	5	0	4	2
— Chryſtal Beads, the thouſand	0	13	3	0	11	8
— Coral Beads, the pound	0	4	5	0	4	2
— Glaſs Beads. vide Bugle.						
— Jet Beads, the pound	0	1	5	0	1	3
Beans. vide Corn.						
Beef from Ireland.						
N.B. For the exemption from duty on ſalted beef from Ireland, vide 8 Geo. 3. cap. 9; and 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8.						
Beer, viz. Spruce Beer, the barrel containing 32 gallons	0	12	0	0	11	0
N.B. Subject alſo to the duty of exciſe.						
— of all other ſorts, or Ale, the barrel, containing 32 gallons	0	6	8	0	6	0
N.B. Subject alſo to the duty of exciſe.						
Bell-metal, the hundred weight	0	7	4	0	6	6
Berries for dyers uſe, not otherwiſe enumerated, the hundred weight	0	11	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Bestials. vide Man, <i>vide</i> of.		
Birds, viz. Singing Birds, the dozen — —	0 2 6	0 2 3
Biscuit. vide Bread.		
Blacking, the hundred weight — —	0 17 8	0 15 8
Bladders, the dozen — —	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Blubber. vide Oil.		
Boards. vide Wood.		
Bonnets. vide Hats.		
Books bound, the hundred weight — —	0 19 3	0 0 0
— unbound, the hundred weight — —	0 8 10	0 0 0
Boom Spars. vide Wood.		
Botargo, the pound — —	0 0 4	0 0 3
Bottles of Earth or Stone, the dozen — —	0 1 2	0 1 0
— of Glafs, viz.		
— covered with wicker, the dozen quarts	0 12 0	0 7 7
— full or empty, the dozen quarts —	0 4 5	0 0 0
Bowls or Buckets of Wood, the dozen —	0 0 11	0 0 10
Boxes, viz.		
— Nest Boxes, the grofs containing twelve dozen nests, each nest containing eight boxes —	0 13 3	0 11 8
— Pill Boxes, the grofs containing twelve dozen nests, each nest containing four boxes —	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3
— Sand Boxes, the grofs containing twelve dozen boxes	0 4 5	0 3 11
Box Wood. vide Wood.		
Bracelets, or Necklaces of Glafs, the grofs containing twelve bundles or dickers, each bundle or dicker containing ten necklaces. — —	0 3 8	0 3 6
Brandv. vide Spirits.		
Brafs-Wire. vide Wire.		
Brazil-Wood for dyers use. vide Wood.		
Braziletto-Wood for dyers use. vide Wood.		
Bread or Biscuit, the hundred weight — —	0 1 10	0 1 8
Bricks. vide Earthen Ware		
Bridges-Thread. vide Thread.		
Brimstone, the hundred weight — —	0 6 8	0 6 6
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the whole duties of customs may be drawn back on brimstone used and consumed in making oil of vitriol, vide 23 Geo. 3 cap. 77; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53.		
Brilles, viz.		
— dressed, the dozen pounds — —	0 2 9	0 2 6
— dressed of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a foreign ship, the dozen pounds — —	0 2 11	0 2 6
— rough or undressed, the dozen pounds —	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3
— rough or undressed of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a foreign ship, the dozen pounds —	0 1 6	0 1 3
Brooms, viz. Flag Brooms or Whisk Brooms, the dozen	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Buckets. vide Bowls.		
Bugle, viz.		
— great Bugle, the pound — —	0 1 7	0 1 6
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions,		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Bugle, continued						
under which great Bugle may on importation be warehoused, vide 5 Geo. 3. cap. 30.						
— great Bugle to be warehoused, the pound —	0	0	1	0	0	0
— great Bugle so warehoused, when taken out of such warehouse to be used in this kingdom, the pound	0	1	6	0	0	0
— small or seed Bugle, the pound —	0	2	7	0	2	5
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which small or seed Bugle may on importation be warehoused, vide 5 Geo. 3. cap. 30.						
— small or seed Bugle to be warehoused, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	0
— small or seed Bugle so warehoused, when taken out of such warehouse to be used in this kingdom, the pound	0	2	5	0	0	0
Bullion or foreign coin of gold or silver, duty-free.						
Bull-rushes, the load containing sixty-three bundles	0	4	5	0	3	11
Burrs for millstones, the hundred containing five score	0	11	0	0	9	9
Butter, the hundred weight —	0	2	6	0	2	2
N.B. For the exemption from duty on salted butter from Ireland, vide 8 Geo. 3. cap. 9; and 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8.						
C.						
Cables tarred or untarred, the hundred weight —	0	8	6	0	0	0
Cable Yarn. vide Yarn.						
Cakes made of rape seed. vide Rape cakes.						
Callico. vide Linen						
Calves Skins. vide Skins.						
Calves'elves to make rennet, the hundred weight	0	5	6	0	5	0
Cambricks. vide Linen.						
Camels Hair. vide Hair.						
Canary Seed. vide Seed.						
Candles, viz.						
— of Tallow, the hundred weight — —	1	12	8	0	0	0
— of Sperma Ceti, the pound — —	0	1	4	0	0	0
— of Wax, the pound — —	0	1	8	0	0	0
— of Wax, imported by the East India company, the pound — —	0	1	9	0	0	0
Candlewick, the hundred weight — —	1	12	8	1	8	0
Cane Hats. vide Hats.						
Canes, viz.						
— Reed Canes, the thousand — —	0	11	0	0	9	9
— Walking Canes, the thousand — —	1	18	6	1	17	3
— Walking Canes, imported by the East India company, the thousand — —	2	1	3	2	0	0
— Rattans, the thousand — —	0	16	6	0	15	3
— Rattans, imported by the East India company, the thousand — —	0	19	3	0	18	0
Cans of Wood, the dozen — —	0	0	11	0	0	10
Cant Spars. vide Wood.						
Canvas. vide Linen.						
Capravens. vide Wood.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
I N W A R D S.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Capers, the pound — — —	0 0 2	0 9 1
Cards, viz. Playing Cards, the dozen packs —	1 1 0	0 0 0
Carmenia Wool. vide Hair of Goats.		
Carpets, viz.		
— of Persia, imported by the East India company, the square yard — —	1 4 9	1 3 7
— of Turkey, containing four yards square or upwards, the carpet — —	2 4 0	2 0
— of Turkey, containing less than four yards square, the carpet — —	0 8 3	0 7 6
Carraway-Seeds. vide Drugs.		
Casks empty, the ton — —	0 8 3	0 7 6
Catlings, the gross containing 12 dozen knots —	0 2 6	0 2 2
Cattle.		
N.B. For the free importation of cattle from Ireland, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 10; and 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8.		
Caviare, the hundred weight — —	0 4 5	0 3 11
Cheefe, not of Ireland, the hundred weight —	0 1 6	0 0 0
Cherries, the hundred weight — —	0 4 5	0 3 11
Chip-Hats or Bonnets. vide Hats.		
Chip, Manufactures of. vide Platt'ng.		
Chrystal. vide Drugs.		
Cider, the ton containing 252 gallons —	6 3 3	5 3 3
N.B. Subject also to the duty of excise.		
Cinnamon. vide Grocery.		
Citron-Water. vide Spirits.		
Clapboards. vide Wood.		
Cloths, viz. all manner of woollen cloths, the yard	1 17 5	1 13 1
Cloves. vide Grocery.		
Coals, the chaldre containing 36 bushels Winchester measure — — —	1 1 0	0 0 0
Cochineal, the pound — — —	0 0 6	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Cochineal may be entered, without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.		
Cocoa-nuts, viz.		
— of the produce of any British colony or plantation in America, the hundred weight	0 13 9	0 13 9
— of the produce of any other country or place, the hundred weight — —	0 13 9	0 12 6
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Cocoa-Nuts may on importation be secured in warehouses, vide 10 Geo. 1. cap. 10; and 6 Geo. 3. cap. 52.		
— of the produce of any British colony or plantation in America, on importation to be secured in warehouses, the hundred weight	0 1 3	0 1 3
— of the produce of any other country or place, on importation to be secured in warehouses, the hundred weight —	0 1 3	0 0 0
— having on importation been secured in ware-		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
houses, when taken out of such warehouse for home consumption, the hundred weight —	0 12 6	0 0 0
N.B.* Cocoa-Nuts are also subject to the inland duty of excise.		
Coffee of the produce of any British colony or plantation in America, the hundred weight —	1 18 6	1 18 6
— of the produce of any other country or place, or imported by the East India company, the hundred weight —	1 18 6	1 15 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Coffee may on importation be secured in warehouses, vide 10 Geo. 1. cap. 10; and 6 Geo. 3. cap. 52.		
— of the produce of any British colony or plantation in America, on importation to be secured in warehouses, the hundred weight —	0 3 6	0 3 6
— not of the produce of any British colony or plantation in America, on importation to be secured in warehouses, the hundred weight —	0 3 6	0 0 0
— having on importation been secured in warehouses, when taken out of such warehouse for home consumption, the hundred weight —	1 15 0	0 0 0
N.B. Coffee is also subject to the inland duty of excise.		
Coin of copper. vide Copper.		
— of Gold or Silver. vide Bullion.		
Comfits, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 5
Coney Wool. vide Wool.		
Copper, viz.		
— Ore, the hundred weight —	0 0 9	0 0 7
— unwrought, viz. Copper Bricks, Rose Copper, Copper Coin, and all Cast Copper, the hundred weight —	0 10 6	0 10 3
— unwrought, viz. Copper in Plates, the hundred weight —	0 16 0	0 15 9
— part wrought, viz. Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised, the hundred weight —	2 0 2	1 17 2
Copperas, green, the hundred weight —	0 1 8	0 0 0
— white or blue. vide Drugs.		
Coral. vide Drugs.		
Cordage, tarred or untarred, the hundred weight —	0 8 6	0 0 0
Cordial Waters. vide Spirits.		
Cork, the hundred weight —	0 3 8	0 3 3
Corks, ready made, the gross containing 12 dozen	0 0 6	0 0 5
Corn and Grain, viz.		
— Barley, whenever the price at the port of importation shall be under 24s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels —	1 2 0	0 14 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Barley on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be secured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Corn and grain, continued						
— Barley, whenever the price at the port of importation shall be at or above 24 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 buſhels	0	0	2	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Barley may be imported on payment of the duty of two-pence the quarter, or having been on importation ſecured in warehouses may be delivered from thence in order to be uſed or conſumed in this kingdom on payment of the ſaid duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Barley hulled, or Pearl Barley. vide Drugs.						
— Beans, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be under 32 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 buſhels	1	2	0	0	14	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Beans on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be ſecured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Beans, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be at or above 32 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 buſhels	0	0	3	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Beans may be imported on payment of the duty of three-pence the quarter, or having been on importation ſecured in warehouses may be delivered from thence in order to be uſed or conſumed in this kingdom on payment of the ſaid duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Beer or Big, whenever the price at the port of importation shall be under 24 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 buſhels	1	2	0	0	14	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Beer or Big on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be ſecured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Beer or Big, whenever the price at the port of importation shall be at or above 24 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 buſhels	0	0	2	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Beer or Big may be imported on payment of the duty of two-pence the quarter, or having been on importation ſecured in warehouses may						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Corn and Grain, continued		
be delivered from thence in order to be used or consumed in this kingdom on payment of the said duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Big. vide Beer.		
— Indian Corn and Maize, whenever the price of Barley at the place of importation shall be under 24 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 11 0	0 7 0
— Indian Corn and Maize, whenever the price of Barley at the place of importation shall be at or above 24 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 0 1	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Indian Corn and Maize may be imported on payment of the duty of one penny the quarter, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 15 Geo. 3. cap. 1; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Maize. vide Indian Corn.		
— Oats, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be under 16 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 6 7	0 3 11
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oats on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be secured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Oats, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be at or above 16 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 0 2	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oats may be imported on payment of the duty of two-pence the quarter, or having been on importation secured in warehouses may be delivered from thence in order to be used or consumed in this kingdom on payment of the said duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Pease, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be under 32 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 18 4	0 10 4
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Pease on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be secured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Pease, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be at or above 32 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 0 3	0 0 0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Corn and Grain, continued		
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Pease may be imported on payment of the duty of three-pence the quarter, or having been on importation secured in warehouses may be delivered from thence in order to be used or consumed in this kingdom on payment of the said duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Rye, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be under 32 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	1 2 0	0 14 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Rye on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be secured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Rye, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be at or above 32 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 0 3	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Rye may be imported on payment of the duty of three-pence the quarter, or having been on importation secured in warehouses may be delivered from thence in order to be used or consumed in this kingdom on payment of the said duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Wheat, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be under 48 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	1 4 3	0 16 3
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Wheat on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be secured in warehouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— Wheat, whenever the price at the place of importation shall be at or above 48 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels	0 0 6	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Wheat may be imported on payment of the duty of sixpence the quarter, or having been on importation secured in warehouses may be delivered from thence in order to be used or consumed in this kingdom on payment of the said duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Corn and grain, continued						
— Wheat Flour, whenever the price of Wheat at the place of importation shall be under 48 s. per quarter, the quarter containing 8 bushels —	1	4	3	0	16	3
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Wheat Flour on being imported into certain ports or places in this kingdom may be secured in warchouses without payment of duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Wheat Flour, whenever the price of Wheat at the place of importation shall be at or above 48 s. per quarter, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds —	0	0	2	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Wheat Flour may be imported on payment of the duty of two-pence the hundred weight, or having been on importation secured in warchouses may be delivered from thence in order to be used or consumed in this kingdom on payment of the said duty, vide 13 Geo. 3. cap. 43; 16 Geo. 3. cap. 42; 18 Geo. 3. cap. 25; 19 Geo. 3. cap. 29; 21 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
Cotton Wool. vide Wool.						
Cotton Yarn. vide Yarn.						
Cow or Ox Hair. vide Hair.						
Cow or Ox Hides. vide Hides.						
Cream of Tartar. vide Drugs.						
Crossbow Thread. vide Thread.						
Cucumbers pickled, the gallon — —	0	0	9	0	0	7½
Culm, the chaldre containing 36 bushels Winchester measure — —	0	15	9	0	0	0
Currants. vide Grocery.						
Cuttle Bones, the thousand — —	0	5	11	0	5	3
Cyder. vide Cider.						
Cynders, the chaldre containing 36 bushels Winchester measure — —	0	10	6	0	0	0
D.						
Dates. vide Grocery.						
Davis's Streights. vide Greenland Seas.						
Deals. vide Wood.						
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and all other precious stones and jewels, duty free						
Dice, for every pair — —	0	12	6	0	0	0
Dimity, viz. Plain White Dimity, imported by the East India company, the yard — —	0	1	6	0	1	5
— and besides, for every hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which the same shall be publickly sold at the sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies —	16	10	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Dimity, continued.						
— The drawback of the laſt mentioned duty of ſixteen pounds ten ſhillings, to be allowed on the exportation of ſuch dimity, ſhall be for every hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof according to the groſs price at which ſuch goods ſhall have been publickly ſold at the ſales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, viz.						
— If exported to Africa — —	0	0	0	16	10	0
— If exported to the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America — —	0	0	0	11	15	0
— If exported to any parts or places beyond the ſeas (except to the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America) if the ſaid goods ſhall have been printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed in this kingdom —	0	0	0	16	10	0
— If exported to any parts or places beyond the ſeas (except to Africa or the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America) if the ſaid goods ſhall be exported from this kingdom without having been printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed therein —	0	0	0	14	10	0
Dog-Stones. vide Stones.						
Down, the pound — —	0	0	6	0	0	5
— of Mulcovy or Ruſſia, imported in a foreign ſhip, the pound — —	0	0	7	0	0	5
Drillings. vide Linen.						
Drugs, viz.						
— Acacia, the pound — —	0	0	9	0	0	6
— Acorus, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
— Adianthum Album, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
— Adianthum Nigrum, the pound — —	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂	0	0	1
— Agaric, the hundred weight — —	0	4	8	0	0	0
— Agnus Caſtus Seeds, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
— Alkermes Confectio, the ounce — —	0	0	8	0	0	5 ¹ / ₂
— Alkermes Syrup, the pound — —	0	1	0	0	0	8
— Alkanet Roots, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
— Almonds Bitter, the hundred weight — —	0	14	0	0	9	4
— Aloes Epatica, the pound — —	0	0	6	0	0	4
— — imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound — —	0	0	6	0	0	4
— — Succotrina, the pound — —	0	1	2	0	0	9
— — if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound — —	0	3	6	0	2	4
— — imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound — —	0	1	2	0	0	9
— Alum Roniſh or Roch, the hundred weight — —	0	3	0	0	2	0
— Alumen Plumb, the pound — —	0	0	1	0	0	0 ¹ / ₄
— Ambergris, black or grey, the ounce troy — —	0	2	0	0	1	4
— — imported by the Eaſt India company, the ounce troy — —	0	2	0	0	1	4
— Ambra Liquida, the pound — —	0	2	6	0	1	8
— Amcor Seeds, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂

SCHEDULE. A.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Amomi Seeds, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Anacardium, the pound — —	0	0	9	0	0	6
Angelica, the pound — —	0	0	1	0	0	1½
Antimonium Crudum, the hundred weight —	0	4	8	0	0	0
Antimonium Præparatum or Stibium, the pound —	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Aqua-Fortis, the hundred weight —	0	4	8	0	0	0
Argentum Sublime or Quicksilver, the pound —	0	0	8	0	0	6
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	8	0	0	6
Aristolochia, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Arsenic, white or yellow, or rosagar, the hundred weight — —	0	4	8	0	0	0
Asarum Roots, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Aspalthus, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Asa-Fœtida, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0	0	9	0	0	6
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Auriculæ Judæ, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Baccæ Alkakengi, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Balaustium, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Balsam Artificial, the pound — —	0	1	6	0	1	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	1	6	0	1	0
Canada Balsam, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Copaivæ or Copaiba, the pound — —	0	0	9	0	0	6
Natural, the pound — —	0	1	6	0	1	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	1	6	0	1	0
Barbadoes Tar, the pound — —	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Barley hulled or Pearl Barley, the hundred weight —	0	8	10	0	6	0
Bayberries, the hundred weight — —	0	4	8	0	0	0
Bdellium, the pound — —	0	0	3	0	0	2
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0	0	9	0	0	6
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Ben-album, or Rubrum, the pound — —	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Benjamin, the pound — —	0	0	6	0	0	4
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	6	0	0	4
Bezoar Stones of the West Indies, the ounce troy —	0	0	9	0	0	6
— imported by the East India company, the ounce troy —	0	2	6	0	1	8
Bitumen Judaicum, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Black Leads the hundred weight — —	0	6	8	0	4	5
Bolus-Communis or Armoniacus, the hundred weight — —	0	3	6	0	2	4
Bolus Verus or fine Bole, the pound — —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Borax in Paite or unrefined, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Drugs, viz. Borax, continued.		
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— refined, the pound —	0 1 0	0 0 8
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 1 0	0 0 8
— Calamus, the pound —	0 0 2	0 0 1½
— Cambogium or Gutta Gambæ, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 4
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 4
— Camphire refined, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0 2 0	0 1 4
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
— unrefined, the pound —	0 0 4	0 0 2½
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0 1 0	0 0 8
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 4	0 0 2½
— Canerorum Oculi, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 4
— Cantharides, the pound —	0 1 0	0 0 8
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 1 0	0 0 8
— Capita Papaverum, the thouſand —	0 1 8	0 1 1
— Cardamoms, the pound —	0 0 9	0 0 6
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 9	0 0 6
— Carlina, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— Carpo-Balanum, the pound —	0 0 9	0 0 6
— Carrabe or Succinum, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— Carraway-Seeds, the hundred weight —	0 5 0	0 3 4
— Carthamus-Seeds, the pound —	0 0 2	0 0 1½
— Caſſia-Buds imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 4	0 0 2½
— Caſſia-Fiſtula, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— Caſſia-Lignea, the pound —	0 0 4	0 0 2½
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 4	0 0 2½
— Caſtor-Oil, the gallon —	0 2 0	0 1 4
— Caſtoreum or Beaver's Cods, the pound —	0 2 0	0 1 4
— Ceruſſa, the hundred weight —	0 7 0	0 4 8
— Cetrach, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— Chamæpitys, the pound —	0 0 2	0 0 1½
— Chela Canerorum, the pound —	0 0 1	0 0 0½
— China-Roots, the pound —	0 0 5	0 0 3½
— if not imported directly from the place of their growth, the pound —	0 1 3	0 0 10
— imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound —	0 0 5	0 0 3½

SCHEDULE. A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Cinabrium or Vermillion, the pound —	0	0	7	0	0	4½
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	7	0	0	4½
Cinnabaris-Nativa, the pound —	0	1	0	0	0	8
Cyperus, the hundred weight —	0	7	4	0	4	11
Citrigo, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Civet, the ounce troy —	0	2	0	0	1	4
Coculus Indiae, the pound —	0	0	5	0	0	3½
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0	1	3	0	0	10
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Colophonia, the hundred weight —	0	3	3	0	2	2
Coloquintida, the pound —	0	0	6	0	0	4
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0	1	6	0	1	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	6	0	0	4
Columbo-Root, imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	6	0	0	4
Copperas blue, the hundred weight —	0	2	4	0	0	0
— white, the hundred weight —	0	4	8	0	0	0
Coral, white or red for physical uses, in fragments, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Coral whole, unpolished, the pound —	0	1	6	0	1	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	1	6	0	1	0
Coral whole, polished, the pound —	0	3	0	0	2	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	3	0	0	2	0
Coriander-Seeds, the hundred weight —	0	4	5	0	2	11
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cortex-Cariophyllorum, the pound —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cortex Elætheriæ, the hundred weight —	0	9	6	0	6	4
Cortex Guaiaci, the hundred weight —	0	13	3	0	8	10
Cortex Limonum, vel Aurantiorum, the pound —	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Cortex Peruvianus, the pound —	0	0	9	0	0	6
Cortex Simarouba, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cortex Tamarisci, the pound —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cortex Winteranus, the pound —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Costus Dulcis et Amarus, the pound —	0	0	4	0	0	2½
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Cowitch, the pound —	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Cream of Tartar, the hundred weight —	0	4	8	0	0	0
Cryſtal in broken pieces for physical uses, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cubebs, the pound —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0	0	2	0	0	1½

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Drugs, continued.		
Cummin Seeds, the hundred weight	0 7 4	0 4 11
Cuscuta, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Cyclamen or Panis Porcinus, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Daucus Creticus, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Diagredium, or Scammony, the pound	0 2 6	0 1 8
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0 7 6	0 5 0
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 2 6	0 1 8
Diptamus Leaves, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Roots, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Doronicum, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
Eboris Rafura, the pound	0 0 1	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eleborus, the pound	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Epithymum, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Effence of Lemons, the pound	0 2 0	0 1 4
Euphorbium, the pound	0 0 2	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fechia Brugiata, the hundred weight	0 3 0	0 2 0
Fennel-Seeds, the pound	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Fenugreek, the hundred weight	0 3 4	0 2 3
Flores-Chamæmeli, the pound	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Flores-Meliloti, the pound	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Folium India, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
imported by the East-India company, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
Fox Lungs, the pound	0 0 8	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frankincense, the hundred weight	0 4 8	0 3 2
Galanga, the pound	0 0 2	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 0 2	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galbanum, the pound	0 0 4	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0 1 0	0 0 8
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 0 4	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gentiana, the pound	0 0 1	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ginsang, the pound	0 0 8	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grains of Guinea. vide in G.		
Grana-Tincorum, the pound	0 0 9	0 0 6
Granadilla-Peruviana, the pound	0 0 9	0 0 6
Green Ginger, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
Guinea Pepper, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Gum-Animi, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 0 3	0 0 2
Gum-Arabic or Gum-Senega, the hundred weight	0 0 6	0 0 0
imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	0 0 6	0 0 0

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Gum-Senega imported from Europe, the hundred weight	0	12	11	0	0	0
Gum-Armoniac, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Gum-Carannæ, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum-Copal, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Gum-Elemi, the pound,	0	0	2½	0	0	1½
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	2½	0	0	1½
Gum-Guaiaci, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum-Hederæ, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum-Lac, viz. Caka-Lac, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0½
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Gum-Shellac or Seed-Lac, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Gum-Sticklac, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0
N. B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Gum-Sticklac may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Gum-Opoponax, the pound	0	1	4	0	0	11
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	4	0	0	2	8
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	1	4	0	0	11
Gum-Sandrage or Juniperi, the hundred weight	0	7	0	0	4	8
Gum-Sarcocolla, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Gum-Serapinum or Sagapenum, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Gum-Tacamahaca, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum-Tragacanth, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Hermodactylus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Horns of Harts or Stags, the 100 Horns	0	6	8	0	4	5½
Hypocistis, the pound	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Jalop, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6

Duty. Drawback.

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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~~Incense~~ Incense or Olibanum. vide Olibanum.

Income of Ononnum, vide Ononnum.					
Ireos, the hundred weight	—	—	0	14	0
Isinglass, the pound	—	—	0	0	0
Jujubes, the pound	—	—	0	0	2
Juniper-berries, the hundred weight	—	—	0	4	5
Labdanum or Lapadonum, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	—	—	0	0	9
Lapis-Calaminaris, the hundred weight	—	—	0	3	8
— imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	—	—	0	3	8
Lapis contrayervæ, the ounce	—	—	0	0	9
— imported by the East India company, the ounce	—	—	0	0	9
Lapis-Hæmatis, the pound	—	—	0	0	2
Lapis-Hibernicus, the hundred weight	—	—	0	6	4
Lapis-Hyacinthi, the pound	—	—	0	0	6
Lapis-Judaicus, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Lazuli, the pound	—	—	0	0	6
— imported by the East India company, the pound	—	—	0	0	6
Lapis-Magnetis, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Nephriticus, the pound	—	—	0	0	6
Lapis-Onocolla, the pound	—	—	0	0	2
Lapis-Rubinus, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Sapphirus, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Smaragdus, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Spongia, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Topazæ, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lapis-Tutæ, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
— imported by the East India company, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Lavender-Flowers, the pound	—	—	0	0	4
Leaves of Roses, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Leaves of Violets or Flowers, the pound	—	—	0	0	2
Lentiles, the pound	—	—	0	0	0
Lignum-Aloes, the pound	—	—	0	0	6
Lignum-Asiaticum, the pound	—	—	0	0	2
— imported by the East India company, the pound	—	—	0	0	2
Lignum-Nephriticum, the pound	—	—	0	0	6
Lignum-Rhodium, the hundred weight	—	—	0	7	0
Litharge of Gold, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	10
Litharge of Silver, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	8
Lupinus, the hundred weight	—	—	0	2	4
Myrtiscus or Xylobalsamum, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Madder-Roots, the hundred weight	—	—	0	4	8

N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions,
under which Madder Roots may be entered without
payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1.
cap. 15.

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Manna, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Marmelade, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Maſſich Red, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Maſſich White, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Mechoacana, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Mercury-Precipitat, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Mercury-Sublimat, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Millium-Solis, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Mirobolanes-Condited, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Mirobolanes Dry, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0½
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Mithridate Venitæ, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Mother of Pearl Shells rough, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Musk, the ounce troy	0	2	0	0	1	4
— imported by the East India company, the ounce troy	0	2	0	0	1	4
Myrrha, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Myrtle-Berries, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Nardus-Celtica or Spica Romana, the hundred weight	0	9	4	0	6	2
Nitrum, the pound	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Nutmegs Condited, the pound	0	0	10	0	0	7
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	10	0	0	7
Nux de Ben, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Nux-Cupreſſi, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Nux-Indica, each	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Nux-Vomica, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Oil of Almonds, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Oil of Amber, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Ocum-Aniſi, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Oil of Bay, the hundred weight	0	8	9	0	5	10
Oleum-Carioſphyllorum, the pound	0	2	6	0	1	8
Oleum-Carui, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Oleum Cinnamomi, the ounce troy	0	1	6	0	1	0
Oleum-Juniperi, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Oil of Mace, the pound	0	1	4	0	0	11
Oleum Nucis Muſcatae Liquidum, the pound	0	2	0	0	1	4
Oleum Origani, the pound	0	1	3	0	0	10
Oleum Palmae, the hundred weight	0	7	0	0	4	8
Oleum Perſolium, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Oleum Rhodii, the pound	0	5	0	0	3	4
Oil of Roſemary, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Oleum Saſſafræ, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	3
Oil of Spike, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oleum Thymæ, the pound	0	1	3	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of Turpentine, the pound	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oleum Vitrioli, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, viz. Chemical Oils not otherwiſe enumerated, the pound	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5
Orange, J-ſſamine, and Perfumed Oils, not otherwiſe enumerated, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Olibanum or incenſe, the hundred weight	1	1	0	0	14	0
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the hundred weight	3	3	0	2	2	0
imported by the Eaſt India company, the hundred weight	1	1	0	0	14	0
Opium, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	4	6	0	3	0
imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Orange Flower Ointment, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Orange Flower Water, the gallon	0	1	0	0	0	8
Organum, the pound	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1
Opiment or Auripigmentum, the hundred weight	0	8	9	0	5	10
imported by the Eaſt India company, the hundred weight	0	8	9	0	5	10
Pearl beaten, the ounce troy	0	0	6	0	0	4
Pellitory, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper Long, the pound	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
imported by the Eaſt India company, the pound	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Piony Seeds, the pound	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1
Pittachias or Nux Pittachia, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Pix Burgundia, the hundred weight	0	6	4	0	4	2
Polypodium, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Polium Montanum, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Pomegranate Peels, the hundred weight	0	4	8	0	0	0
Pompholix, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Poppy Seeds, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Prunelloes, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Plyllium, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix Bistortæ, the hundred weight	0	4	8	0	3	2
Radix Cassuminar, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Radix Contrayervæ, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Radix Enulæ Campanæ, the hundred weight	0	6	4	0	4	2
Radix Eringii, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix Esulæ, the pound	0	0	2½	0	0	1½
Radix Hypocacuanæ, the pound	0	1	8	0	1	1
Radix Mei Athamantici, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix Phu, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix Scorpionera, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Radix Seneca, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Radix Serpentariæ, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Radix Tormentillæ, the hundred weight	0	3	2	0	2	1
Red Lead, the hundred weight	0	3	8	0	2	5
Resina Jalapii, the pound	0	3	2	0	2	1
Resina Scammonii, the pound	0	3	2	0	2	1
Rhabarbarum or Rhubarb, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Rhinehurst, the hundred weight	0	6	4	0	4	2
Rosalgar. vide Arsenic.						
Saccharum Saturni, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Saffron, the pound	0	2	6	0	1	8
Sago, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Sal Alkali, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Sal Ammoniacum, the hundred weight	0	4	8	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Sal Ammoniacum may be entered without payment of any duty whatever. vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Sal Gem, the hundred weight	0	4	8	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Sal Gem may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Sal Prunellæ, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Sal Succini, the pound	0	1	2	0	0	9
Sal Tamarisci, the pound	0	1	2	0	0	9
Sal Tartari, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Sal Vitrioli, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Sal Volatiæ Ammoniaci, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Drugs, continued.		
Sal Volatile Cornu Cervi, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 4
Salep, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0 0 9	0 0 6
Sandracha. vide Gum Sandrake.		
Sanguis Draconis, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0 2 0	0 1 4
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
Sanguis Hirci, the pound —	0 0 2	0 0 1½
Sarsaparilla, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
Sassafras Wood or Roots, the hundred weight —	0 2 4	0 1 7
Saunders Red, the hundred weight —	0 4 8	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Saunders Red may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.		
Saunders White, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
Saunders Yellow, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0 0 3	0 0 2
Scammony. vide Diagredium.		
Scincus Marinus, each —	0 0 1	0 0 0½
Scordium, the pound —	0 0 1	0 0 0½
Sebestines, the pound —	0 0 2	0 0 1½
Seeds for Gardens, the pound —	0 0 1½	0 0 1
Seler Montanus, the pound —	0 0 1½	0 0 1
Semen Cucumelis, Cucurb, Citrol, Melon, the pound —	0 0 1½	0 0 1
Sena, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 4
— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound —	0 1 6	0 1 0
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0 0 6	0 0 4
Sperma Cæti, coarse and oily, the hundred weight —	0 17 8	0 11 9
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which head matter or other produce of whales or other creatures living in the sea, taken and caught in any part of the ocean by the crew of any ship or vessel built in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, wholly owned by his Majesty's subjects usually residing therein respectively, may be admitted to entry and landed without payment of any duty whatever, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 41: and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
Sperma Cæti fine, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
Spikenard, the pound —	0 1 4	0 0 11
— imported by the East India company, the pound —	0 1 4	0 0 11
Spiritus Cornu Cervi, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 5½
Spiritus Vitrioli, the pound —	0 0 1	0 0 0½

SCHEDULE A.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs, continued.						
Sponge, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	2	3	0	1	6
Squilla, the hundred weight	0	2	6	0	1	8
imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	0	2	6	0	1	8
Squinanthum, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
Staveacre, the hundred weight	0	8	9	0	5	10
Stechados, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Storax Calamita, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	2	3	0	1	6
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Storax Liquida, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
Succus Liquorizæ, the hundred weight	1	8	0	0	0	0
Sulphur Vivum, the hundred weight	0	6	8	0	4	5
Talc Green, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Talc White, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tamarinds, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tapioca, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tartarum Vitriolatum, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Terra Japonica, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Terra Lemnia, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Terra Sigillata, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Thlaspii Semen, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tornfal, the hundred weight	0	4	8	0	0	0
Treacle common, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Treacle of Venice, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Turbith, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	3	0	0	2	0
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
Turbith Thapsiæ, the pound	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Turmeric, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Turpentine common, the hundred weight	0	2	3	0	1	6
Turpentine of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2½
Turpentine of Germany, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated, the hundred weight	0	12	9	0	8	6
Varnish, the hundred weight	0	8	9	0	5	10
Verdigrease common, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	0
Verdigrease crystallized, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Drugs, continued.		
Viscus Quercinus, the pound	0 0 10	0 0 7
Vitriolum Romanum, the pound	0 0 2	0 0 1½
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
Umber, the hundred weight	0 4 5	0 2 11
Ungulæ Alcis, the 100 Hoofs	0 3 3	0 2 2
White Lead, the hundred weight	0 4 5	0 2 11
imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	0 4 5	0 2 11
Worm Seeds, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0 1 6	0 1 0
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
Zedoaria, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0 1 6	0 1 0
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 4
E.		
Earthen Ware, viz.		
Bricks, the thousand	0 7 2	0 6 8
Flanders Tiles to score with, the thousand	0 12 2	0 11 2
Galley Tiles, the foot square	0 0 3	0 0 2½
Paving Tiles not exceeding ten inches square, the thousand	1 9 9	1 8 3
Paving Tiles exceeding ten inches square, the thousand	2 6 3	2 4 9
Pan Tiles, the thousand	2 12 10	2 8 10
Ebony. vide Wood.		
Eels. vide Fish.		
Eggs, the hundred containing six score	0 0 5	0 0 4
Elephants Teeth, the hundred weight	1 6 5	1 4 5
imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	1 10 10	1 8 10
Elks Hair. vide Hair.		
Elks Skins. vide Skins.		
Emeralds. vide Diamonds.		
Emery Stones. vide Stones.		
Enamel, the pound	0 3 4	0 1 6
Erldridge Wool. vide Wool.		
F.		
Feathers, viz.		
Feathers for Beds, the hundred weight	1 6 5	1 3 5
of Muscovy or Russia imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	1 8 1	1 3 5
Ostrich or Erldridge Feathers dressed, the pound	0 8 10	0 7 10
undressed the pound.	0 4 5	0 3 11
Figs. vide Grocery.		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S :						
Fins of Whales. vide Whale Fins.						
Fire Wood. vide Wood.						
Fir Quarters. vide Wood.						
Fish, viz.						
— Anchovies, the barrel containing 16 pounds of fish	0	2	1	0	1	10
— Botargo vide in B.						
— Caviare. vide in C.						
— Fels, viz. Quick Eels, the ship's lading	4	13	6	3	18	6
— Lobsters.						
N.B. for the free importation of Lobsters, vide 1 Geo. 1. stat. 2. cap. 18.						
— Oysters, the bushel	0	0	6	0	0	0
— Stock-Fish, the 120	0	2	1	0	1	4
— Sturgeon, the keg	0	3	4	0	2	11
— Turbots						
N.B. For the free importation of Turbots, vide 1 Geo. 1. stat. 2. cap. 18.						
— Fish caught and taken by British subjects.						
N.B. for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which such fish may be imported without pay- ment of duty, vide the act to which this Schedule is annexed.						
Flannel, the yard	0	0	7	0	0	6
Flax, viz.						
— dressed, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	5	4	6	4	17	0
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	5	8	8	4	17	0
— rough or undressed, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0	4	10	0	4	7
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0	5	1	0	4	7
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which rough or undressed Flax may be im- ported without payment of any duty whatever, vide 4 Geo. 2. cap. 27. And for the conditions, regula- tions, and restrictions, under which any sort of Flax and all the production thereof, as Thread, Yarn, and Linen of the manufacture of Ireland, or any manu- facture of Flax in Ireland may be imported from thence duty-free, vide 7 and 8 W. 3. cap. 39; and 16 Geo. 2. cap. 26.						
Flint Stones for Potters, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	0	1	0	0	0	0
Flocks, the hundred weight	0	8	10	0	7	10
Frize of Ireland, the yard	0	0	6	0	0	5
Furriers Waste fit only for making Glue, the hundred weight	0	5	0	0	0	0
Furs, vide Skins.						
Black, vide wood.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
G.						
Garnets, viz.						
— Rough, the pound	—	—	—	0	4	5
— imported by the East India company, the pound	—	—	—	0	5	6
— Cut, the pound	—	—	—	0	13	3
— imported by the East India company, the pound	—	—	—	1	9	9
Galls, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	4	5
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Galls may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Geneva. vide Spirits.						
Ginger. vide Grocery.						
— Green. vide Drugs.						
Glass, viz.						
— Bottles. vide Bottles.						
— Broken fit only to be re-manufactured, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	1	3
Glovers Clippings, fit only to make Glue, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	1	4½
Glue, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	4	5
Goats Hair. vide Hair.						
Goats Skins. vide Skins.						
Grain or Scarlet Powder, the pound	—	—	—	0	0	9
Grain of Seville in Berries, and Grains of Portugal or Rotta, the pound	—	—	—	0	0	4½
Grains, viz. Guiney Grains, the pound	—	—	—	0	0	2
Graves, for Dogs, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	0	11
Grave Stones. vide Stones.						
Grease.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Grease may be imported duty-free, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 12; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53.						
Greenland Seas.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Whale Fins, Oil or Blubber of Whales, Seal Oil or Seal Skins, or any other produce of Seals or other Fish or Creatures taken or caught in the Greenland Seas, or Davis's Streights, or in the Seas adjacent, by British subjects usually residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, may be imported in British-built ships without payment of duty, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 41; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
Grocery, viz.						
— Almonds, viz.						
— Jordan, the hundred weight	—	—	—	2	6	3

SCHEDULE A.

	INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Grocery, continued						
	Almonds, viz.						
	of any other fort (except bitter Almonds), the hundred weight	1	3	2	1	1	8
	bitter, vide Drugs.						
	Anniseeds, the hundred weight	1	3	2	1	1	8
	Cinnamon, the pound	0	4	5	0	4	0
	imported by the East India company, the pound	0	4	5	0	4	0
	Cloves, the pound	0	2	8	0	2	5
	imported by the East India company, the pound	0	2	8	0	2	5
	Currants, viz.						
	imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	1	3	4	1	1	9
	imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	1	4	10	1	1	9
	Dates, the hundred weight	2	6	3	2	3	3
	Figs, viz.						
	imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0	12	10	0	12	0
	imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0	13	4	0	12	0
	Ginger of the British plantations, the hundred weight	0	11	0	0	10	6
	not of the British plantations, the hundred weight	1	8	0	1	6	0
	Liquorice Juice. vide Succus Liquoritiæ, under Drugs.						
	Powder, the hundred weight	2	12	1	2	11	1
	Root, the hundred weight	1	8	10	1	8	0
	Mace, the pound	0	4	0	0	3	8
	imported by the East India company, the pound	0	4	0	0	3	8
	Nutmegs, the pound	0	2	0	0	1	10
	imported by the East India company, the pound	0	2	0	0	1	10
	Pepper, on importation by the East India company to be warehoused, the pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
	N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions under which such Pepper may be warehoused on importation, vide 8 Anne, cap. 7; 10 Anne, cap. 26; 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
	when taken out of such warehouse for home consumption, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	0
	Pimento, of the British plantations, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	not of the British plantations, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Plumbs dried, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Prunes, the hundred weight	0	12	5	0	8	3
	Raisins, viz.						
	of the sun, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0	18	8	0	17	6

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Grocery, continued		
<u>Raisins, viz.</u>		
— of the sun, imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 19 1	0 17 6
— Smyrna, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0 11 5	0 10 10
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 11 8	0 10 10
— Lexia, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0 8 0	0 7 8
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 8 1	0 7 8
— Faro, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0 8 0	0 7 8
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 8 1	0 7 8
— Lipra or Belvidere, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0 8 3	0 7 11
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 8 5	0 7 11
— Denia and all other Raisins not otherwise enumerated, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0 7 1	0 6 10
— not otherwise enumerated, imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 7 2	0 6 10
<u>Sugar Candy, brown, the hundred weight</u>	2 15 0	2 10 0
— imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	4 10 0	4 14 0
— white, the hundred weight	4 2 6	3 15 0
— imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	7 8 6	7 1 0
<u>Sugar, viz.</u>		
— refined, the hundred weight	4 18 8	4 10 2
— brown and Muscovado, not of the British plantations, the hundred weight	1 7 2	1 5 2
— white, not of the British plantations, the hundred weight	2 5 6	2 1 10
— brown and Muscovado, of the British plantations, the hundred weight	0 12 4	0 12 4
— white, of the British plantations, the hundred weight	1 9 0	1 9 0
— From any of the British colonies or plantations on the continent of America, upon the importation to be warehoused, the hundred weight	0 0 3	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, to which such Sugar is subject upon importation, vide 6 Geo. 3. cap. 52.		
— when taken out of such warehouse, in order to be used in this kingdom, the hundred weight	1 6 11	0 3 3

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Grogam Yarn. vide Yarn.						
Guernsey. vide Jersey, island of.						
Guinea Wood. vide Wood.						
Gunpowder, viz. Corn Powder, the hundred weight	1	15	3	1	11	3
— Serpentine Powder, the hundred weight	1	2	0	0	19	6
H.						
Hair, viz.						
— Camels, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	7
— Cow or Ox, the hundred weight	0	8	3	0	7	6
— Flks, the hundred weight	0	8	3	0	7	6
— Goats, viz.						
— Carmenia wool, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	7
— imported by the East India company, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	8
N.B. For the exemption from duty on any Goats Hair or Turkey Goats Wool, vide 24 Geo. 3. sess. 2. cap. 21.						
— Horse, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	8
— Human, the pound	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hair-Powder. vide Powder.						
Hams. vide Bacon.						
Handbaskets. vide Baskets.						
Handcoops, the dozen	0	0	11	0	0	10
Handspikes vide Wood.						
Hare's Wool. vide Wool.						
Harp Strings, the gross containing 12 dozen knots	0	2	6	0	2	2
Hats, viz.						
— Bait or Straw Hats or Bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	2	9	0	2	6
— Bait or Straw Hats or Bonnets, each hat or bonnet exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	5	6	0	5	0
— Chip, Cane, or Horse-hair Hats or Bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	3	6	0	3	1½
— Chip, Cane, or Horse-hair Hats or Bonnets, each hat or bonnet exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	7	0	0	6	3
— made of, or mixed with, felt, hair, wool, or beaver, the hat	2	4	0	1	19	0
Hay, the load containing 36 trusses, each truss being 56 pounds	0	11	0	0	10	0
Headings vide Staves, under Wood.						
Head-matter.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions under which Head-matter taken and caught in any part of the ocean by the crew of any ship or vessel built in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, wholly owned by his Majesty's subjects usually residing therein respectively, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Have be admitted to entry and landed without pay						
— Out of any duty whatever, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 41; 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
I N W A R D S.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Heath for brushes, the hundred weight —	0 4 5	0 3 11
Hemp, viz.		
— dressed, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight —	2 4 0	1 19 0
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight —	2 6 9	1 19 0
— rough or undressed, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight —	0 3 8	0 3 4
— imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight —	0 3 11	0 3 4
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which any sort of hemp of the growth of Ireland and all the production thereof, as thread, yarn, and linen of the manufacture of Ireland or any manufacture of hemp in Ireland, may be imported from thence duty-free, vide 7 & 8 W. 3. cap. 39; and 16 Geo. 2. cap. 26. And for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which hemp of the produce of the British plantations in America may be imported duty-free, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 12.		
Hides, viz.		
— Cow or Ox Hides, in the Hair, the piece —	0 0 9	0 0 8
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which raw or undressed hides of cattle of what kind soever (except of horses, mares, or geldings) may be imported without payment of any duty from Ireland or any of the British colonies in America, vide 9 Geo. 3. cap. 39; and 21 Geo. 3. cap. 29.		
— Cow or Ox Hides tanned, the pound —	0 0 5	0 0 0
— Elk. vide Skins.		
— of Horses, Mares, or Geldings, in the Hair, the piece —	0 0 9	0 0 8
— tanned, the pound —	0 0 5	0 0 0
— Indian Hides undressed, the piece —	0 1 2	0 1 0½
— Losh Hides, the pound —	0 0 10	0 0 0
— Muscovy or Russia Hides tanned the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 0
Hones, the hundred containing 5 score —	0 11 0	0 10 0
Honey, the barrel containing 42 gallons —	0 8 10	0 7 10
Hoops of Iron for Casks, the hundred weight —	0 11 5	0 0 0
— of Wood for Coopers, the thousand —	0 5 11	0 5 3
Hops, the hundred weight —	5 18 10	4 3 4
Horns of Cows or Oxen, the hundred containing 5 score —	0 1 10	0 1 8
— of Harts or Stags. vide Drugs.		
Horn-Tips, the hundred containing 5 score —	0 0 7	0 0 6
Horse Hair. vide Hair.		
— Hats or Bonnets. vide Hats.		
— Hides. vide Hides.		
Horses, Mares, or Geldings, the Horse, Mare or Gelding —	2 4 0	1 12 0
N.B. For the free importation of cattle from Ireland, vide 5 Geo. 3. cap. 10; and 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8.		
Human Hair. vide Hair.		3 3
Hungary-Water. vide Spirits.		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
I.		
Jersey, island of.		
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which goods, wares, and merchandize (except salt) of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, may be imported without payment of customs, vide 3 Geo. 1. cap. 4; and 5 Geo. 1. cap. 18.		
Jet, the pound	0 0 9	0 0 8
Jewels. vide Diamonds.		
Incle unwrought or Short Spinnel, the pound	0 0 3 ¹	0 0 0
— wrought, the dozen pounds	1 9 4	1 5 4
Indian-Corn. vide Corn.		
Indico, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 0
N B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Indico may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.		
Ink for Printers, the hundred weight	0 8 10	0 7 10
Iron, viz.		
— in Bars or unwrought, of Ireland, the ton	1 10 10	1 7 4
— of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a British-built ship, the ton	2 16 2	2 12 8
— of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a foreign ship, the ton	3 9 1	2 12 8
— not of Ireland or of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a British-built ship, the ton	2 16 2	2 12 8
— not of Ireland or of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a foreign ship, the ton	3 7 2	2 12 8
— of Ireland, slit or hammered into rods, the hundred weight	0 4 5	0 3 11
— drawn or hammered less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch square, the hundred weight	0 9 11	0 9 5
— of Muscovy or Russia, slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch square, imported in a British built ship, the hundred weight	0 9 11	0 9 5
— slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch square, imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0 10 3	0 9 3
— of any other country, slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch square, the hundred weight	0 9 11	0 9 5
Hoops. vide Hoops.		
Oil, the ton	0 2 9	0 2 6

SCHEDULE. A.

SCHEDULE. A.		Duty.			Drawback.		
INWARDS.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Iron. viz.							
—	Old broken and old cast Iron, the ton	0	13	9	0	12	6
—	Pig Iron from the British plantations, the ton	0	5	6	0	5	0
—	Wire. vide Wire.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which bar iron and pig iron made in his Majesty's colonies in America, may be imported from thence without payment of any duty whatever, vide 23 Geo. 2. cap. 29; and 30 Geo. 2. cap. 16.							
Isinglass. vide Drugs.							
—	Juice of Lemons, the ton containing 252 gallons	3	10	5	3	6	5
—	Limes, the gallon	0	0	3	0	0	2
—	Ivory, the pound	0	2	3	0	2	0
K.							
—	Kelp, the ton	0	16	6	0	15	0
—	Kits of Wood. vide Pails of Wood.						
—	Knees of Oak. vide Wood.						
L.							
Lace, viz.							
—	Bone Lace of Thread, the dozen yards	0	17	3	0	15	8
—	Lambs Wool. vide Wool.						
—	Lamp Black, the hundred weight	1	15	3	1	13	3
—	Lard, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which hogs lard may be imported duty-free, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 12; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53.							
—	Lathwood. vide Wood.						
Latten, viz.							
—	Black, the hundred weight	0	13	3	0	12	3
—	Shaven, the hundred weight	1	2	0	1	0	4
—	Wire. vide Wire.						
—	Lawns. vide Linen.						
—	Lead-Ore, the ton	0	17	8	0	15	8
—	Lead, Black, Red, or White. vide Drugs.						
—	Leaves of Gold, the 100 leaves	0	1	2	0	1	0
—	Lemons, the thousand	0	4	5	0	3	11
—	Juice of. vide Juice of Lemons.						
—	pickled, the ton containing 252 gallons	1	15	3	1	13	3
—	Lignum-Vitæ. vide Wood.						
—	Lime-Juice. vide Juice of Limes.						
Linen, viz.							
—	Alexandria or Turkey plain, not exceeding one yard in width, the ell	0	0	7	0	0	6
—	exceeding one yard in width, the ell	0	0	10	0	0	9
—	Callicoes, viz.						
—	plain White Callicoes imported by the East India company, the piece	0	5	3	0	5	0
N.B. No piece of callicoe of the breadth of one yard and one quarter or under shall exceed in length ten							

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS,	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Linen, continued.						
Callicoes, viz.						
yards; and no piece of callicoe above that breadth shall exceed ſix yards; and if any piece of callicoe shall exceed thoſe lengths, the ſame ſhall be charged according to the reſpective lengths of ten yards and ſix yards for each piece, and ſhall pay duty for the ſame in that proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity, vide 4 and 5 W. and M. cap. 5.						
and beſides, for every 100£. of the true and real value of ſuch goods according to the groſs price at which the ſame ſhall be publickly ſold at the ſales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies	16	10	0	0	0	0
The drawback of the laſt mentioned further duty of £.16 : 10s. to be allowed on the exportation of ſuch goods, ſhall be for every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the groſs price at which ſuch goods ſhall have been publickly ſold at the ſales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, viz.						
if exported to Africa	0	0	0	16	10	0
if exported to the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America	0	0	0	11	15	0
if exported to any parts or places beyond the ſeas (except to the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America), if the ſaid goods ſhall have been printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed in this kingdom	0	0	0	16	10	0
if exported to any parts or places beyond the ſeas (except to Africa or the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America,) if the ſaid goods ſhall be exported from this kingdom without having been printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed therein	0	0	0	14	10	0
Cambricks and French Lawns to be ſecured in warehouses for exportation, the half piece, containing 6½ ells	0	0	6	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Cambricks and French Lawns may be imported to be ſecured in warehouses for exportation, vide 32 Geo. 2. cap. 32; and 7 Geo. 3. cap 43.						
Canvas, viz.						
Heſſens Canvas, or Dutch Barras, the 120 ells	1	7	0	1	5	3
Packing Canvas, Guttings, Spruce, Elbing, or Queensborough Canvas, the 120 ells	0	13	2	0	16	11

SCHEDULE. A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Linen, continued.		
Canvas, viz.		
— Poldavies, the bolt containing 28 ells	0 8 9	0 0 0
— Damask Tabling, of the manufacture of Holland or any other of the united provinces, viz.		
— not exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, the yard	0 5 4	0 4 10
— above 1 ell $\frac{1}{4}$, and under 2 ells in breadth, the yard	0 6 2	0 5 8
— of the breadth of 2 ells or upwards, and under 3 ells, the yard	0 7 0	0 6 6
— of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, the yard	0 10 4	0 9 10
— Damask Tabling of Ireland. vide Irish Cloth.		
— of Russia. vide Linen of Russia.		
— Damask Tabling of Silesia making, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated, the yard	0 1 3	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Damask Towelling and Napkining, of the manufacture of Holland or any other of the united provinces, the yard	0 1 11	0 1 8
— of Ireland. vide Irish Cloth.		
— of Russia. vide Linen of Russia.		
— of Silesia making, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated, the yard	0 0 5	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Diaper Tabling of the manufacture of Holland or any other of the united provinces, viz.		
— not exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, the yard	0 2 5	0 2 2
— above 1 ell $\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, and under 2 ells, the yard	0 2 10	0 2 6
— of the breadth of 2 ells or upwards and under 3 ells, the yard	0 3 2	0 2 10
— of the breadth of 3 ells, or upwards, the yard	0 4 8	0 4 4
— Diaper Tabling of Ireland. vide Irish Cloth.		
— of Russia. vide Linen of Russia.		
— of Silesia making, or of any other place, not otherwise enumerated, the yard	0 1 1	0 0 11
— Diaper Towelling and Napkining of the manufacture of Holland or any other of the united provinces, the yard	0 0 10	0 0 8
— of Ireland. vide Irish Cloth.		
— of Russia. vide Linen of Russia.		
— of Silesia making, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated, the yard	0 0 5	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Drillings and Packduck, the 120 ells	2 5 4	2 4 4
— Flanders and Holland Linen plain, not otherwise enumerated, viz.		
— not exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, the ell	0 1 4	0 1 2

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Linen, continued.		
— Flanders and Holland Linen, viz.		
— above 1 ell $\frac{1}{2}$, and under 2 ells, in breadth, the ell	0 1 7	0 1 5
— of the breadth of 2 ells or upwards, and under 3 ells, the ell	0 1 9	0 1 7
— of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, the ell	0 2 7	0 2 5
— German, Switzerland, East country (except Russia) and Silesia Cloth, plain, viz.		
— above the breadth of $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and not exceeding 36 inches, the 120 ells	3 1 5	2 16 5
— above 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	4 14 5	4 9 5
— not above $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the 120 ells	1 4 7	1 2 7
— Hinderlands, Brown, viz.		
— under $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the 120 ells	0 16 5	0 15 1
— Irish Cloth, Plain, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	0 12 4	0 11 4
— exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	2 5 4	2 4 4
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which linen (except cambricks and lawns, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 43), of the manufacture of Ireland, not being chequered, striped, printed, painted, stained or dyed, may be entered without payment of duty, vide 7 and 8 W. 3. cap. 39; and 16 Geo. 2. cap. 26.		
— Lawns, viz.		
— Silesia and all other lawns plain (except lawns of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king), not bleached in Holland, the piece not exceeding 8 yards in length	0 3 1	0 2 10
— Silesia and all other lawns plain (except lawns of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king bleached in Holland, the piece not exceeding 8 yards in length	0 3 10	0 3 7
— Oil Cloth, not exceeding yard wide, the ell	0 0 4	0 0 3
— exceeding yard wide, the ell	0 0 7	0 0 6
— Packduck. vide Drilling.		
— Russia Linen, Plain, viz.		
— Towelling and Napkin of the manufacture of Russia, not exceeding $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	0 15 5	0 14 2
— Towelling and Napkin of the manufacture of Russia, not exceeding $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in		

SCHEDULE A.

INWARDS.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Linen, continued.						
— Russia Linen, viz.						
breadth, imported in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	0	16	1	0	14	2
— Narrow Russia Linen, not otherwise enumerated, not exceeding $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	0	16	5	0	15	1
— Narrow Russia Linen, not otherwise enumerated, not exceeding $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, imported in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	0	17	2	0	15	1
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	1	4	7	1	2	7
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imported in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	1	5	8	1	2	7
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 36 inches, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	1	16	11	1	13	11
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 36 inches, imported in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	1	18	6	1	13	11
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 45 inches, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	3	9	11	3	6	11
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 45 inches, imported in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	3	11	6	3	6	11
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding 45 inches in breadth, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	4	14	5	4	9	5
— Linen Cloth and Diaper of Russia, not otherwise enumerated, exceeding 45 inches in breadth, imported in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	4	17	2	4	9	5
— Sail Cloth, or Sail Duck of Holland, or of any other of the united provinces, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	2	3	1	0	0	0
— Sail Cloth, or Sail Duck of Holland or of any other of the united provinces, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	3	16	1	0	0	0
— Sail Cloth, or Sail Duck of Russia, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, imported in a British-built ship, the 120 ells	2	1	9	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
INWARDS.		
Madder Root. vide Drugs.		
Mahogany. vide Wood.		
Maize. vide Corn.		
Man, Ife of.		
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which beftials and other goods, wares, and merchandize, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Ife of Man (with exceptions as to fome articles) may be imported directly from thence without payment of customs, vide 5 Geo. 3. cap. 43.		
Maps, the map	0 0 6	0 0 0
Marble. vide Stones.		
Mares. vide Horses.		
Marmalade. vide Drugs.		
Mafts. vide Wood.		
Mats of Ruffia, viz.		
— imported in a British-built fhip, the hundred containing five fcore	0 11 0	0 9 9
— imported in a foreign fhip, the hundred containing five fcore	0 11 9	0 9 9
Matting of Barbary or Portugal, the yard	0 0 5	0 0 4½
— of Holland, the yard	0 0 2	0 0 1½
Meal. vide Corn.		
Mead, the hogfhead containing 63 gallons	0 8 10	0 7 10
Mediars, the bufhel	0 2 4	0 0 4
Melaffes, viz.		
— of and from the British plantations in America, the hundred weight	0 3 0	0 2 8
— not of and from the British plantations in America, the hundred weight	0 11 9	0 11 5
Metal, viz.		
— Leaf (except of leaf gold) the packet containing 250 leaves	0 0 2	0 0 1½
— prepared for battery, the hundred weight	1 11 11	1 8 11
Metheglin, the hogfhead containing 63 gallons	0 8 10	0 7 10
Millboards. vide Paffeboards, under Wood.		
Millftones. vide Stones.		
Mohair Yarn. vide Yarn.		
Morels, the pound	0 1 2	0 1 0
Mofs, viz.		
— Rock Mofs for dyers ufe, the ton containing twenty hundred weight	0 5 0	0 0 0
Mum, the barrel containing 32 gallons	0 9 10	0 7 10
N.B. Subject alfo to the duty of excife.		
Muftard Seed. vide Seed.		
N.		
Neats Tongues, the dozen	0 1 0	0 0 0
— of Ireland. vide beef.		
Necklaces. vide Bracelets.		
Nicaragua Wood. vide Wood.		
Nutmegs. vide Grocery.		

Duty. iDrawn

I N W A R D S.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nuts, viz.				
— Chestnuts, the bushel	—	—	0 1 5	0 1 5
— Small Nuts, the bushel	—	—	0 0 9	0 0 9
— Walnuts, the bushel	—	—	0 0 6	0 0 5
O.				
Oak Bark (when allowed to be imported) the hundred weight			0 0 1	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oak Bark may be imported, vide 12 Geo. 3. cap 50; and 24 Geo. 3. sess. 2. cap. 19.				
Oak Boards. vide wood.				
Oaker, the bushel	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 9
Oakham, the hundred weight	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 0
Oak Plank. vide Wood.				
Oak Timber. vide Wood.				
Oars. vide Wood.				
Oats. vide Corn.				
Oil, viz.				
— Sallad Oil, imported in a British-built ship, the gallon	—	—	0 1 1	0 1 0
— imported in a foreign ship, the gallon	—	—	0 1 2	0 1 0
— Ordinary Oil of Olives, imported in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	7 0 9	6 4 9
— Ordinary Oil of Olives, imported in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	7 9 8	6 4 9
— Rape and Linseed Oil, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	24 4 0	22 9 0
— Oil of Hemp Seed, or any other Seed Oil, not otherwise enumerated, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	13 4 0	12 14 0
— Train Oil, or Blubber, or Fish Oil, of foreign fishing, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	18 3 0	13 13 0
— Train Oil, or Blubber, or Fish Oil, of British fishing, viz.	—	—		
— of Greenland and parts adjacent, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	1 15 3	1 11 3
— of Greenland and parts adjacent, taken by any shipping belonging to his Majesty's colonies or plantations and imported in such shipping, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	0 15 5	0 12 5
— of Greenland and parts adjacent, taken by any shipping belonging to his Majesty's colonies or plantations and imported in shipping belonging to Great Britain, the ton containing 252 gallons	—	—	0 12 2	0 10 7
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oil, or Blubber of Whales, Seal Oil, or any other produce of Seals or other fish or creatures taken or caught in the Greenland seas, or Davis's Streights, or in the seas adjacent, by British subjects usually residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, may be imported in British-built ships without paying				

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Oil, continued.		
Train Oil, or Blubber, or Fish Oil of British fishing, viz. any duty, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 41. And for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oil, Head-matter, or other produce of Whales or other creatures living in the seas, taken and caught in any part of the ocean by the crew of any ship or vessel built in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, wholly owned by his Majesty's subjects usually residing therein respectively, may upon importation into Great Britain be admitted to entry and landed without payment of any duty whatever, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
— of Newfoundland and like sort, the ton containing 252 gallons —	1 6 5	1 3 5
— of Newfoundland and like sort, taken by shipping belonging to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations and imported in such shipping, the ton containing 252 gallons —	0 13 3	0 10 2
— of Newfoundland and like sort, taken by shipping belonging to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations and imported in shipping belonging to Great Britain, the ton containing 252 gallons —	0 9 11	0 8 5
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oil or Blubber of fish or creatures living in the seas, caught and taken on the banks and shores of the island of Newfoundland and parts adjacent, wholly by his Majesty's subjects carrying on the said fishery from his Majesty's European dominions, and usually residing in the said dominions, may be admitted to entry duty-free, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 26. And for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Oil, Head-matter, or other produce of Whales or other creatures living in the seas, taken and caught in any part of the ocean, by the crews of any ships or vessels built in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, wholly owned by his Majesty's subjects usually residing therein respectively, may upon importation into Great Britain be admitted to entry and landed without payment of any duty whatever, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.		
Oil Cloth. vide Linen.		
Olives, the hoghead containing 63 gallons —	1 15 3	1 11 3
Olive Wood. vide Wood.		
Onions, the bushel — — —	0 0 3	0 0 2½
Onion Seed. vide Seed.		
Oranges and Lemons, the thousand — — —	0 4 5	0 3 11
Ordeal, the hundred weight — — —	0 6 4	0 9 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions,		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
under which Orchal may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.		
Orchelia, or Archelia, the hundred weight	0 3 1	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Orchelia may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.		
Orsedew, the dozen pounds	0 6 0	0 5 3
Oftrich Feathers. vide Feathers.		
Outnal Thread. vide Thread.		
Oysters. vide Fish.		
P.		
Packthread, the hundred pounds	0 13 3	0 11 9
Paling Boards. vide Wood.		
Pails of Wood or Kits of Wood, the dozen	0 1 10	0 1 8
Painters Colours of all sorts, not otherwise enumerated, the pound	0 0 2	0 0 1½
Paper, viz.		
Atlas, ordinary, the ream	1 8 10	0 0 0
fine, the ream	2 5 2	0 0 0
Bastard, or double Copy, the ream	0 5 4	0 0 0
Blue-Royal, the ream	0 8 6	0 0 0
Blue Paper, for sugar baker, the ream	0 7 1	0 0 0
Brown Paper, the bundle containing 40 quires	0 2 11	0 0 0
Brown Cap, the ream	0 4 11	0 0 0
Cap, viz.		
Fool's Cap, fine, the ream	0 6 2	0 0 0
Fool's Cap, second, the ream	0 5 4	0 0 0
Genoa Fool's Cap, fine, the ream	0 4 7	0 0 0
Genoa Fool's Cap, second, the ream	0 3 9	0 0 0
German Fool's Cap, the ream	0 3 9	0 0 0
fine Printing Fool's Cap, the ream	0 3 9	0 0 0
second ordinary Printing Fool's Cap, the ream	0 3 4	0 0 0
Cartridge Paper, the ream	0 5 9	0 0 0
Chancery double, the ream	0 5 0	0 0 0
Crown, viz.		
fine Genoa Crown, the ream	0 4 7	0 0 0
second Genoa Crown, the ream	0 3 9	0 0 0
German Crown, the ream	0 3 9	0 0 0
fine Printing Crown, the ream	0 3 9	0 0 0
second ordinary Printing Crown, the ream	0 3 4	0 0 0
Demy, viz.		
Demy fine, the ream	0 13 6	0 0 0
Demy second, the ream	0 11 0	0 0 0
Genoa Demy, fine, the ream	0 6 9	0 0 0
Genoa Demy second, the ream	0 5 11	0 0 0
German Demy, the ream	0 5 11	0 0 0
Printing Demy, the ream	0 6 2	0 0 0
Elephant, Ordinary, the ream	0 12 3	0 0 0
fine, the ream	1 5 4	0 0 0
Fool's Cap. vide Cap Paper.		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Paper, continued.						
Imperial fine, the ream	2	5	2	0	0	0
second writing, the ream	1	10	11	0	0	0
Lombard, viz. German Lombard, the ream	0	3	9	0	0	0
Medium, viz.						
Medium fine, the ream	0	16	2	0	0	0
second writing Medium, the ream	0	12	11	0	0	0
Genoa Medium fine, the ream	0	10	5	0	0	0
Genoa Medium second, the ream	0	9	1	0	0	0
Post, viz.						
small Post, the ream	0	5	1	0	0	0
fine large Post, weighing fifteen pounds per ream, or upwards, the ream	0	8	7	0	0	0
fine large Post, weighing under fifteen pounds per ream, the ream	0	7	9	0	0	0
Pot, viz.						
fine Genoa Pot, the ream	0	3	4	0	0	0
second Genoa Pot, the ream	0	3	4	0	0	0
ordinary Pot, the ream	0	3	4	0	0	0
superfine Pot, the ream	0	5	4	0	0	0
second fine Pot, the ream	0	4	7	0	0	0
Pressing Paper, the hundred weight	0	12	10	0	0	0
Royal, viz.						
Royal fine, the ream	1	5	4	0	0	0
super Royal fine, the ream	1	11	11	0	0	0
second writing Royal, the ream	1	1	3	0	0	0
second writing super Royal, the ream	1	5	4	0	0	0
Genoa Royal fine, the ream	0	14	5	0	0	0
Genoa Royal second, the ream	0	13	1	0	0	0
fine Holland Royal, the ream	0	14	5	0	0	0
second fine Holland Royal, the ream	0	11	0	0	0	0
ordinary Royal, the ream	0	7	9	0	0	0
Parchment, the dozen containing twelve sheets	0	4	9	0	0	0
Pasteboards or Millboards. vide Wood.						
Paving Stones. vide Stones.						
Pearls. vide Diamonds.						
Pears, the bushel	0	1	5	0	1	3
Pears, dried, the bushel	0	0	9	0	0	8
Pease. vide Corn.						
Pebble Stones. vide Stones.						
Pelts. vide Skins.						
Pepper. vide Grocery.						
Guinea Pepper. vide Drugs.						
Long Pepper. vide Drugs.						
Perry, the ton containing 252 gallons	8	8	0	7	7	0
N.B. Subject also to the duty of excise.						
Pewter, old, the hundred weight	0	13	9	0	12	6
Pickled Cucumbers. vide Cucumbers.						
Pickles of all sorts, not otherwise described and enumerated, the gallon	0	0	9	0	0	7
Pictures of four feet square or upwards, the picture	3	11	6	0	0	0
imported by the East India company, the picture	3	17	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
INWARDS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Pictures, continued.						
— of two feet square, and under four feet square, the picture	2	7	8	0	0	0
— imported by the East India company, the picture	2	11	4	0	0	0
— under two feet square, the picture	1	3	10	0	0	0
— imported by the East India company, the picture	1	5	8	0	0	0
Pimento. vide Grocery.						
Pitch, not being the product of any of the dominions or plantations of the crown of Great Britain, viz.						
— imported in a British-built ship, the last containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	0	12	5	0	11	2
— imported in a foreign ship, the last containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	0	13	1	0	11	2
— of the product of any of the dominions or plantations of the crown of Great Britain, the last containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	0	11	0	0	9	9
Plank. vide Wood.						
Planks of Ireland. vide Wood.						
Plaster of Paris, the hundred pounds	0	1	1	0	0	8
Platting or other manufacture of bast, straw, chip, cane, or horse-hair, to be used in or proper for making hats or bonnets, the pound	0	1	10	0	1	8
Plate of Silver ungilt, the ounce troy	0	2	2	0	0	0
— imported by the East India company, the ounce troy	0	3	3	0	0	0
— part gilt, the ounce troy	0	2	4	0	0	0
— imported by the East India company, the ounce troy	0	3	7	0	0	0
— gilt, the ounce troy	0	2	6	0	0	0
— imported by the East India company, the ounce troy	0	3	10	0	0	0
Plate wrought of gold, the ounce troy	1	10	0	0	0	0
— imported by the East India company, the ounce troy	2	7	8	0	0	0
Plate battered, fit only to be re-manufactured. vide Bullion.						
Platters of Wood, the shock containing sixty	0	2	9	0	2	6
Plumbs, dried. vide Grocery.						
Polonia Wool. vide Wool.						
Pomegranates, the thousand	0	8	10	0	7	10
Pomegranate Peels. vide Drugs.						
Pomice Stones. vide Stones.						
Pork, from Ireland.						
N.B. For the free importation of salted Pork from Ireland, vide 8 Geo. 3. cap. 9; and 16 Geo. 3. cap. 8.						
Potatoes, the hundred weight	0	3	8	0	3	8
Pots, viz. Melting Pots for goldsmiths, the hundred	0	0	7	0	0	6
Powder of Sago. vide Sago Powder.						
Powder of Brasi for jappanning, the ounce	0	0	2	0	0	12
Powder. vide Gunpowder.						
Powder, viz. Hair Powder, the hundred weight	5	5	8	0	0	0
Precious Stones. vide Diamonds.						
Prints, viz. Paper Prints, the piece	0	0	6	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Prunes. vide Grocery.						
Pranelloes. vide Drugs.						
Puddings. vide Sausages.						
Q.						
Quarters. vide Wood.						
Quern Stones. vide Stones.						
Quills, viz. Goose Quills, the thousand	—	—	0 0 6	0 0 5		
— Swan Quills, the thousand	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 8		
Quinces, the hundred containing 5 score	—	—	0 1 10	0 1 7		
R.						
Rags old, old ropes, or junks, or old fishing nets, fit only for the making paper or pasteboard						
N.B. For the conditions, regulation, and restrictions, under which these articles may be imported, without paying any duty for the same, vide 11 Geo. 1. cap. 7.						
Raifins. vide Grocery.						
Rape of Grapes, the ton containing 252 gallons	—		5 8 11	4 8 11		
Rape Cakes, or Cakes made of Rape Seed.						
N.B. Under the 15 Geo. 3. cap. 34. all Rape Cakes, or Cakes made of Rape Seed, commonly used for the purpose of manure, may be imported from Ireland, duty-free						
Rape Seed. vide Seed.						
Rattans. vide Canes.						
Red Wood. vide Wood.						
Red Wool. vide Wool.						
Reeds. vide Canes.						
Rennet, the gallon	—	—	0 0 2½	0 0 2		
Rice, the hundred weight	—	—	0 7 4	0 7 4		
— imported by the East India company, the hundred weight	—	—	0 8 10	0 8 10		
Rice, of the growth and production of any of the British plantations in America, imported for the purpose of exportation into the ports of Plymouth, Exeter, Poole, Southampton, Chichester, Sandwich, and Glasgow, and the members thereunto belonging, and into the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, and Whitehaven, the hundred weight	—	—	0 0 8	0 0 0		
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which such Rice may be so imported, and the remaining duties thereon secured by bond of the importer, vide 5 Geo. 3. cap. 45, and 12 Geo. 3. cap. 60.						
Rock Moss. vide Moss.						
Ropes new. vide Cordage.						
Ropes old. vide Rags.						
Rola Solis. vide Spirits.						
Roſin, of the product of any of the dominions or plantations belonging to the crown of Great Britain, the hundred weight	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 4		

SCHEDULE. A.

	Duty.			Drawbacks		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Rosin, continued.						
— not of the product of any of the dominions or plantations belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0	2	3	0	2	1
— not of the product of any of the dominions or plantations belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0	2	4	0	2	1
Round Wood. vide Wood.						
Rubies. vide Diamonds.						
Rugs, viz. Irish Rugs, the piece —	0	3	0	0	2	8
Rum. vide Spirits.						
Rye. vide Corn.						
S.						
Safflower, the pound —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Safflower may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Saffron. vide Drugs.						
Sago Powder.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Sago Powder may be imported from any of his Majesty's colonies in North America without payment of any duty whatever, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 30; and 21 Geo. 3. cap. 29.						
Sail Cloth. vide Linen.						
Salt, viz.						
— to be used in curing of fish, imported in a British-built ship, the wey containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84 pounds —	0	5	11	0	5	3
— to be used in curing of fish, imported in a foreign ship, the wey containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84 pounds —	0	6	3	0	5	3
— not for curing of fish, imported in a British-built ship, the wey containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84 pounds —	0	11	5	0	10	9
— not for curing of fish, imported in a foreign ship, the wey containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84 pounds —	0	11	9	0	10	9
— imported from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, to be used in curing fish, the wey containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84 pounds	0	5	11	0	5	3
— imported from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, not for curing fish, the wey containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84 pounds	0	11	5	0	10	9
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the importer or proprietor of any foreign Salt may secure the whole duties of customs by bond, and under which, on the exportation thereof, the bond having been first discharged in money, the exporter shall be allowed a drawback of all the duties of customs, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 26.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Salt, continued.		
Salt is alfo fubject to the duties on Salt under the management of the commissioners of that revenue		
Salt Petre, the hundred weight —	0 2 3	0 1 9
— imported by the Eaft India company, the hundred weight —	0 7 9	0 7 3
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reftriptions, under which the whole duties of customs may be drawn back on Salt Petre ufed and confumed in making oil of vitriol, vide 23 Geo. 3. cap. 77; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53.		
Sark, ifland of. vide Jerfey, ifland of.		
Saufages, or puddings, the pound —	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 0 3
Scaleboards. vide Boards, under Wood.		
Scarlet Powder. vide Grain Powder.		
Scoops of Wood, the dozen —	0 0 11	0 0 10
Sea Horfe Teeth, or Sea Horfe Teeth, the pound —	0 0 8	0 0 7
Seeds, viz.		
— Agnus Caftus Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Amcos Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Amomi Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Canary Seed, the hundred weight —	0 16 6	0 14 7
— Carraway Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Carthamus Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Clover Seed, the hundred weight —	0 2 9	0 2 6
— Cole Seed, the quarter containing 8 bufhels	0 13 3	0 12 9
— Coriander Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Cummin Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Fennel Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Hemp Seed, the quarter containing 8 bufhels	0 9 3	0 9 2
— Linfeed.		
N.B. For the exemption from duty on Linfeed, vide 3 Geo. 1. cap. 7.		
— Lucerne Seed, the hundred weight —	0 2 9	0 2 6
— Maw Seed, the hundred weight —	0 15 5	0 14 0
— Millet Seed, the hundred weight —	0 4 5	0 4 0
— Mustard Seed, the hundred weight —	0 2 3	0 2 0
— Onion Seed, the hundred weight —	0 17 8	0 15 8
— Piony Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Poppy Seed. vide Drugs.		
— Rape Seed, the quarter containing 8 bufhels	0 13 3	0 12 9
— Rape Seed and all other feeds commonly made ufe of for the purpofe of extracting oil therefrom, being of the growth of Ireland and imported from thence, the laft containing 10 quarters, each quarter containing 8 bufhels —	0 1 0	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reftriptions, under which fuch Seed may be imported on payment of the duty of one fhilling the laft, vide 15 Geo. 3. cap. 34.		
— Semen Cucumeris, Cucurb, Citrol, or Melons. vide Drugs.		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawbacks		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
INWARDS.						
Seeds, continued.						
—— Thlaspi Semen. vide Drugs.						
—— Seeds for Gardens. vide Drugs.						
Shaving for Hats. vide Platting.						
Sheep from Ireland.						
N.B. For the exemption from duty on cattle from Ireland, vide 5 Geo. 3. cap. 10; and 16 Geo 3 cap 8						
Sheeps Guts dried to make Whips, the gross containing 12 dozen — — —	0	0	6	0	0	4
Sheeps Wool. vide Wool.						
Shovels of Wood unshod, the dozen — — —	0	2	9	0	2	6
Shruff or old Brags, fit only to be re-manufactured, the hundred weight — — —	0	13	3	0	11	9
Shumac, the hundred weight — — —	0	1	5	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Shumac may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Sider. vide Cider.						
Silk, viz.						
—— Orgazinc, and all thrown Silk in the Gum, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	7	4	* 0	0	0
* Drawback,						
—— if exported to Ireland, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	0	0	6	11
—— exported (except to Ireland) the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	0	0	6	5
—— Raw Silk, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	3	0	0	0	0
—— imported by the East India company, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	3	0	* 0	0	0
* Drawback,						
—— if exported to Ireland, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	0	0	2	10
—— exported (except to Ireland) the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	0	0	2	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Raw Silk of the growth and culture of any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America may be imported directly from thence into the port of London without paying any duty, vide 23 Geo. 2. cap. 20.						
—— Silk Knubs or Husks of Silk, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	4	0	0	3½
—— Thrown Silk dyed, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	1	4	9	0	0	0
* Drawback,						
—— if exported to Ireland, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	0	1	2	3
—— exported (except to Ireland) the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	0	0	0	1	1	9
Silk wrought, viz.						
—— Crapes or Tiffanies of the manufacture of Italy, imported from thence in British-built ships, the pound containing 16 ounces — — —	1	13	5	1	4	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Silk wrought, viz.		
— Crapes or Tiffanies of the manufacture of Italy, otherwise imported, the pound containing 16 ounces	1 15 9	1 4 0
Silver. vide Plate.		
*Sifters Thread. vide Thread.		
Skeets for Whittlers, the skeet	0 0 3	0 0 2½
Skins and Furs, viz.		
— Armin or Ermin Skins undressed, the timber containing 40 skins	0 11 0	0 10 0
— Badger Skins undressed, the piece	0 0 7	0 0 6
— Bear Skins White undressed, the piece	0 11 0	0 10 0
— Bear Skins of any other colour undressed, the piece	0 5 6	0 5 0
— Beavers Skins undressed, the piece	0 0 8½	0 0 0
— Beavers Skins from any of his Majesty's dominions in America, the skin	0 0 1	0 0 0
— Beaver Womba, the piece	0 0 5½	0 0 0
— Buck or Deer Skins undressed, the skin	0 0 9	0 0 7½
— Buck or Deer Skins Indian half-dressed, the pound	0 0 4½	0 0 3½
— Calabar Skins tawed, the timber containing 40 skins	0 2 3	0 2 0
— Calabar Skins untawed or undressed, the timber containing 40 skins	0 1 10	0 1 8
— Calve Skins of Ireland undressed, the dozen	0 1 10	0 1 8
— Calve Skins of any other country undressed, the dozen	0 2 9	0 2 6
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Calve Skins raw or undressed may be imported from Ireland, or any of the British colonies or plantations in America without payment of any duty whatever, vide 9 Geo. 3. cap. 39; and 21 Geo. 3. cap. 29.		
— Calve Skins tanned, the pound	0 0 4½	0 0 0
— Cat Skins undressed, the hundred skins	0 11 0	0 10 0
— Coney Skins, the dozen	0 0 3½	0 0 3
— Cordivants dressed, viz.		
— imported by the East India company, the dozen	1 3 6	0 14 9
— of Turkey, the dozen	0 16 2	0 7 6
— of Spain, the dozen	1 16 4	1 5 9
— Deer Skins. vide Buck Skins.		
— Dog Skins undressed, the piece	0 0 2½	0 0 2
— Dog Fish Skins undressed, the dozen	0 2 0	0 1 9
— Elk Skins undressed, the skin	0 1 8	0 1 6
— Ermin. vide Armin.		
— Fisher Skins undressed, the piece	0 1 4½	0 1 3
— Fitches undressed, the timber containing 40 skins	0 3 8	0 3 4
— Fox Skins black undressed, the skin	2 15 0	2 10 0
— Fox Skins of all other sorts undressed, the skin	0 0 4½	0 0 4
— Goat Skins of Ireland undressed, the dozen	0 1 10	0 1 8
— Goat Skins of any other country undressed, the dozen	0 5 6	0 5 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which raw or undressed Goats Skins may be		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback,
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
INWARDS.		
Skins and Furs, continued.		
imported in British-built ships, from any port or place whatever without paying duty, vide 15 Geo. 3. cap. 35; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53.		
Goat Skins tanned, the dozen	1 0 0	0 0 0
Hare Skins undressed, the 120	0 0 11	0 0 10
Huffle Skins undressed, the skin	0 0 2	0 0 1½
imported by the East India company, the skin	0 0 2	0 0 1½
Kid Skins in the Hair, the hundred containing 5 score	0 19 3	0 6 3
Kid Skins dressed, the 100 containing 5 score	1 4 9	0 11 3
Lamb Skins undressed in the Wool, the 120	0 2 9	0 2 6
Lamb Skins dressed in Alum, the 100 containing 5 score	0 14 8	0 5 10
Lamb Skins dressed in Oil, the 100 containing 5 score	2 0 4	1 1 8
Slink Lamb Skins undressed in the Wool, the 120	0 1 4½	0 1 3
Leopard Skins undressed, the piece	0 6 11	0 6 3
Lion Skins undressed, the piece	0 2 9	0 2 6
Martins or Martrons undressed, the timber containing 40 skins	2 15 0	2 10 0
Martins or Martrons Tails, undressed, the 120	0 11 0	0 10 0
Minks Skins tawed, the timber containing 40 skins	1 2 0	1 0 0
Minks Skins untawed or undressed, the timber containing 40 skins	0 16 6	0 15 0
Mole Skins undressed, the dozen	0 0 2	0 0 1½
Moose Skins undressed, the piece	0 2 9	0 2 6
Musquash Skins undressed, the 100 skins	0 13 9	0 12 6
Otter Skins undressed, the piece	0 1 5	0 1 3
Ounce Skins undressed, the piece	0 3 6	0 3 1½
Panther Skins undressed, the piece	0 5 6	0 5 0
Pelts of Goats dressed, the dozen	0 2 9	0 2 6
Pelts of Goats undressed, the dozen	0 1 4½	0 1 3
Pelts of all other furs undressed, the 100	0 8 3	0 7 6
Raccoon Skins undressed, the hundred skins	0 13 9	0 12 6
Sables undressed, the timber containing 40 skins	8 5 0	7 10 0
Sables Tails or Tips of Sable undressed, the piece	0 0 7	0 0 6
Seal Skins undressed, the skin	0 0 6	0 0 5
Seal Skins caught and taken wholly by his Majesty's subjects carrying on any fishery from any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, and usually residing in the said colonies or plantations, and imported in British-built ships, the skin	0 0 2	0 0 1
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the skins of Seals caught and taken on the banks and shores of the island of Newfoundland, and parts adjacent, wholly by his Majesty's subjects carrying on the said fishery from his Majesty's European dominions and usually residing in the said dominions, may be admitted to entry, duty-free, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 26. And for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Seal skins, taken and caught in the Greenland Seas, or Davis's		

SCHEDULE A.

INWARD S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Skins, continued.						
Streights, or in the seas adjacent, by British subjects usually residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, may be imported in British-built ships without payment of any duty, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 41. And also for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the skins of Seals, taken and caught in any part of the ocean by the crew of any ship or vessel built in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, wholly owned by his Majesty's subjects usually residing therein respectively, may upon importation into Great Britain, be admitted to entry and landed without payment of any duty whatever, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 50.						
— Sheep skins undressed in the wool, the dozen	0	0	10	0	0	9
— Sheep skins dressed in oil, the dozen	0	4	9	0	2	0
— Sheep skins otherwise dressed, the dozen	0	2	6	0	1	8
— Squirrel skins undressed, vide Calabar skins.						
— Swan skins undressed, the piece	0	0	11	0	0	10
— Tyger skins undressed, the piece	0	2	9	0	2	6
— Weasel skins undressed, the 120	0	0	11	0	0	10
— Wolf skins tawed, the piece	0	8	3	0	7	6
— Wolf skins untawed or undressed, the piece	0	6	4	0	5	9
— Wolverings undressed, the skin	0	3	6	0	3	1
Slates in Frames. vide Stones.						
Slick Stones. vide Stones.						
Slude, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	5
Smalts, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	3
Snuff, imported by the East India company, the pound	0	3	3	0	0	0
— from the British plantations in America or the Spanish West Indies, the pound	0	1	6	0	0	0
— from any other place, the pound	0	2	2	0	0	0
Soap, viz.						
— Hard soap, the hundred weight	2	4	0	0	0	0
— Soft soap, the hundred weight	1	17	5	0	0	0
Soapers Waste.						
— N.B. Under the 18 Geo. 3. cap. 22. Soapers Waste may be imported without paying any duty.						
Spanish Wool vide Wool.						
Spars. vide Wood.						
Speckled Wood. vide Wood.						
Spelter, the hundred weight	0	13	9	0	12	6
Spinal sine, to make gauze, the pound	0	2	9	0	2	6
Spinnel short. vide Lincle.						
Spirits, viz.						
— Arrack, imported by the East India company, the gallon	0	0	9	0	0	8
— Brandy, of any country or place, the gallon	0	0	9	0	0	8
— Citron Water, the gallon	0	5	8	0	5	1
— Geneva, the gallon	0	0	5	0	0	4
— Hungary Water, the gallon	0	2	10	0	2	7

SCHEDULE A.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Spirits, continued.						
— Rofa Solis, the gallon — —	0	2	10	0	2	7
— Rum, viz.						
— of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British colony or plantation in America, the gallon — —	0	0	5	0	0	5
— Foreign Rum, the gallon — —	0	0	7	0	0	6
— Vifney, the gallon — —	0	2	10	0	2	7
— Ufquebaugh, the gallon — —	0	2	10	0	2	7
— Cordial Water, Strong Water, or other spirits, not otherwise described and enumerated, the gallon — —	0	2	10	0	2	7
N.B. Spirits are also subject to the duty of excise.						
Spokes for Wheels. vide Wood.						
Spunges. vide Drugs.						
Starch, the hundred weight — —	5	5	8	0	0	0
Staves. vide Wood.						
Steel, viz.						
— Gad steel, the hundred weight — —	2	5	2	2	0	8
— Long steel, the hundred weight — —	0	12	8	0	11	11
— Wifp steel, the hundred weight — —	0	12	8	0	11	11
— Steel Wire. vide Wire.						
Stock Fish. vide Fish.						
Stones, viz.						
— Dog stones, not exceeding four feet in diameter, about six inches in thickness and under twelve inches in thickness, the last containing three pair — —	8	11	8	7	12	2
— Emery stones, the hundred weight — —	0	1	10	0	1	7
— Emery stones of Turkey, imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight — —	0	1	11	0	1	7
— Grave stones, of marble unpolished, the foot square superficial measure — —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1
— Grave stones, of marble polished, the foot square superficial measure — —	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2
— Grave stones, not of marble polished or unpolished, the foot square superficial measure — —	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Marble bafons, tables, mortars, and other polished marble (except grave stones, and paving stones polished) the foot square superficial measure — —	0	1	0	0	0	10
— Marble blocks, the solid foot — —	0	2	0	0	1	10
— Marble paving stones rough, the foot square superficial measure — —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	1
— Marble paving stones polished, the foot square superficial measure — —	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2
— Mill stones, above four feet in diameter, or if twelve inches in thickness or upwards, the piece — —	2	4	0	1	19	0
— Paving stones, not of marble, the foot square, superficial measure — —	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Pebble stones, the ton — —	0	5	6	0	5	0
— Precious stones, vide Diamonds.						
— Pomice stones, the ton — —	0	3	0	0	2	8
— Quern stones large, three feet in diameter, and not above four feet in diameter, and not exceeding						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I N W A R D S.		
Stones, continued		
fix inches in thickness, the last containing three pair	0 19 10	0 17 6
Quern stones small, under three feet in diameter, and not exceeding six inches in thickness, the last containing three pair	0 9 11	0 8 9
Slates in Frames, the dozen	0 0 11	0 0 10
Slick stones, the hundred containing five score	0 3 4	0 3 0
Tables of slate without frames, the piece	0 0 6	0 0 5
Whetstones, the hundred	0 3 8	0 3 3
Straw Hats or Bonnets. vide Hats.		
Stuffs of all sorts made of or mixed with wool, the yard	0 5 6	0 4 10
Sturgeon. Vide Fish.		
Succades wet or dry, the pound	0 0 8	0 0 7
imported by the East India company, the pound	0 1 6	0 1 5
Succus Liquoritiæ. vide Drugs.		
Sugar. vide Grocery.		
Sugar Candy. vide Grocery.		
Sweet Wood. vide Wood.		
Swingles, the gross containing 12 dozen	0 16 6	0 15 0
T.		
Tables of Marble. vide Stones.		
Tables of Slate. vide Stones.		
Tails of Cows, the hundred containing 5 score	0 2 9	0 2 6
Tallow, the hundred weight	0 9 2	0 0 0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Tallow may be imported duty-free, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 12; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53.		
Tar, not being the product of any of the dominions or plantations of the crown of Great Britain, viz.		
imported in a British-built ship, the last containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons	0 12 4½	0 11 1½
imported in a foreign ship, the last containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons	0 13 1	0 11 1½
of the product of any of the dominions or plantations of the crown of Great Britain, the last containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons	0 11 0	0 9 9
Tarlar, the tushel	0 0 6	0 0 5
Tazels, the thousand	0 1 2	0 1 0
Thread, viz.		
Bridges Thread, the dozen pounds	0 9 11	0 8 9
Crossbow Thread, the hundred pounds	0 14 8	0 13 0
Outral Thread, the dozen pounds	0 17 8	0 16 2
Packthread vide in P.		
Silfers Thread, the pound	0 2 9	0 2 4½
Whited-brown Thread, the dozen pounds	0 17 8	0 15 8
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Thread and other manufactures made		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Thread, viz. of hemp or flax in Ireland, may be imported directly from thence without payment of any duty whatever, vide 7 and 8 W. 3. cap. 39; and 16 Geo. 2. cap. 26.						
Thruns of Linen or Fustian, the pound —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1
— of Woollen, the pound —	0	0	3	0	0	2
Tiles. vide Earthen Ware.						
Timber. vide Wood.						
Tin, the hundred weight — — —	2	13	0	0	0	0
Tinglafs, the hundred weight — — —	0	13	3	0	11	9
Tobacco, viz. — of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of Spain or Portugal, the pound — — —	0	3	6	0	3	3
— of the growth or production of Ireland, or of the growth or production of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in America, or of the growth or production of the united states of America, the pound —	0	1	3	0	1	3
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the duties on Tobacco of the growth or production of Ireland, of the growth or production of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or ter- ritories, in America, or Tobacco of the growth or production of the united states in America, may be secured by bond, vide 19 Geo. 3. cap. 35; 25 Geo. 3. cap. 81; and 26 Geo. 3. c. 52.						
Tongues. vide Neats Tongues.						
Tortoise Shell, the pound — —	0	1	3	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tow, the hundred weight — —	0	2	9	0	2	6
Tow of Muscovy or Russia, imported in a foreign ship, the hundred weight — —	0	2	11	0	2	6
Trays of Wood, the shock containing 60 —	0	4	5	0	3	11
Treacle Common. vide Drugs.						
— of Venice. vide Drugs.						
Trenchers of Wood, the gross containing 12 dozen	0	0	11	0	0	10
Trunnels or Treennails, the thousand —	0	2	3	0	2	0
Truffles, the pound — — —	0	2	3	0	2	0
Tubs of Wood, the dozen — — —	0	0	5	0	0	4
Turlots. vide Fish.						
Turpentine. vide Drugs.						
Twine, the hundred weight — —	0	11	0	0	9	9
Twist for Bandstrings, the dozen knots —	0	2	3	0	2	0
V.						
Valonia, the hundred weight — —	0	1	2	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Valonia may be entered without pay- ment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Vellum, the skin — — —	0	3	2	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

SCHEDULE A.			Duty.			Drawback.		
INWARDS.			L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Verdigrease. vide Drugs.								
Vermacelli, the pound	—	—	0	0	2	0	0	1½
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Vermacelli may be entered from any of his Majesty's colonies in North America without payment of any duty whatever, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 30; and 21 Geo. 3. cap. 29.								
Ufers. vide Wood.								
Vinegar, the ton, containing 252 gallons	—	—	32	18	10	7	14	11
Vinelloes, the pound	—	—	0	8	3	0	7	6
Virginal Wire. vide Wire.								
Vifney. vide Spirits.								
Ufquebaugh. vide Spirits.								
W.								
Wafers, the pound	—	—	0	0	6	0	0	5
Wainscot Boards. vide Wood.								
Wainscot Logs. vide Wood.								
Water, viz.								
— Cordial Water. vide Spirits.								
— Spa Water, or Pyrmont Water, and all other Mineral or Natural Water, the dozen bottles or flasks, each bottle or flask not exceeding three pints			0	1	10	0	1	8.
Wax, viz.								
— Bees Wax White, or manufactured, the hundred weight			3	2	4	3	1	4
— Bees Wax unmanufactured, the hundred weight			1	11	7	1	10	7
— Hard Wax, the pound	—	—	0	1	3	0	1	1
— Bay or Myrtle Wax, the pound	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	3½
Weld, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	10	0	0	8½
Whale Fins, viz.								
— of foreign fishing, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	97	18	0	88	18	0
— of British fishing, imported in shipping belonging to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations, the ton containing 20 hundred weight			2	15	0	1	10	0
— of British fishing, imported in shipping belonging to Great Britain, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	1	7	6	0	15	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Whale-fins, taken or caught in the Greenland Seas, or Davis's Streights, or in the seas adjacent, by British subjects usually residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, may be imported without paying any duty, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 41. And for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which fins of Whales, taken and caught in any part of the ocean, by the crew of any ship or vessel built in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, wholly owned by his Majesty's subjects usually residing therein respectively, are upon importation into Great Britain to be admitted to entry and landed								

SCHEDULE. A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
INWARDS.						
without payment of any duty whatever, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap 50.						
Wheat. vide Corn.						
Wheat Flour. vide Corn.						
Whetstones. vide Stones.						
Whipcord, the pound — — —	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Whisk Brooms. vide Brooms.						
White Lead, vide Drugs.						
Wine,						
— Rhenish, German, and Hungary Wine, viz.						
— imported into any port of Great Britain in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	33	12	0	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	37	16	0	0	0	0
— exported to any British colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	33	12	0
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	28	17	6
— Portugal, Madeira, Spanish, and all other Wines not otherwise enumerated, viz.						
— imported into the port of London, in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	19	12	0	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	22	8	0	0	0	0
— having been imported into the port of London, and exported to any British colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	19	12	0
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	16	9	0
— imported into any port of Great Britain, except the port of London, in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	16	16	0	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	19	12	0	0	0	0
— having been imported into any port of Great Britain, except the port of London, and exported to any British colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	16	16	0
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	13	13	0
Wine entered for Prifage, viz.						
— Rhenish, German, or Hungary Wine, viz.						
— imported into any port of England, in a British built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	24	6	9	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	27	1	9	0	0	0
— exported to any British colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	24	6	9
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons — —	0	0	0	20	13	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wine entered for Priſage, continued.						
— Portugal, Madeira, Spaniſh, and all other Wines not otherwiſe enumerated, viz.						
— imported into the port of London in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the ton containing 252 gallons	14	7	11	0	0	0
— in a foreign ſhip, the ton containing 252 gallons	16	4	6	0	0	0
— having been imported into the port of London, and exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	14	7	11
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	11	18	1
— Portugal, Madeira, Spaniſh, and all other Wines not otherwiſe enumerated, viz.						
— imported into any port of England, except the port of London, in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the ton containing 252 gallons	12	11	2	0	0	0
— in a foreign ſhip, the ton containing 252 gallons	14	7	11	0	0	0
— having been imported into any port of England, except the port of London, and exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	12	11	2
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	10	0	5
N.B. Wine is alſo ſubject to the duty of exciſe.						
Wine Lees, ſubject to the ſame duty as Wine; but no drawback is to be allowed for any Lees of Wine exported.						
Wire, viz.						
— Braſs or Copper Wire not otherwiſe enumerated, the hundred weight	2	12	3	2	9	0
— Iron Wire, the hundred weight	2	17	9	2	14	0
— Latten Wire, the hundred weight	2	13	0	2	9	8
— Steel Wire, the pound	0	0	10	0	0	9
— Virginal Wire of Braſs, the hundred weight	7	6	11	6	12	11
— of Iron, the hundred weight	7	8	0	6	14	0
Wood, viz.						
— Green Wood, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	1	13	0	1	5	6
— Thouluſe Wood, the hundred weight	0	3	8	0	2	10
Wood, viz.						
— Anchor Stocks.						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the piece	0	2	3	0	2	1
— in a foreign ſhip, the piece	0	2	4	0	2	1
Vide the notes interted at the end of Wood.						
— Balke, five inches ſquare and under eight inches ſquare, or if 24 feet in length or upwards,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
— Under five inches ſquare, and under 24 feet in length,						
— imported in a Britiſh built ſhip the 120	1	1	3	1	0	3

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
INWARDS.						
Wood, continued.						
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	1	9	1	0	3
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.						
— Barrel Staves. vide Staves.						
— Battens, 8 feet in length and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	6	6	1	5	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	7	3	1	5	3
— exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding 2½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.						
— Batten Ends, under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	8	10	0	8	5
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	9	1	0	8	5
— under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 2½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	17	8	0	16	10
— in a foreign ship the 120	0	18	2	0	16	10
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.						
— Beech Boards. vide Boards.						
— Beech Plank, 2 inches in thickness or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	13	3	0	12	3
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	13	9	0	12	3
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.						
— Beech Quarters, 5 inches square and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
— Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	1	3	1	0	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	1	9	1	0	3
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.						

SCHEDULE. A.

I N W A R D S.	Duty,			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wood, continued.						
Boards, viz.						
Beech Boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	6	5	1	4	5
in a foreign ship, the 120	1	7	6	1	4	5
under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length or upwards,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	2	12	10	2	8	10
in a foreign ship, the 120	2	13	11	2	8	10
Clap Boards, not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	0	0	0	19	6
in a foreign ship, the 120	1	0	2	0	19	6
Linn Boards or White Boards for Shoemakers, under 4 feet in length, and under 6 inches in thickness,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	19	8	1	16	8
in a foreign ship, the 120	2	1	3	1	16	8
for Shoemakers, 4 feet in length, or 6 inches in thickness,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	3	19	4	3	13	4
in a foreign ship, the 120	4	0	11	3	13	4
Millboards. vide Pisteboards.						
Oak Boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	2	12	10	2	8	10
in a foreign ship, the 120	2	15	0	2	8	10
under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length or upwards,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	5	5	8	4	17	8
in a foreign ship, the 120	5	7	10	4	17	8
Pailing Boards hewed on one side, and not exceeding 7 feet in length,						
imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	5	0	0	4	10
in a foreign ship, the 120	0	5	1	0	4	10

SCHEDULE A.		Duty.			Drawback.		
INWARD S.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wood, continued.							
— Boards, viz.							
— Pailing Boards hewed on one fide, and exceeding 7 feet in length,							
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120		0	10	0	0	9	8
— in a foreign ship, the 120		0	10	1	0	9	8
— Pasteboards or Millboards,							
— imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight		0	10	0	0	9	8
— in a foreign ship, the hundred weight		0	10	2	0	9	8
— Pipe Boards, above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square,							
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120		1	10	0	1	9	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120		1	10	3	1	9	6
— exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square,							
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120		3	0	0	2	19	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120		3	0	3	2	19	0
— Scaleboards,							
— imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight		0	11	0	0	10	11
— in a foreign ship, the hundred weight		0	11	1	0	10	11
— Wainscot Boards, the inch or foot, containing 12 feet in length, and 1 inch in thickness, and 10 in proportion for any greater or lesser length or thickness,							
— imported in a British-built ship		0	0	9	0	0	8
— in a foreign ship		0	0	9½	0	0	8
— White Boards. vide Linn Boards for Sheek-makers.							
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.							
— Boom Spars. vide Spars.							
— Boxwood,							
— imported in a British-built ship, the ton containing 20 hundred weight		2	13	0	2	9	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 20 hundred weight		2	15	0	2	9	0
Vide the notes inferted at the end of Wood.							
— Brazil or Fernambuck Wood for dyers ufe, the hundred weight		0	5	10	0	0	0

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
INWARDS.						
Wood, continued.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Brazil or Fernambuck Wood for dyers use may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Vide also the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Brazilletto or Jamaica Wood for dyers use, the hundred weight	0	3	7	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Brazilletto or Jamaica Wood for dyers use may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Vide also the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Cant Spars. vide Spars.						
— Capravens. vide Spars.						
— Clapholt. vide Clap-boards.						
— Deals, above 7 inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	5	19	0	5	11	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	6	3	2	5	11	6
— above 7 inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	11	18	0	11	3	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120	12	2	2	11	3	0
— above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 3½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
— above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 20 feet in length, and exceeding 3½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British built ship, the 120	5	6	0	5	1	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120	5	7	5	5	1	0
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Deal Ends, above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 3½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	17	8	0	16	10
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	18	2	0	16	10
— above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and exceeding 3½ inches in thickness,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	15	4	1	13	8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	16	3	1	13	8
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Ebony, imported in a British-built ship, the hundred weight	0	13	3	0	12	3
— in a foreign ship, the hundred weight	0	13	9	0	12	3
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Firkin Staves. vide Staves.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wood, continued.						
— Firewood, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high,						
— imported in a British-built ship —	0	2	8	0	2	6
— in a foreign ship —	0	2	9	0	2	6
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Fir Quarters, 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
— under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	1	3	1	0	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	1	9	1	0	3
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Fir Timber, 8 inches square or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet —	0	6	8	0	6	4
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet —	0	6	10	0	6	4
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Fustick for dyers use, the hundred weight —	0	0	10	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Fustick for dyers use may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo 1. cap. 15.						
Vide also the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Handspikes, under 7 feet in length,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	6	8	0	6	2
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	6	11	0	6	2
— 7 feet in length or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	13	4	0	12	4
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	13	7	0	12	4
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Heading Staves. vide Staves.						
— Kilderkin Staves. vide Staves.						
— Knees of Oak, under 5 inches square,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	0	3	4	0	3	1
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	3	6	0	3	1
— 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	13	0	1	10	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	14	5	1	10	6
— 8 inches square or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet —	0	9	11	0	9	2
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet —	0	10	4	0	9	2
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Lathwood, in pieces under 5 feet in length, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high,						
— imported in a British-built ship —	0	13	3	0	12	3
— in a foreign ship —	0	13	9	0	12	3

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wood, continued.						
— Lathwood, in pieces 5 feet in length or upwards, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high.						
— imported in a British-built ship	0	19	10	0	18	4
— in a foreign ship	1	0	4	0	18	4
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Lignum Vitæ, the hundred weight	0	2	3	0	2	0
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Logwood for dyers use, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	11	0	0	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Logwood for dyers use may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Vide also the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Mahogany, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	2	4	0	2	0	0
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Masts under 6 inches in diameter. vide Spars.						
— Masts, 6 inches in diameter, and under 8 inches,						
— imported in a British built ship, the mast	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0
— in a foreign ship, the mast	0	1	2	0	1	0
— 8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the mast	0	3	4	0	3	1
— in a foreign ship, the mast	0	3	6	0	3	1
— 12 inches in diameter or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the mast	0	6	8	0	6	2
— in a foreign ship, the mast	0	6	11	0	6	2
— Nicaragua Wood for dyers use, the hundred weight	0	1	4	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Nicaragua Wood for dyers use may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Vide also the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Oak Board. vide Boards.						
— Oak Plank, 2 inches in thickness or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	19	10	0	18	4
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	1	0	8	0	18	4
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Oak Lumber, 8 inches square or upwards,						
— imported in a British built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	9	11	0	9	2
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	10	4	0	9	2
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Oars, imported in a British-built ship, the 120	1	19	8	1	16	8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	2	1	3	1	16	8
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Olive Wood, imported in a British-built ship, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	3	6	0	3	1	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	3	8	9	3	1	0

SCHEDULE. A.

	Duty.			Drawbacks		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wood, continued.						
Vide the notes infered at the end of Wood.						
— Paling Boards. vide Boards.						
— Pipe or Hoghead Staves. vide Staves.						
— Planks, of Ireland, the 100 feet —	0	2	9	0	2	6
— Red or Guinea Wood for dyers uſe, the ton containing 20 hundred weight —	3	6	0	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Red or Guinea Wood for dyers uſe may be entered without payment of any duty whatever, vide 8 Geo. 1. cap. 15.						
Vide alſo the notes infered at the end of Wood.						
— Round Wood, under 8 inches ſquare, and under 6 feet in length,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120 —	0	13	3	0	12	3
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	13	9	0	12	3
— under 8 inches ſquare, and if 6 feet in length or upwards,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120 —	1	6	6	1	4	6
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	1	7	0	1	4	6
Vide the notes infered at the end of Wood.						
— Scaleboards. vide Boards.						
— Spars, under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter excluſive of the bark,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120 —	0	6	8	0	6	2
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	6	11	0	6	2
— 22 feet in length, or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter excluſive of the bark,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120 —	0	11	0	0	10	2
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	11	6	0	10	2
— 4 inches in diameter, and under 6 inches excluſive of the bark,						
— imported in a Britiſh built ſhip, the 120 —	1	4	3	1	2	5
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	1	5	3	1	2	5
— 6 inches in diameter or upwards. vide Maſts.						
Vide the notes infered at the end of Wood.						
— Speckled Wood, the hundred weight —	0	4	5	0	4	1
Vide the notes infered at the end of Wood.						
— Spokes for Wheels, not exceeding 2 feet in length,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 1000 —	0	19	10	0	18	4
— in a foreign ſhip, the 1000 —	1	0	8	0	18	4
— exceeding 2 feet in length,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 1000 —	1	19	8	1	16	8
— in a foreign ſhip, the 1000 —	2	1	3	1	16	8
Vide the notes infered at the end of Wood.						
— Staves, not exceeding 36 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickneſs, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120 —	0	4	0	0	3	10
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	4	1	0	3	10
— above 36 inches in length and not exceeding 50 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thick-						

SCHEDULE. A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wood, continued.						
— Staves, viz.						
nefs, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120	0	7	6	0	7	3
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	7	7	0	7	3
— above 50 inches in length, and not exceeding 60 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thicknefs, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120	0	10	0	0	9	8
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	10	1	0	9	8
— above 60 inches in length, and not exceeding 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thicknefs, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120	0	15	0	0	14	6
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	15	1	0	14	6
— above 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thicknefs, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120	0	17	6	0	16	8
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	0	17	7	0	16	8
— above 3 inches in thicknefs, or above 7 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, ſhall be deemed Clapboards, and pay duty accordingly.						
— above 3 inches in thicknefs, or above 7 inches in breadth, and exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, ſhall be deemed Pipeboards, and pay duty accordingly.						
Vide the notes inſerted at the end of Wood.						
— Sweet Wood, the hundred weight —	0	5	6	0	4	10
— Vide the notes inſerted at the end of Wood.						
— Timber of Ireland, the ton or load —	0	3	0	0	2	8
— Timber of all ſorts not otherwiſe particularly enumerated and deſcribed, being 8 inches ſquare or upwards,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the load containing 50 cubic feet —	0	6	8	0	6	4
— in a foreign ſhip, the load containing 50 cubic feet —	0	6	10	0	6	4
Vide the notes inſerted at the end of Wood.						
— Trays of Wood.						
— Trenchers of Wood.						
— Treennails, or Trunnels.						
— Tubs of Wood.						
— Ufers, under 5 inches ſquare, and under 24 feet in length,						
— imported in a Britiſh built ſhip, the 120	1	1	3	1	0	3
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	1	1	9	1	0	3
— 5 inches ſquare and under 8 inches ſquare, or if 24 feet in length or upwards,						
— imported in a Britiſh-built ſhip, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 —	2	14	5	2	10	6
Vide the notes inſerted at the end of Wood.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wood, continued.						
— Wainscot Boards. vide Boards.						
— Wainscot Logs, being 8 inches square or upwards,						
— imported in a British-built ship, the load						
containing 50 cubic feet —	0	9	11	0	9	2
— in a foreign ship, the load con-						
taining 50 cubic feet —	0	10	4	0	9	2
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Wood for dyers use not otherwise enumerated, the						
hundred weight —	0	1	8	0	0	0
Vide the notes inserted at the end of Wood.						
— Wood Scoops. vide Scoops of Wood.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions,						
under which any sort of unmanufactured Wood, be-						
ing the growth and product of America (except						
malts, yards, and bowsprits) may be imported directly						
from thence in British-built vessels without paying						
any custom or other duty whatever, vide 11 Geo. 3.						
cap. 41; and 26 Geo. 3. cap. 60.						
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions,						
under which any sort of Wood, plank, or timber						
whatsoever wrought or unwrought (except malts,						
yards, or bowsprits) or any of the goods called lum-						
ber (enumerated in the act of the 8 Geo. 1. cap. 12.)						
may be imported directly from any of his Majesty's						
British plantations or colonies in America, in British-						
built ships free from all customs and impositions, vide						
8 Geo. 1. cap. 12; 26 Geo. 3. cap. 53; and 26						
Geo. 3. cap. 60.						
Wool, viz.						
— Bever Wool, duty-free.						
— cut and combed, (except combed in Russia						
and imported from thence in British-built						
ships), the pound —	0	16	6	0	0	0
— Carmania Wool. vide Hair of Goats.						
— Coney Wool, the pound —	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0
— Cotton Wool of the British plantations, duty-free.						
— Cotton Wool not of the British plantations, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions,						
under which Cotton Wool may be imported in						
British-built ships without payment of any duty						
whatsoever, vide 6 Geo. 3. cap. 52.						
— Estridge Wool, imported in a British-built ship, duty-						
free.						
— imported in a foreign ship, the hun-						
dred weight —	0	7	9	0	7	0
— Hare's Wool, the pound —	0	0	1	0	0	0
— Irish Wool, combed or uncombed, duty-free.						
— Lamb's Wool, duty-free.						
— Polonia Wool, duty-free.						
— Red Wool, duty-free.						
— Sheep's Wool, duty-free.						
— Spanish Wool, duty-free.						

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Woollen Cloths. vide Cloths of Woollen.						
— Stuffs. vide Stuffs.						
Worm Seed. vide Drugs.						
Y.						
Yarn, viz.						
— Cable Yarn, the hundred weight — —	0	8	6	0	0	0
— Camel or Mohair Yarn, the pound — —	0	0	7	0	0	6
— Cotton Yarn, the pound — —	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3
— — — imported by the East India company, the the pound — —	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Cotton Yarn of the manufacture of Ire- land may be imported directly from thence without payment of any duty whatever, vide 18 Geo. 3. cap. 56.						
— Grogram Yarn, the pound — —	0	0	8	0	0	7
— Irish Yarn, the pack containing four hundred weight at six score pounds to the hundred weight —	1	0	0	0	19	6
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Yarn of the manufacture of Ireland may be imported directly from thence without payment of any duty whatever, vide 7 and 8 Will. 3. cap. 39; and 16 Geo. 2. cap. 26.						
— Raw Linen Yarn, the pound — —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Raw or Brown Linen Yarn made on Board may be imported in British-built ships without pay- ment of any duty whatever, vide 29 Geo. 2. cap. 15; and 19 Geo. 3. cap. 27.						
— Wick Yarn, the hundred weight — —	1	12	8	1	8	0
— Woollen or Bay Yarn, the hundred weight —	0	14	8	0	13	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Woollen or Bay Yarn may be imported from Ireland without payment of duty, vide 12 Geo. 2. cap. 21; and 26 Geo. 2. cap. 11.						
— Worked Yarn, being of two or more threads, twisted or thrown, the pound — —	0	0	10	0	0	9

SCHEDULE A.

Duty.

£. s. d.

OUTWARDS.

Agarick, trimmed or pared, foreign, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
— rough or untrimmed, foreign, the pound	—	—	0	0	1
Alum British, the hundred weight	—	—	0	1	2
Annotto, foreign, the pound	—	—	0	0	1
Antimonium Crudum, foreign, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	3
Aqua Fortis, foreign, the gallon	—	—	0	0	4
Argol, foreign, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	8
Arsnick, foreign, the pound	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bayberries, foreign, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	2
Brazil or Fernambuco Wood, foreign, the hundred weight	—	—	0	1	0
Braziletto or Jamaica Wood, foreign, the hundred weight	—	—	0	0	8
Cambricks, foreign, and French Lawns, having been secured in warehouses under the regulations directed by the 32 Geo. 2. cap. 32; and 7 Geo. 3. cap. 43, on exportation to his Majesty's colonies in America, the piece containing 13 ells	—	—	0	3	4
Cards, viz.					
— New Wool Cards, British, the dozen	—	—	0	0	7
— Old Wool Cards, British, the dozen	—	—	0	0	4
Cloth, viz.					
— White Woollen Cloth commonly called Broad Cloth, the piece	—	—	0	5	6
Coals, usually sold by measure, viz.					
— exported to Ireland or the Isle of Man, the chalders containing 36 bushels Winchester measure	—	—	0	1	2
— exported to any British colony or plantation in America, the chalders containing 36 bushels Winchester measure	—	—	0	2	3
— exported to any other place, viz.					
— in British-built ships, the chalders Newcastle measure	—	—	0	15	5
— in foreign ships, the chalders Newcastle measure	—	—	1	7	6
— exported in certain quantities from the ports of Newcastle and Swansea, to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, provided the conditions, regulations, restrictions, and limitations, directed by the 6 Geo. 3. cap. 40, are duly complied with, the chalders Newcastle measure	—	—	0	11	0
— usually sold by weight, viz.					
— exported to Ireland or the Isle of Man, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	0	0	9
— exported to any British colony or plantation in America, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	0	1	6
— exported to any other place, viz.					
— in British-built ships, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	0	5	2
— in foreign ships, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	0	9	2
Cochineal, foreign, the pound	—	—	0	0	3
Cream of Tartar, foreign, the hundred weight	—	—	0	1	2

SCHEDULE A.

Duty.

OUTWARDS.

L. s. d.

Culm exported to Lisbon, provided the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, directed by the 51 Geo. 2. cap. 15; and the 13 Geo. 3. cap. 70, are duly complied with,				
— in a British-built ship, the chalden Newcastle measure	0	1	2	
— in a foreign ship, the chalden Newcastle measure	0	1	8	
Fustick, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	2	
Galls, foreign, the hundred weight	0	1	2	
Glue, British, the hundred weight	0	0	11	
Gum Arabic, foreign, the hundred weight	1	13	4	
Gum Senega, foreign, the hundred weight	0	5	10	
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which a certain quantity of Gum Senega, or Gum Arabic, may be exported to Ireland duty-free, vide 6 Geo. 3. cap. 46.				
Hair, viz.				
— Hart's Hair, the hundred weight	0	1	10	
— Horse Hair, the hundred weight	0	6	8	
— Cow or Ox Hair, the hundred weight	0	2	3	
Horses, Mares, or Geldings, each	0	5	6	
Indico of all sorts, foreign, the pound	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Isinglass, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	11	
Lawns, vide Cambricks.				
Lead, cast or uncast, the foddor or ton containing 20 hundred weight	2	5	2	
Leather of all sorts, tanned, tawed, or dressed, the hundred weight	0	1	2	
Litharge of Lead, the hundred weight	0	0	3	
Litmus, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	7	
Logwood, foreign, the hundred weight	0	1	2	
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Logwood may be exported in British-built ships duty-free, vide 7 Geo. 3. cap. 47.				
Madder, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	10	
Madder Roots, foreign, the pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nicaragua Wood, foreign, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	0	4	5	
Orchal, foreign, the hundred weight	0	1	2	
Orchelia, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	7	
Pomegranate Peels, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	5	
Red or Guinea Wood, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	10	
Safflower, foreign, the pound	0	0	1	
Sal Armoniac, foreign, the pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Sapan Wood, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	4	
Saunders Red, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	9	
Sal Gem, foreign, the pound	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Shumac, foreign, the hundred weight	0	0	5	
Skins, viz.				
— Badger Skins, the piece	0	0	1	
— Beaver Skins, the skin or piece of skin	0	0	8	
— Beaver Wool or Wombs, the pound	0	1	8	
— Calve Skins, tanned, tawed, or dressed, the hundred weight	0	1	2	
— Cat Skins, the 100	0	1	6	
— Coney Skins, dressed or tawed, the 120	0	1	2	
— black, with silver hairs or without, dressed or tawed, the 120	0	3	0	

SCHEDULE A.

O U T W A R D S.				Duty.		
				£.	s.	d.
Skins, continued.						
— Dog Skins, the dozen	—	—	—	0	0	2
— Elk Skins raw, the piece	—	—	—	0	1	2
— Fitches, the timber containing 40 skins	—	—	—	0	1	10
— Fox Skins, the piece	—	—	—	0	0	1
— Kid Skins in the Hair, the 100	—	—	—	0	0	7
— Kid Skins dressed, the 100	—	—	—	0	0	9
— Otter Skins raw, the piece	—	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — — tawed, the piece	—	—	—	0	0	1
— Sheep and Lamb Skins dressed, without wool, the 120	—	—	—	0	2	9
— Sheep Skins tanned, tawed, or dressed, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	1	2
— Squirrel Skins, the 1000	—	—	—	0	2	9
— Swan Skins, the piece	—	—	—	0	0	2
— Wolf Skins tawed, the piece	—	—	—	0	0	4
Sticklack, foreign, the pound	—	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin unwrought, the hundred weight	—	—	—	0	3	4
Turnsole, foreign, the pound	—	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valonia, foreign, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	—	—	—	0	3	12
Verdigrease, foreign, the pound	—	—	—	0	0	1
Wool, viz. Beaver Wool, the pound	—	—	—	0	1	8

SCHEDULE. A.

	Duty.	Drawback.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
COASTWISE.		
Coals, (except Charcoal made of Wood) brought coastwise from port to port in Great Britain, except into the port of London; viz.		
— in case they are such as are most usually sold by weight, the ton containing 20 hundred weight —	0 3 8	0 3 8
— in case they are such as are most usually sold by the chaldcr or by any other measure reducible thereto, the chaldcr containing 36 bushels Winchester measure —	0 5 6	0 5 6
N.B. For the dimensions and contents of the Coal bushel, vide 12 Ann. stat. 2. cap. 17.		
Culm, brought coastwise from port to port in Great Britain, (except into the port of London), the chaldcr containing 36 bushels Winchester measure —	0 1 2	0 1 2
Cynders, made of Pit-Coal, brought coastwise from port to port in Great Britain, for every chaldcr containing 36 bushels Winchester measure —	0 5 6	0 0 0
Coals, Culm, and Cynders, carried from the bridge of Sterling which is on the Firth of Forth to the Town of Dunbar, or to Redhead, or to any part betwixt them, or from Ellen Foot to Bank End in the county of Cumberland, or from any creek or place to any other creek or place between Ellen Foot and Bank End aforesaid, are not by reason of such carriage liable to any duty of customs.		
Coals, except Charcoal made of Wood, brought coastwise into the port of London, viz.		
— in case they are such as are most usually sold by weight, the ton containing 20 hundred weight	0 7 0	0 4 0
— in case they are such as are most usually sold by the chaldcr or by any other measure whatever reducible thereto, the chaldcr containing 36 bushels Winchester measure —	0 8 10	0 5 10
Culm, brought coastwise into the port of London, the chaldcr containing 36 bushels Winchester measure	0 4 5	0 1 5
Coals, brought coastwise into the port of London for the only use and service of the royal hospital at Chelsea, not exceeding 100 chaldcr by the year, the chaldcr containing 36 bushels Winchester measure —	0 5 6	0 0 0
— For all Coals that shall be used for melting copper and tin ores within the counties of Cornwall and Devon, or in fire engines for the draining water out of the mines of tin and copper within the county of Cornwall, there shall be repaid a drawback of all the duties paid thereon.		
For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which such drawback shall be repaid, vide 9 Ann. cap. 6; and 14 Geo. 2. cap. 41.		
For all coals that shall be used in calcining or smelt-		

SCHEDULE A.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
COASTWISE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coals, continued.						
ing copper and lead ores within the isle of Anglesey, or in fire engines for draining water out of the mines of copper and lead within the said isle, there shall be repaid a drawback of all the duties paid thereon, provided the amount of such drawbacks shall not exceed the sum of £.1,500 in any one year.						
For the conditions, regulations, restrictions, and limitations, under which such drawbacks shall be allowed, vide 26 Geo. 3. cap. 104.						
Culm, to be used for the burning of lime, viz.						
— Sent coastwise in any ships, vessels, or boats, not exceeding 30 tons burthen, from any place within the limits of the port of Milford in the county of Pembroke to any other place within the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, or Merioneth, the chalders containing 36 bushels Winchester measure	0	1	2	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which Culm may be sent as before mentioned, vide 33 Geo. 2. cap. 9.						
Wine, in bottles exceeding three dozen, or in a cask or casks exceeding ten gallons in quantity, sent coastwise or by land carriage into the port of London or the members thereof, or to any place whatever within the distance of twenty miles from the Royal Exchange of London, to be paid to the proper officers of the customs nearest to the place from whence such Wine is intended to be removed; viz.						
— of the produce of the European dominions of the French king, the ton containing 252 gallons	4	4	0	0	0	0
— of any other sort, except Rhenish, German, and Hungary Wines, the ton containing 252 gallons	2	16	0	0	0	0
N.B. For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which such Wine may be so removed, vide the act to which this Schedule is annexed.						

T A B L E B.

A Table of the Duties of Customs payable on the Importation into this Kingdom, and of the Drawbacks to be allowed on the Exportation from thence, of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being imported by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and not being particularly charged with Duty when so imported.

T A B L E B.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arangoes, For every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies	31	13	4	29	16	0
China Ware, For every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies	47	10	0	45	5	0
Cotton Manufactures, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.	50	0	0	48	10	0
Cowries, For every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies	31	13	4	29	16	0
Drugs, manufactured, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies	40	0	0	38	6	3
Drugs, unmanufactured, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies	31	0	0	29	2	6
Japanned or Lacquered Wares, for every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the gross price at which such goods shall have been sold at the publick sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies	49	10	0	47	0	0

TABLE B.

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Goods, Wares, &c. continued, viz.						
every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the grofs price at which fuch goods fhall have been fold at the publick fales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaft Indies	37	16	3	36	1	3
Unmanufactured Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not						
otherwife particularly enumerated or defcribed, for every £.100 of the true and real value thereof according to the grofs price at which fuch goods fhall have been fold at the publick fales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaft Indies	28	5	0	26	5	0

T A B L E C.

A Table of the Duties of-Customs to be paid on the Importation into Great Britain, and of the Drawbacks thereof to be allowed on the Exportation from thence, of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the European Dominions of the French King.

T A B L E C.

	Duty.			Drawbacks.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.						
Wine of the produce of the European dominions of the French king, viz.						
— imported into the port of London in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	29	8	0	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	33	12	0	0	0	0
— having been imported into the port of London, and exported to any British colony or plantation in America or to any British settlement in the East Indies, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	29	8	0
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	24	13	6
— imported into any port of Great Britain, (except the port of London) in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	25	4	0	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	29	8	0	0	0	0
— having been imported into any port of Great Britain, (except the port of London) and exported to any British colony or plantation in America or to any British settlement in the East Indies, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	25	4	0
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	20	9	6
N.B. Subject also to the duty of excise.						
— of the produce of the European dominions of the French king entered for prisage, viz.						
— imported into the port of London, in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	21	11	10	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	24	6	9	0	0	0
— having been imported into the port of London, and exported to any British colony or plantation in America or to any British settlement in the East Indies, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	21	11	10

TABLE C.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
French Wine entered for prifage, continued, viz.						
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	17	17	1
— imported into any port of England, except the port of London, in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	18	16	10	0	0	0
— in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	21	11	10	0	0	0
— having been imported into any port of England except the port of London, and exported to any British colony or plantation in America or to any British settlement in the East Indies, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	18	16	10
— exported to any other place, the ton containing 252 gallons	0	0	0	15	0	7
N.B. Subject also to the duty of excise.						
Vinegar of the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, the ton containing 252 gallons	32	18	10	7	14	11
Oil, viz.						
— Sallad Oil of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported in a British-built ship, the gallon	0	1	1	0	1	0
— imported in a foreign ship, the gallon	0	1	2	0	1	0
— Ordinary Oil of Olives of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported in a British-built ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	7	0	9	6	4	9
— imported in a foreign ship, the ton containing 252 gallons	7	9	8	6	4	9
Brandy of the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, the gallon	0	0	9	0	0	8
N.B. Subject also to the duty of excise.						
Beer of the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof	30	0	0	0	0	0
N.B. Subject also to the duty of Excise.						
Cabinet Ware, Turnery, and Musical Instruments, of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof	10	0	0	0	0	0
Articles composed of Iron or Steel, separately or mixed, or worked or mounted with other substances, such articles not exceeding in their value fifty shillings by the hundred weight, being of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navi-						

T A B L E C.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Articles composed of Iron or Steel, continued. gated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof	5	0	0	0	0	0
Articles composed of Iron or Steel, feperately or mixed, or worked or mounted with other fubftances, and exceeding in their value fifty fhillings by the hundred weight, and all buckles, buttons, knives or fciffars, and all other articles of hardware or cutlery, and all articles composed of copper or brafs, feperately or mixed, or worked or mounted with other fubftances, all fuch articles being of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, and imported direftly from thence into Great Britain, in fhips of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof	10	0	0	0	0	0
Manufactures of Cottons, and alfo Woollens, whether knit or wove, including hofiery, being of the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, and imported direftly from thence into Great Britain, in fhips of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof	12	0	0	0	0	0
N.B. Cottons, if ftained or printed, are fubjeft alfo to duties of excife.						
Cambricks of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported direftly from thence into Great Britain, in fhips of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, viz. The demi-piece, not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length, and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in breadth, or exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in breadth, but not being above the value of fifty fhillings, and fo in proportion for the like forts imported in any pieces of any greater length	0	5	0	0	0	0
— exported to any British colony or plantation in America, and fo in proportion for the like forts exported in any pieces of any greater length	0	0	0	0	2	10
— exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in breadth, and being above the value of fifty fhillings the demi-piece of $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length, for every £.100 of the value thereof	10	0	0	0	0	0
— exported to any British colony or plantation in America	0	0	0	5	13	4
Lawns of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported direftly from thence into Great Britain, in fhips of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, viz. The demi-piece, not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length, and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard in breadth, or exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in breadth, but not being						

T A B L E C.		Duty.			Drawback.		
I N W A R D S.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lawns, continued.							
above the value of fifty ſhillings, and ſo in proportion for the like ſorts imported in pieces of any greater length		0	5	0	0	0	0
exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, and ſo in proportion for the like ſorts exported in pieces of any greater length		0	0	0	0	2	10
exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard in breadth, and being above the value of fifty ſhillings the demi-piece of $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards in length, for every £.100 of the value thereof		10	0	0	0	0	0
exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America		0	0	0	5	13	4
Linen of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, viz.							
Damask Tabling, not exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, the yard		0	5	4	0	4	10
exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{8}$, and under 2 ells in breadth, the yard		0	6	2	0	5	8
of the breadth of 2 ells or upwards, and under 3 ells, the yard		0	7	0	0	6	0
of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, the yard		0	10	4	0	9	10
Damask Towelling and Napkining, the yard		0	1	11	0	1	8
Diaper Tabling, not exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, the yard		0	2	5	0	2	2
exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{8}$, and under 2 ells in breadth, the yard		0	2	10	0	2	6
of the breadth of 2 ells or upwards, and under 3 ells, the yard		0	3	2	0	2	10
of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, the yard		0	4	8	0	4	4
Diaper Towelling and Napkining, the yard		0	0	10	0	0	8
Sail Cloth, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells		2	3	1	0	0	0
Sail Cloth, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells		3	16	1	0	0	0
Sails ready made, for every £.100 of the value thereof		45	0	0	0	0	0
Linen of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, not otherwiſe enumerated or deſcribed, viz.							
not exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, the ell		0	1	4	0	1	2
exceeding 1 ell $\frac{1}{8}$, and under 2 ells in breadth, the ell		0	1	7	0	1	5
of the breadth of 2 ell. or upwards, and under 3 ells, the ell		0	1	9	0	1	7
of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, the ell		0	2	7	0	2	5
N.B. Linen printed, or ſtained, is alſo ſubject to duties of exciſe.							

TABLE C.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sadlery, of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof —	15	0	0	0	0	0
Gauzes of all sorts of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof —	10	0	0	0	0	0
Millenery made up of Muffin, Lawn, Cambrick, or Gauze of any kind, of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof —	12	0	0	0	0	0
If any other article which may be legally imported into this kingdom shall be used in such Millenery, such articles shall pay duty as if separately imported.						
Porcelain, Earthen Ware, and Pottery, of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof —	12	0	0	0	0	0
Plate Glass, and Glass Ware, of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence into Great Britain, in ships of the built of either country owned and navigated according to law, for every £.100 of the value thereof	12	0	0	0	0	0

N.B. Subject also to the duty of excise.

T A B L E D.

A Table of the Duties of Customs payable on the Importation into this Kingdom, and of the Drawbacks thereof to be allowed on the Exportation from thence, of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize whatever subject to Duty, not being particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty in the preceding Schedule or Tables.

T A B L E D.

		Duty.			Drawback.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I N W A R D S.							
Cotton, viz.							
—	Manufactures of Cotton not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	44	0	0	41	10	0
Earthen Ware	not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	41	16	0	36	11	0
Glass, viz.							
—	Plate Glass and all other glass manufactures not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	60	0	0	43	0	0
Hides and Skins	and pieces of hides and skins tanned, tawed, or dressed, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	77	0	0	25	0	0
Leather, viz.							
—	Manufactures of Leather or any manufacture whereof Leather is the most valuable part, for every £.100 of the value thereof	77	0	0	25	0	0
Linen, viz.							
—	Linen not being chequered, or striped, or printed, painted, stained, or dyed after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the manufacture, and not being otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	53	6	8	30	15	8
—	Linen of the manufacture of Ireland chequered, or striped, painted, stained, or dyed after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the manufacture, if imported under the conditions, regulations, and restrictions directed by the 7 and 8 W. 3. cap. 39; and 16 Geo. 2. cap. 26; for every £.100 of the value thereof	42	10	0	49	10	0
—	Linen chequered or striped, or printed, painted, stained, or dyed after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the manufacture, not prohibited to be imported, worn, or used in Great Britain and not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	80	4	2	77	14	2

T A B L E D.

I N W A R D S.	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper, viz.						
Painted Paper or Paper Hangings for Rooms, for every £.100 of the value thereof	75	0	0	0	0	0
Paper not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	55	0	0	0	0	0
Sails, for every £.100 of the value thereof	45	0	0	0	0	0
Ships with their tackle, apparel, and furniture (except sails) for every £.100 of the value thereof	5	10	0	0	0	0
Toys, for every £.100 of the value thereof	33	0	0	29	13	4
Wood unmanufactured not otherwise enumerated or described, imported into Great Britain from any part of Europe, for every £.100 of the value thereof	33	0	0	30	10	0
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize prohibited to be used in this kingdom, but allowed to be brought in and secured in warehouses for exportation, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £.100 of the value thereof	7	10	0	0	0	0
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, not prohibited to be used in Great Britain, but allowed by law to be imported and secured in warehouses for exportation, for every £.100 of the value thereof	2	10	0	0	0	0
All other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize whatever, not being particularly enumerated or described or otherwise charged with duty, not prohibited to be imported or used in Great Britain and not being exempt from duty, for every £.100 of the value thereof	27	10	0	25	0	0

TABLE E.

A Table of the Duties payable on the Exportation from Great Britain, of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being particularly enumerated or deſcribed, or otherwiſe charged with Duty on the Exportation.

TABLE E.

	Duty.		
	£.	s.	d.
O U T W A R D S.			
Copperas, Britiſh, for every £. 100 of the value thereof —	5	10	0
Hair not particularly enumerated, and not prohibited to be exported, for every £. 100 of the value thereof —	5	10	0
Lapis Calaminari, for every £. 100 of the value thereof —	5	10	0
Lead Ore, for every £. 100 of the value thereof —	5	10	0
Skins not particularly enumerated, and not prohibited to be exported, for every £. 100 of the value thereof —	5	10	0
Cotton Wool of the growth or produce of the Britiſh plantations in America, for every £. 100 of the value thereof —	5	10	0
NB For the conditions, regulations, and reſtrictions, under which Cotton Wool the growth or produce of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America may be exported in Britiſh-built ſhips without payment of duty, vide 19 Geo 3 cap. 53.			
All other good, wares, and merchandize, of the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain, the exportation of which is not prohibited by law, may be exported without payment of duty, provided the ſame are regularly entered and ſhipped, but on failure thereof ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, ſhall be ſubject and liable to duty, viz for every £. 100 of the value thereof — — — —	5	10	0

SCHEDULE F.

Duties, Allowances, Bounties, and Drawbacks, of Excise.

SCHEDULE F.

EXCISE DUTIES.

AUCTION.

FOR every twenty fhillings of the purchafe money arifing or payable by virtue of any fale at auction in Great Britain of any intereft in poffeffion or reverfion, in any freehold, copyhold, or leafehold lands, tenements, houfes, or hereditaments, and of any annuities or fums of money charged thereon; and of any utensils in husbandry and farming ftock, fhips and veffels; and of any reverfionary intereft in the publick funds; and of any plate or jewels; and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer fum of fuch purchafe money; to be paid by the auctioneer, agent, factor, or feller by commiffion, three-pence halfpenny.

£. s. d.

0 0 3

For every twenty fhillings of the purchafe money arifing or payable by virtue of any fale at auction in Great Britain of furniture, fixtures, pictures, books, horfes, and carriages, and all other goods and chattels whatfoever, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer fum of fuch purchafe money; to be paid by the auctioneer, agent, factor, or feller by commiffion, feven-pence.

0 0 7

BEER.

For every barrel of beer or ale above fix fhillings the barrel (exclusive of the duty hereby impofed on fuch beer or ale, and not being two-penny ale mentioned and defcribed in the feventh article of the treaty of union, not being beer or ale commonly called Table Beer, which fhall be brewed and made in that part of Great Britain called England by the common brewer, under, fubject, and according to the rules, regulations, reftriictions, and provifions contained and provided in and by an act of parliament, made in the twenty-second year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, concerning beer or ale commonly called Table Beer), which fhall be brewed in Great Britain by the common brewer or any other perfon or perfons who fhall fell or tap out beer or ale publickly or privately; to be paid by fuch common brewer or other perfon or perfons refpectively, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, eight fhillings.

0 8 0

For every barrel of beer or ale of fix fhillings the barrel or under (exclusive of the duty hereby impofed thereon) which fhall be brewed in Great Britain by the common brewer or any other perfon or perfons who fhall fell or tap out fuch beer or ale publickly or privately; to be paid by fuch common brewer or by fuch other perfon or per-

SCHEDULE. F.

L. s. d.

Beer, continued.

sons refpectively, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, one fhilling and four-pence. — — —

0 1 4

For every barrel of beer or ale above fix fhillings the barrel (exclusive of the duty hereby impofed thereon) and not exceeding eleven fhillings, exclusive of fuch duty, commonly called Table Beer, which fhall be brewed and made in that part of Great Britain called England by the common brewer, under, fubject, and according to the rules, regulations, reftrictions, and provifions contained and provided in and by the faid act, made in the twenty-second year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity; to be paid by fuch common brewer, three fhillings. — — —

0 3 0

For every barrel of two-penny ale mentioned and defcribed in the feventh article of the treaty of union; to be paid by the common brewer or victualler, three fhillings and four-pence farthing and thirteen nineteenth parts of a farthing. — — —

0 3 4 ¹/₁₃

For every barrel of French beer, ale, or mum, which fhall be imported into Great Britain directly from any of the European dominions of the French king, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, eight fhillings. — — —

0 8 0

For every barrel of beer, ale, or mum, (other than French beer, ale, or mum imported as aforefaid) which fhall be imported from beyond the feas into Great Britain, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, feventeen fhillings and three-pence. — — —

0 17 3

BRICKS AND TILES.

For every thoufand of bricks which fhall be made in Great Britain, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, two fhillings and fixpence. — — —

0 2 6

For every thoufand of plain tiles which fhall be made in Great Britain, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, three fhillings. — — —

0 3 0

For every thoufand of pan tiles, or ridge tiles, which fhall be made in Great Britain, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, eight fhillings. — — —

0 8 0

For every hundred of paving tiles which fhall be made in Great Britain not exceeding ten inches fquare, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, one fhilling and fixpence. — — —

0 1 6

For every hundred of paving tiles which fhall be made in Great Britain exceeding ten inches fquare, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, three fhillings. — — —

0 3 0

For every thoufand of tiles which fhall be made in Great Britain other than fuch as are herein-before enumerated or defcribed, by whatfoever name or names fuch tiles are or may be called or known, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, three fhillings. — — —

0 3 0

The faid duties upon bricks and tiles refpectively to be paid by the maker thereof.

CANDLES.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of candles of tallow and other candles whatfoever, (except wax and fpermaceti candles) which fhall be made in Great Britain, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, one penny halfpenny. — — —

0 0 1 ¹/₂

SCHEDULE F.

Candles, continued.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of candles which shall be made in Great Britain of wax or of spermaceti, or which are usually called or sold either for wax or spermaceti candles (notwithstanding the mixture of any other ingredients therewith), and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, three pence halfpenny.

The said duties upon candles to be paid by the maker thereof.

0 0 3½

COACHES.

For every coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash with four wheels, chaise marine, chaise with four wheels, or caravan, or by whatsoever name such carriages are or may be called, which shall be built or constructed in Great Britain for sale; to be paid by the maker thereof, one pound.

1 0 0

For every calash, chaise, and chair, with two wheels, or by whatsoever name such carriages are or may be called or known, which shall be built or constructed in Great Britain for sale; to be paid by the maker thereof, ten shillings.

0 10 0

COCOA NUTS AND COFFEE.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of cocoa nuts, of the growth or produce of any British colony or plantation in America, imported into Great Britain, and which shall be delivered out of the warehouse in which the same shall have been lodged under the care and custody of the proper officers for securing the duties payable thereon for home consumption, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, sixpence halfpenny.

0 0 6½

For every pound weight avoirdupois of cocoa nuts, of the growth or produce of any other place, imported into Great Britain, and which shall be delivered out of the warehouse in which the same shall have been lodged under the care and custody of the proper officers for securing the duties payable thereon for home consumption, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one shilling and eight-pence.

0 1 8

For every pound weight avoirdupois of coffee, of the growth or produce of any British colony or plantation in America, imported into Great Britain, and which shall be delivered out of the warehouse in which the same shall have been lodged under the care and custody of the proper officer for securing the duties payable thereon for home consumption, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, sixpence halfpenny.

0 0 6½

For every pound weight avoirdupois of coffee, of the growth or produce of any other place, imported into Great Britain, and which shall be delivered out of the warehouse in which the same shall have been lodged under the care and custody of the proper officers for securing the duties payable thereon for home consumption, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one shilling and eight-pence.

0 1 8

CYDER AND PERRY.

For every hoghead of cyder or perry which shall be made and sold by retail in Great Britain; to be paid by the retailer thereof, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, fourteen shillings and seven-pence.

0 14 7

SCHEDULE. F.

L. s. d.

Cyder and Perry, continued.

For every hogthead of cyder or perry which shall be made and sold in Great Britain in quantities of twenty gallons or upwards, by any dealer in or retailer of cyder or perry from fruit of the growth of such dealer or retailer; to be paid by such dealer or retailer, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, six shillings and eleven-pence.

0 6 11

For every hogthead of such last-mentioned cyder or perry, which shall be received into the custody or possession of any person or persons to be by such person or persons sold or disposed of; to be paid by such person or persons, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, seven shillings and eight-pence.

0 7 8

For every hogthead of cyder or perry which shall be made in Great Britain, and which shall be sent or consigned to any factor or agent who shall receive the same to sell or dispose of; to be paid by such factor or agent, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, nineteen shillings and two-pence.

0 19 2

For every ton of cyder or perry which shall be imported from beyond the seas into Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, seventeen pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence.

17 16 6

G L A S S.

For every hundred weight of materials or metal or other preparations whatsoever, by what name soever the same are or may be called or known, that shall be made use of in Great Britain in the making of plate or flint glass, or enamel, flained or patte glass, or phial glass, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one pound one shilling and five-pence halfpenny.

1 1 5½

For every hundred weight of materials or metal or other preparations whatsoever, by what name soever the same are or may be called or known, that shall be made use of in Great Britain in the making of spread window glass, commonly called or known by the name of Broad Glass, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, eight shillings and one halfpenny.

0 8 0½

For every hundred weight of material or metal or other preparations whatsoever, by what name soever the same are or may be called or known, that shall be made use of in Great Britain in the making of all other window glass (not being spread glass) whether flashed or otherwise manufactured, and commonly called or known either by the name of Crown Glass, or of German Sheet Glass, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, sixteen shillings and one penny farthing.

0 16 1¼

For every hundred weight of materials or metal or other preparations whatsoever, by what name soever the same are or may be called or known, that shall be made use of in Great Britain in the making of common bottles (the same not being phials) and of vessels made use of in chemical laboratories, and of garden glasses, and of all other vessels or utensils made of common bottle metal, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, four shillings and one farthing.

0 4 0¼

The said several rates and duties upon the materials or metal or other preparations for making glass to be paid by the maker or makers thereof respectively.

SCHEDULE F.

HIDES AND SKINS.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hides of what kind soever, and of calve skins, kips, hogs skins, dogs skins, and seal skins, which shall be tanned in Great Britain, and of sheep skins and lamb skins, which shall be tanned in Great Britain for gloves and bazils, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one penny halfpenny.	0 0 1½
For every pound weight avoirdupois of goats skins which shall be tanned with thomack, or otherwise, in Great Britain, to resemble Spanish leather, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, four pence.	0 0 4
For every pound weight avoirdupois of sheep skins which shall be tanned for roans (being after the nature of Spanish leather) in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, two pence.	0 0 2
For every one hundred pounds of the true and real value of all other skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be tanned in Great Britain, not herein-before particularly charged, and so in proportion for greater or lesser numbers or quantities, thirty pounds	30 0 0
The said several rates and duties for and upon all such hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be so tanned in Great Britain, to be paid by the tanners thereof respectively.	
For all hides of horses, mares, and geldings, which shall be dressed in allum and salt or meal, or otherwise tawed in Great Britain, for every such hide, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity or number of such hides, one shilling and sixpence.	0 1 6
For and upon all hides of steers, cows, or any other hides of what kind soever (those of horses, mares, and geldings excepted) which shall be so dressed in allum and salt or meal, or otherwise tawed in Great Britain, for every such hide, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number or quantity, three shillings.	0 3 0
For every pound weight avoirdupois of all calve skins, kips, and seal skins, which shall be so dressed in allum and salt or meal, or otherwise tawed in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one penny halfpenny.	0 0 1½
For every dozen of flink calve skins which shall be so dressed in allum and salt or meal, or otherwise tawed in Great Britain with the hair on, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number or quantity, three shillings.	0 3 0
For every dozen of flink calve skins which shall be so dressed or tawed without hair, and every dozen of dogs skins which shall be tawed as aforesaid in Great Britain, and for every dozen of kid skins which shall be tawed in Great Britain (except such kid skins as paid the full duty on the importation thereof), and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number or quantity, one shilling.	0 1 0
For every pound weight avoirdupois of buck and doe skins (except such as paid the full duty on the importation thereof) which shall be dressed in allum and salt or meal, or be otherwise tawed as aforesaid in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, sixpence.	0 0 6
For every dozen of goat skins, and of beaver skins, which shall be so dressed in allum and salt or meal, or be otherwise tawed in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number or quantity, two shillings.	0 2 0

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Hides and Skins, continued.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of sheep skins and lamb skins, which shall be dressed in allum and salt or meal, or otherwise tawed in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one penny farthing. — 0 0 1½

For every one hundred pounds of the true and real value of all other skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be tawed in Great Britain, (not herein-before particularly charged), and so in proportion for greater or lesser numbers or quantities, thirty pounds. — 30 0 0

The said several rates and duties for and upon all hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be dressed in allum and salt or meal, or otherwise tawed in Great Britain, to be paid by such persons who shall be the tawers or makers thereof into leather respectively.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all hides and skins, and of all deer skins, goat skins, and beaver skins, which shall be dressed in oil in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, sixpence. — 0 0 6

For every pound weight avoirdupois of calve skins which shall be so dressed in oil in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, eight-pence. — 0 0 8

For every pound weight avoirdupois of sheep skins which shall be so dressed in oil in Great Britain, and for every pound weight avoirdupois of lamb skins which shall be so dressed in oil in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity of such sheep skins and lamb skins respectively, three-pence. — 0 0 3

For every one hundred pounds of the true and real value of all other skins, and parts or pieces of skins, which shall be so dressed in oil in Great Britain, not herein-before particularly charged, and so in proportion for greater or lesser numbers or quantities, fifteen pounds. — 15 0 0

For every pound weight avoirdupois of such last-mentioned hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be so dressed in oil in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, two-pence. — 0 0 2

The said several duties for and upon all hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be so dressed in oil in Great Britain, to be paid by the oil leather dressers thereof respectively.

For every dozen of vellum which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the maker thereof, three shillings and five-pence halfpenny. — 0 3 5½

For every dozen of parchment which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the maker thereof, one shilling and eight-pence three farthings. — 0 1 8½

H O P S.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hops growing or to grow in Great Britain, which shall be cured and made fit for use, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the respective owners or possessors thereof, one penny and twelve twentieth parts of a farthing. — 0 0 1-12

SCHEDULE F.

M A L T.

For every buſhel of malt which ſhall be made of barley or any other corn or grain within that part of Great Britain called England, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, nine-pence three farthings.

For every buſhel of malt which ſhall be made of barley or any other corn or grain within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, four-pence three farthings and ten twentieth parts of a farthing.

For every buſhel of malt which ſhall be brought from Scotland into that part of Great Britain called England, accompanied with a certificate from the proper officer that it hath paid the duty of four-pence three farthings and ten twentieth parts of a farthing hereby impoſed for every buſhel thereof, and entered with the proper officer and in ſuch manner as in and by an act made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majeſty King George the Second is mentioned, directed and appointed with reſpect to malt brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, between the twenty-third day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty and the twenty-fourth day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one; to be paid down in ready money to ſuch officers reſpectively, in manner as the duties are directed to be paid by the ſaid laſt-mentioned act of parliament, four-pence three farthings and ten twentieth parts of a farthing.

For and upon every buſhel of malt which ſhall be brought from Scotland into that part of Great Britain called England without ſuch certificate as aforeſaid; to be paid in manner as the duties by the ſaid laſt-mentioned act are payable with reſpect to malt brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, nine-pence three farthings.

M E T H E G L I N, O R M E A D.

For every gallon of methèglin or mead which ſhall be made in Great Britain for ſale, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, one ſhilling and one half-penny.

P A P E R.

F I R S T T A B L E.

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called imperial, of the value of two pounds eleven ſhillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-two inches by thirty inches and a quarter, thirteen ſhillings and nine-pence half-penny.

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called ſuper royal, of the value of one pound eighteen ſhillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-seven inches and an half, ten ſhillings and four-pence farthing.

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called royal, of the value of one pound nine ſhillings per ream and upwards,

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Paper, First Table, continued.

and not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-four inches, seven shillings and nine-pence farthing.	0	7	9½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called medium, of the value of one pound two shillings and sixpence per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches and an half by twenty-two inches and an half, six shillings and four-pence.	0	6	4
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called demy, of the value of sixteen shillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches and an half by twenty inches, four shillings and three-pence three farthings.	0	4	3½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called thick post, of the value of thirteen shillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches and a quarter by nineteen inches and an half, three shillings and five-pence halfpenny.	0	3	5½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called thin post, of the value of ten shillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches and a quarter by nineteen inches and an half, two shillings and eight-pence farthing.	0	2	8½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called small post, of the value of seven shillings and sixpence per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of thirteen inches and an half by sixteen inches and an half, two shillings and one farthing.	0	2	0½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called fools cap, of the value of ten shillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of thirteen inches and an half by sixteen inches and three quarters, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny.	0	2	3½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called post, of the value of six shillings and nine-pence per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of twelve inches and an half by fifteen inches and an half, one shilling and sixpence halfpenny.	0	1	6½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called large thick post, of the value of fifteen shillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of sixteen inches and an half by twenty-one inches, three shillings and ten-pence.	0	3	10
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called large thin post, of the value of twelve shillings per ream and upwards, and not exceeding the dimensions of sixteen inches and an half by twenty-one inches, three shillings and three farthings.	0	3	0½

SECOND TABLE.

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double atlas, of the value of fifteen pounds and not exceeding the value of twenty-one pounds per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifty-five inches by thirty-one inches and an half, two pounds six shillings.	2	6	0
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called demy, of the value of twelve shillings and under the value of sixteen shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches and an half by twenty inches, two shillings and eight-pence farthing.	0	2	8½

SCHEDULE. F.

L. s. d.

Paper, Second Table, continued.

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called copy, of the value of ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence and not exceeding the value of eleven ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of ſixteen inches by twenty inches and a quarter, one ſhilling and ſixpence halfpenny.

0 1 6½

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called fools cap, of the value of ſix ſhillings and under the value of ten ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of thirteen inches and an half by ſixteen inches and three quarters, one ſhilling and three-pence.

0 1 3

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called litris fools cap, of the value of ſix ſhillings and not exceeding the value of ten ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of thirteen inches and an half by ſeventeen inches and an half, one ſhilling and three-pence.

0 1 3

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called pott, of the value of four ſhillings and under the value of ſix ſhillings and nine-pence per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twelve inches and an half by fifteen inches and an half, eleven-pence halfpenny.

0 0 11½

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called grand eagle or double elephant, of the value of four pounds and not exceeding the value of five pounds and five ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-fix inches and three quarters by forty inches, ſeventeen ſhillings and three-pence.

0 17 3

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called colombier, of the value of two pounds and ten ſhillings and not exceeding the value of three pounds and ten ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches and an half by thirty-four inches and an half, twelve ſhillings and one penny.

0 12 1

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called atlas, of the value of three pounds and not exceeding the value of four pounds and five ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-fix inches and a quarter by thirty-four inches, ſeventeen ſhillings and three-pence.

0 17 3

For every ream of atlas inferior paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, of the value of two pounds and under the value of three pounds per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-fix inches and a quarter by thirty-four inches, ten ſhillings and four-pence farthing.

0 10 4½

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called ſmall atlas, of the value of one pound and ten ſhillings and not exceeding the value of two pounds and ten ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-five inches by thirty-one inches, eight ſhillings and ſeven-pence halfpenny.

0 8 7½

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called imperial, of the value of one pound and ten ſhillings and under the value of two pounds and eleven ſhillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-two inches by thirty inches and a quarter, ſeven ſhillings and five-pence three farthings.

0 7 5½

For every ream of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, called ſuper royal, of the value of one pound and five ſhillings and under

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Paper, Second Table, continued.

the value of one pound and eighteen shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-seven inches and an half, five shillings and nine-pence. —

0 5 9

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called long royal, of the value of one pound and not exceeding the value of one pound and ten shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-seven inches and an half by eighteen inches, four shillings and seven-pence farthing. —

0 4 7½

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called royal, of the value of eighteen shillings and under the value of one pound and nine shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-four inches, four shillings and one farthing. —

0 4 0½

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called demy, of the value of thirteen shillings and not exceeding the value of one pound and one shilling per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches and an half by twenty-two inches, two shillings and eight-pence farthing. —

0 2 8½

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called short demy or crowns of the value of nine shillings and not exceeding the value of fourteen shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of fourteen inches by twenty inches and a quarter, or of fifteen inches by twenty inches, one shilling and eleven-pence. —

0 1 11

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called large fan, of the value of fourteen shillings and not exceeding the value of one pound and one shilling per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches and an half by twenty inches and an half, three shillings and five-pence halfpenny. —

0 3 5½

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called small fan, of the value of eleven shillings and not exceeding the value of eighteen shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-two inches and a quarter by thirteen inches and a quarter, two shillings and seven-pence. —

0 2 7

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called elephant, of the value of fifteen shillings and not exceeding the value of one pound and seven shillings per ream, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches by twenty eight inches, three shillings and five-pence halfpenny. —

0 3 5½

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain for bank or bankers bills or notes, allowing two bills or notes in each sheet, and so in proportion for a greater or less number of bills or notes in each sheet, three shillings and five-pence halfpenny. —

0 3 5½

THIRD TABLE.

For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double demy, of the value of one pound and eighteen shillings and not exceeding the value of three pounds per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-six inches by thirty-eight inches and an half, eight shillings and four-pence. —

6

For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called royal, of the value of one pound and four shillings and under the

0 8 4

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Paper, Third Table, continued.	
value of one pound and sixteen shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-four inches, or of twenty inches by twenty-six inches, five shillings and four-pence halfpenny.	0 5 4½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called royal inferior, of the value of fourteen shillings and under the value of one pound and four shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-four inches, three shillings and three farthings.	0 3 0½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called medium, of the value of one pound and not exceeding the value of one pound and eight shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of eighteen inches by twenty-three inches, four shillings and two-pence halfpenny.	0 4 2½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called demy single, of the value of seventeen shillings and under the value of one pound and six shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches and an half by twenty-two inches, or of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-one inches and a quarter, three shillings and ten-pence.	0 3 10
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called demy inferior, of the value of ten shillings and under the value of seventeen shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches and an half by twenty-two inches, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny.	0 2 3½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double crown, of the value of seventeen shillings and not exceeding the value of one pound three shillings and sixpence per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty inches by thirty inches, three shillings and five pence halfpenny.	0 3 5½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double crown inferior, of the value of twelve shillings and under the value of seventeen shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of twenty inches by thirty inches, two shillings and eight-pence farthing.	0 2 8½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called single crown, of the value of thirteen shillings and not exceeding the value of one pound per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches by twenty inches, three shillings and three farthings.	0 3 0½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called single crown inferior, of the value of eight shillings and under the value of thirteen shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches by twenty inches, one shilling and eleven-pence.	0 1 11
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called demy tissue, of the value of eight shillings and not exceeding the value of twelve shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches and an half by twenty-two inches, one shilling and eleven-pence.	0 1 11
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called crown tissue, of the value of five shillings and not exceeding the	

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Paper, Third Table, continued.

value of nine shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches by twenty inches, one shilling and three-pence.	0	1	3
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double pott, of the value of nine shillings and not exceeding the value of sixteen shillings per bundle, and not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches by twenty-five inches and an half, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny.	0	2	3½

FOURTH TABLE.

For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called cartridge, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-one inches by twenty-six inches, two shillings and eight-pence farthing.	0	2	8½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called square cartridge, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-four inches and an half by twenty-five inches and an half, three shillings and three farthings.	0	3	0¾
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called small cartridge, not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and a quarter by twenty-four inches, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny.	0	2	3½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called elephant common, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches by twenty-eight inches, one shilling and eleven-pence.	0	1	11
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called sugar blue, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-one inches and an half by thirty-three inches, three shillings and three farthings.	0	3	0¾
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called sugar blue smaller size, not exceeding the dimensions of eighteen inches and three quarters by twenty-seven inches, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny.	0	2	3½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called sugar blue demy size, not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches and an half by twenty-two inches, one shilling and eleven-pence.	0	1	11
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called sugar blue crown size, not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches by twenty inches, one shilling and eleven-pence.	0	1	11
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called purple royal, not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and an half by twenty-four inches and a quarter, one shilling and six-pence halfpenny.	0	1	6½
For every ream of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called blue elephant, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches by twenty-eight inches, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny.	0	2	3½
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called blue royal, not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and an half by twenty-four inches and a quarter, three shillings and three farthings.	0	3	0¾
For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called blue demy and blossom, not exceeding the dimensions of seventeen inches by twenty-two inches, two shillings and one farthing.	0	2	6½

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Paper, Fourth Table, continued.

For every bundle of paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called blue crown fingle, not exceeding the dimensions of fifteen inches by twenty inches, one shilling and one penny three farthings. —

0 1 1½

FIFTH TABLE.

For every ream of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called royal hand thick, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-four inches by nineteen inches and a quarter, one shilling and four-pence. —

0 1 4

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called royal hand, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-four inches by nineteen inches and a quarter, one shilling and six-pence halfpenny. —

0 1 6½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called lumber hand, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches by eighteen inches, one shilling and six-pence halfpenny. —

0 1 6½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double two pound, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-four inches by sixteen inches, one shilling and one penny three farthings. —

0 1 1½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called fingle two pound, not exceeding the dimensions of sixteen inches by eleven inches, five-pence three farthings. —

0 0 5½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called middle hand double, not exceeding the dimensions of thirty-three inches by twenty-one inches, two shillings and three-pence halfpenny. —

0 2 3½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called middle hand, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-two inches by sixteen inches, one shilling and one penny three farthings. —

0 1 1½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called small hand double, not exceeding the dimensions of thirty-two inches by twenty inches, one shilling and six-pence halfpenny. —

0 1 6½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called small hand, not exceeding the dimensions of nineteen inches and three quarters by sixteen inches, nine-pence farthing. —

0 0 9½

For every bundle of whited brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called couples pound and half pound, not exceeding the dimensions of twelve inches by ten inches, and of nine inches by seven inches and an half, five-pence three farthings. —

0 0 5½

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called imperial cap, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-nine inches by twenty-two inches, one shilling and six-pence halfpenny. —

0 1 6½

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called haven cap, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-four inches by twenty inches, one shilling and one penny three farthings. —

0 1 1½

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called bag cap, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-three inches and an half by nineteen inches, eleven-pence halfpenny. —

0 0 11½

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Paper, Fifth Table, continued.

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called Kentish cap, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty-one inches by eighteen inches, nine-pence farthing. — 0 0 9½

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called four pounds, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty inches by sixteen inches, nine-pence farthing. — 0 0 9½

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called small cap, not exceeding the dimensions of twenty inches by fifteen inches, five-pence three farthings. — 0 0 5½

For every ream of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called double four pounds, not exceeding the dimensions of thirty-three inches by twenty inches, one shilling and sixpence half-penny. — 0 1 6½

For every bundle of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called single two pounds, not exceeding the dimensions of sixteen inches by eleven inches, nine-pence farthing. — 0 0 9½

For every bundle of brown paper which shall be made in Great Britain, called couples pound and half pound, not exceeding the dimensions of twelve inches by ten inches, and of nine inches by seven inches and an half, five-pence three farthings. — 0 0 5½

For every hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard, scaleboard, and glazed paper, which shall be made in Great Britain, six shillings and ten-pence three farthings. — 0 6 10½

And after those rates for any greater or less quantity of such papers, pasteboards, millboards, scaleboards, and glazed paper, respectively.

The said several rates and duties upon the said several sorts of paper, pasteboard, millboard, scaleboard, and glazed paper, to be paid by the makers thereof respectively.

For every sort or kind of paper not herein-before enumerated and described which shall be made in Great Britain, a duty after the rate of twenty pounds and fourteen shillings for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value of the same including the duties hereby charged thereon. — 20 14 0

The said duties for such sorts or kinds of paper respectively to be paid by the makers thereof respectively.

PRINTED GOODS.

For every yard square of paper which shall be printed, painted, or stained in Great Britain, to serve for hangings or other uses (over and above the duties payable for such paper before the printing, painting, or staining thereof) and so in proportion for any greater quantity; to be paid by the printer, painter, or stainer thereof, one penny three farthings. — 0 0 1½

For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of foreign callicoe, and of foreign mullin, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain (except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour only) and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity seven-pence. — 0 0 7

For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of all linens and of all stuffs made either of cotton or linen mixed with other materials, satins, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs made

S C H E D U L E. F.

L. s. d.

Printed Goods, continued.

of cotton and other materials mixed or wholly made of cotton wool, wove in Great Britain, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain (except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour only, and stuffs made of woollen or whereof the greatest part in value shall be woollen) and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, three-pence halfpenny.	0	0	3½
For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of stuffs wholly made of cotton wool, wove in Great Britain, commonly called British manufactory, and of British muslins, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed, in Great Britain (except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour only) and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, three-pence halfpenny.	0	0	3½
For every yard in length, reckoning half yard wide, of all silks which shall be printed, stained, or painted in Great Britain (silk handkerchiefs excepted) over and above the duties payable upon the importation of them or any of them, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one shilling and one penny three farthings.	0	1	1½
For every yard square of silk handkerchiefs, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed, in Great Britain, and so in proportion for wider or narrower silk handkerchiefs, over and above the duties payable upon the importation of them or any of them, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, four-pence halfpenny.	0	0	4½
The said duties on printed, stained, painted, or dyed goods, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed, in Great Britain, to be paid by the printer, stainer, painter, or dyer thereof.			
For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of French printed, stained, painted, or dyed calicoes and muslins (except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour only) which shall be imported into Great Britain directly from any of the European dominions of the French king, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, seven-pence.	0	0	7
For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of all French printed, stained, painted, or dyed linens and stuffs made either of cotton or linen mixed with other materials, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs made of cotton and other materials mixed or wholly made of cotton-wool (except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour only) which shall be imported into Great Britain directly from any of the European dominions of the French king, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, three-pence halfpenny.	0	0	3½
S O A P.			
For every pound weight avoirdupois of hard cake soap, or ball soap, which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, two-pence farthing.	0	0	2½
For every pound weight avoirdupois of soft soap which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, one penny three farthings.	0	0	1½

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

S P I R I T S.

- For every gallon of fermented wort or waſh which ſhall be brewed or made in that part of Great Britain called England on or before the fifth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, for extracting ſpirits for home conſumption from any malt, corn, grain, or tilts, or any mixture with the ſame; to be paid by the makers or diſtillers thereof, ſixpence. — — — 0 0 6
- For every gallon of cyder or perry, or any other waſh or liquor, which ſhall be brewed or made as aforeſaid from any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials (except ſuch as are before mentioned) or from any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for home conſumption; to be paid by the makers or diſtillers thereof, five-pence. — — — 0 0 5
- For every gallon of fermented wort or waſh which ſhall be brewed or made as aforeſaid from molaffis or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for home conſumption; to be paid by the makers or diſtillers thereof, eight-pence three farthings. — — — 0 0 8½
- For every gallon of waſh which ſhall be brewed or made as aforeſaid from foreign reſiſed wine or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign materials (except molaffis and ſugar) or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for home conſumption; to be paid by the makers or diſtillers thereof, one ſhilling. — — — 0 1 0
- For every ſeventy-two gallons of waſh, which George Biſhop of Maidſtone ſhall produce on or before the fifth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, from a weight of malt, or other corn, including the bran thereof, and not exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois; to be paid by the ſaid George Biſhop, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity of ſuch waſh, eighteen ſhillings. — — — 0 18 0
- For every gallon of waſh from which twenty-four gallons ſhall be taken and diſtilled by the officer of exciſe, according to the directions and under the authority of an act, made in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſtly, among other things, to diſcontinue for a limited time the payment of duties on low wines and ſpirits for home conſumption; and for granting and ſecuring the due payment of ſuch duties as ſhall be thereon, and ſuch twenty-four gallons of waſh ſo diſtilled ſhall be found to produce more than two gallons and three-fourth parts of a gallon of ſpirits, at the ſtrength of one in ſeven over hydrometer proof; to be paid by the ſaid George Biſhop, one ſhilling. — — — 0 1 0
- For every gallon of Britiſh ſpirits of a ſtrength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which ſhall be manufactured in Scotland and brought from thence into any other part of the united kingdom on or before the fifth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight; to be paid by the importer thereof, two ſhillings. — — — 0 2 0
- And for every gallon of all ſuch ſpirits as laſt aforeſaid of a greater ſtrength than one to ten over hydrometer proof, and not exceeding three per centum over and above one to ten over hydrometer proof, two ſhillings. — — — 0 2 0
- And alſo a farther duty proportioned to the degree of ſtrength in which ſuch ſpirits ſhall exceed the ſaid ſtrength or one to ten over hydrometer proof; to be paid by the importer thereof, or the perſon bringing the ſame.

SCHEDULE. F.

L. s. d.

Spirits, continued.

For every gallon of single brandy which shall be imported into Great Britain; to be paid by the importer before the landing thereof, four shillings and three-pence. — — —

0 4 3

For every gallon of brandy above proof which shall be imported into Great Britain; to be paid by the importer before the landing thereof, eight shillings and one penny. — — —

0 8 1

For every gallon of rum, spirits, or aqua vitæ, of the produce of the British colonies or plantations, which shall be imported from beyond the seas into Great Britain; to be paid by the importer before the landing thereof, three shillings and seven-pence. — — —

0 3 7

For every gallon of rum, spirits, or aqua vitæ above proof, of the produce of the British colonies or plantations, which shall be imported from beyond the seas into Great Britain; to be paid by the importer before the landing thereof, six shillings and eight-pence. — — —

0 6 8

For every gallon of single spirits, or aqua vitæ (other than such brandy, rum, spirits, or aqua vitæ as aforesaid) which shall be imported from beyond the seas into Great Britain; to be paid by the importer before the landing thereof, four shillings and three pence. — — —

0 4 3

For every gallon of spirits, or aqua vitæ (other than such brandy, rum, spirits, or aqua vitæ as aforesaid) above proof, which shall be imported from beyond the seas into Great Britain; to be paid by the importer before the landing thereof, eight shillings and one penny. — — —

0 8 1

S T A R C H.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of starch of what kind soever which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, three-pence farthing. — — —

0 0 3½

S W E E T S.

For every barrel of liquor which shall be made in Great Britain for sale, by infusion, fermentation, or otherwise, from fruit or sugar or from fruit or sugar mixt with any other ingredients or materials whatsoever, commonly called sweets or called or distinguished by the name of made wines, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, eighteen shillings and four-pence three farthings. — — —

0 18 4½

T E A.

For and upon all tea which shall be sold in Great Britain by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, seven pounds ten shillings per centum, to be computed upon the gross prices at which such tea shall be sold; to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers of such tea to the said united company, and to be paid by the said united company to the commissioners of excise for the time being. — — —

7 10 0

V E R J U I C E.

For every hogshhead of verjuice which shall be made in Great Britain for sale; to be paid by the maker thereof, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, seven shillings and eight-pence. — — —

0 7 8

SCHEDULE F.

£. s. d.

VINEGAR.

For every barrel of vinegar, vinegar beer, or liquors preparing for vinegar, which shall be brewed or made in Great Britain for sale; to be paid by the maker thereof, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, ten shillings and three farthings. —

0 10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

WINE.

For every ton of French, Rhenish, German, or Hungary wine, which shall be imported into Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, seventeen pounds seventeen shillings. —

17 17 0

For every ton of all other wines which shall be imported into Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, eleven pounds eighteen shillings. — — —

11 18 0

WIRE.

For every ounce troy of gilt wire which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, nine-pence farthing. — —

0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

For every ounce troy of silver wire which shall be made in Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; to be paid by the maker thereof, seven-pence. — —

0 0 7

SCHEDULE F.

ALLOWANCES.

BREWERS.

UPON every barrel of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed on such beer or ale, and not being beer or ale commonly called table beer, which shall be brewed and made as aforesaid) which shall be brewed by the common brewer or by any other person or persons who doth or shall sell or tap out beer or ale, publicly or privately, within the cities of London and Westminster or within the limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and returned by the gauger, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one shilling and four-pence.

£. s. d.

0 1 4

Upon every barrel of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed on such beer or ale, not being two-penny ale mentioned and described in the seventh article of the treaty of union, or such table beer) which shall be brewed by the common brewer or by any other person or persons who doth or shall sell or tap out beer or ale, publicly or privately, in that part of Great Britain called England not within the said cities of London and Westminster nor within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and returned by the gauger, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, one shilling and eight-pence.

0 1 8

Upon every barrel of beer or ale of six shillings the barrel or under (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed on such beer or ale) which shall be brewed in that part of Great Britain called England by the common brewer or by any other person or persons who doth or shall sell or tap out beer or ale, publicly or privately, in that part of Great Britain called England, and returned by the gauger, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, four-pence.

0 0 4

Upon every barrel of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed thereon) which shall be brewed by the common brewer or by any other person or persons who doth or shall sell or tap out beer or ale, publicly or privately, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and returned by the gauger, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, ten-pence.

0 0 10

Upon every barrel of six shillings beer or ale or under which shall be brewed by the common brewer or any other person or persons who doth or shall sell or tap out beer or ale, publicly or privately, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and returned by the gauger, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, three-pence.

0 0 3

Upon every barrel of two-penny ale mentioned and described in the seventh article of treaty of union which shall be brewed in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and returned by the gauger, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, sixpence.

0 0 6

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

M A L T.

For every quarter of malt which shall be made and locked up for exportation, and exported according to the directions of an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King George the First concerning malt made for exportation, three-pence. — —

0 0 ;

P A P E R.

For any quantities of paper which shall be used in the printing any books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, within the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them, by permission of the vice-chancellors of the same respectively, the duties of excise by this act imposed thereon.

For any quantities of paper which shall be used in the printing any books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, within the universities of Scotland or any of them, by permission of the principals of the same respectively, the duties of excise by this act imposed thereon.

S O A P.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hard cake soap, or ball soap, which shall be employed, spent, or consumed in Great Britain, in the making any cloths, serges, kerseys, bays, stockings, or other manufactures of sheep or lambs wool only, or manufactures whereof the greatest part of the value of the materials shall be wool, or in the finishing the said manufactures or preparing the wool for the same, one penny halfpenny. — —

0 0 1½

For every pound weight avoirdupois of soft soap, which shall be employed, spent, or consumed in Great Britain, in the making any cloths, serges, kerseys, bays, stockings, or other manufactures of sheep or lambs wool only, or manufactures whereof the greatest part of the value of the materials shall be wool, or in the finishing the said manufactures or preparing the wool for the same, one penny and one twelfth part of a penny. — —

0 0 1½

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hard cake soap, or ball soap, which shall be employed, spent, or consumed in Great Britain, in the whitening of new linen in the piece in order to the sale of such linen, one penny farthing. — —

0 0 1¼

For every pound weight avoirdupois of soft soap which shall be employed, spent, or consumed in Great Britain, in the whitening of new linen in the piece in order to the sale of such linen, three farthings. — —

0 0 ¾

For every pound weight avoirdupois of soap which shall be made in Great Britain, and be used and consumed in Great Britain on or before the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight in preparing and finishing any manufactures from flax or cotton for sale (except such as shall be used in whitening new linen in the piece in order to the sale thereof), three farthings. — —

0 0 ¾

S T A R C H.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of starch which shall be made in Great Britain, and be used and consumed in Great Britain on or before the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight in preparing and finishing any manufactures from flax or cotton

SCHEDULE F.

Starch, continued.

for ſale (except ſuch ſtarch as ſhall be uſed and conſumed in finiſhing new linen in the piece for ſale as herein-after mentioned), one penny halfpenny.

£. s. d.

0 0 1½

For every pound weight avoirdupois of ſtarch which ſhall be made in Great Britain, and be uſed and conſumed in Great Britain in finiſhing new linen in the piece for ſale, three-pence.

0 0 3

SCHEDULE F.

B O U N T I E S.

FOR every barrel of beer or ale above fix ſhillings the barrel, excluſive of the duty hereby impoſed on ſuch beer or ale, which ſhall be proved to have been brewed in Great Britain from malted corn, and whereupon the duties for ſtrong beer or ale ſhall be proved to have been charged or paid, and which ſhall be exported to foreign parts as merchandize, when barley is at twenty-four ſhillings per quarter or under, one ſhilling.

£. s. d.

0 1 0

For every ton of ſpirits drawn or made in Great Britain from corn, under, ſubject, and according to the rules, regulations, reſtrictions, and proviſions, contained and provided in and by an act of parliament, made in the ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, for the better regulating and encouraging the exportation of Britiſh made ſpirits and for ſecuring the payment of the duties upon ſpirituſous liquors, or any other act or acts of parliament now in force concerning Britiſh ſpirits made or drawn from corn for exportation, which ſhall be exported to foreign parts as merchandize, three pounds twelve ſhillings

3 12 0

SCHEDULE F.

DRAWBACKS.

BEER OR ALE.

FOR every barrel of beer or ale above six shillings the barrel (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed in respect of such beer or ale, and not being two-penny ale mentioned and described in the seventh article of the treaty of union, nor being beer or ale commonly called Table Beer, which shall be brewed and made as aforesaid) for which the duty by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, deducting three-pence per ton for the charges of the officer, eight shillings.

L. s. d.

0 2 0

BRICKS AND TILES.

For all bricks and tiles respectively which shall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the several and respective duties by this act imposed in respect of such bricks or tiles.

CANDLES.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of candles of tallow and other candles whatsoever, which shall be made in Great Britain, except wax and spermaceti candles, (for which the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one penny halfpenny.

0 0 1½

For every pound weight avoirdupois of candles which shall be made in Great Britain of wax, or of spermaceti, or which are usually called or sold for wax or spermaceti candles (for which the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, three-pence halfpenny.

0 0 3½

CHOCOLATE.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of chocolate which shall be made in Great Britain of cocoa nuts of the growth or produce of any British colony or plantation in America imported into Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, five-pence.

0 0 5

For every pound weight avoirdupois of chocolate which shall be made in Great Britain of cocoa nuts of the growth or produce of any other place imported into Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one shilling and four-pence.

0 1 4

CYDER AND PERRY.

For every hoghead of cyder or perry which shall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts,

SCHEDULE F.

L. 1. 1.

Cyder and Perry, continued.

and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, the feveral and refpective duties by this act impofed in refpect of fuch cyder and perry, deducting three-pence per ton for the charges of the officers.

H I D E S.

For all hides and calve fkins refpectively which fhall be tanned, tawed, or drefled in Great Britain and duly marked (for which the duties by this act impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, two-thirds of the duties of excife by this act impofed in refpect thereof refpectively.

For all fheep fkins and lamb fkins refpectively which fhall be tanned, tawed, or drefled in Great Britain, (for which the duties by this act impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, two-thirds of the duties of excife by this act impofed in refpect thereof refpectively.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hides and calve fkins refpectively which fhall be drefled or curried in Great Britain (for which the duties by this act impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one penny.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of feal fkins which fhall be tanned or tawed in Great Britain (for which the duties by this act impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one penny.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of leather tanned in Great Britain, chargeable by this act to pay a duty by weight (for which the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) which fhall be manufactured and actually made into goods or wares, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one penny halfpenny.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of boots, fhoes, gloves, or other manufactures, made of any kind of tawed or drefled leather, chargeable by this act to pay a duty by weight (for which the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) exported as merchandize to foreign parts, two-thirds of the duties of excife by this act impofed in refpect thereof refpectively.

H O P S.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hops growing or to grow in Great Britain, and which fhall be cured or made fit for ufe, and on which the duties of excife by this act impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been duly charged, exported as merchandize to Ireland, one penny and twelve twentieth parts of a farthing.

P A P E R.

For all paper which fhall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the whole of the duties by this act impofed in refpect thereof.

P R I N T E D G O O D S.

For every yard fquare of paper which fhall be printed, printed, or ftained in Great Britain, for hangings or other ufes (for which the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and

SCHEDULE F.

L. S. d.

Printed Goods, continued.

shall be exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one penny three farthings. — — —

0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

For all linsens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, figured stuffs, stuffs wholly made of cotton wool wove in Great Britain, commonly called British manufactory, callicoos and muslins, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the whole of the duties of excise by this act imposed in respect thereof.

For all silks and silk handkerchiefs which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the whole of the duties of excise by this act imposed in respect thereof.

S O A P.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of hard cake soap, or ball soap, which shall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, two-pence farthing. — — —

0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

For every pound weight avoirdupois of soft soap which shall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one penny three farthings. — — —

0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

S T A R C H.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of starch which shall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, three-pence farthing. — — —

0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

T E A.

For all tea (for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) which shall be exported to Ireland or his Majesty's plantations in America, the whole of the duties of excise by this act imposed in respect thereof.

W I N E.

For every ton of French wine which shall be imported into Great Britain directly from any of the European dominions of the French king (for which all the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and which shall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any British colony or plantation in America or to any British settlement in the East Indies, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, fourteen pound, seven shillings. — — —

14 7 0

For every ton of French wine which shall be imported as aforesaid (for which all the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) and which shall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any other part or place beyond the seas, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, five pounds thirteen shillings.

5 13 0

For every ton of Rhenish, German, or Hungary wine (for which all the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid) which shall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any

SCHEDULE F.

L. s. d.

Wine, continued.

British colony or plantation in America, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, fourteen pounds feven fhillings. —	14	7	0
For every ton of Rhenish, German, or Hungary wine (for which all the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) which fhall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any British fettlement in the Eaft Indies, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, nine pounds feventeen fhillings. —	9	17	0
For every ton of Rhenish, German, or Hungary wine (for which all the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) which fhall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any other part or place beyond the feas, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, five pounds thirteen fhillings. —	5	13	0
For every ton of all other wines which fhall be imported into Great Britain (for which all the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and which fhall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any British colony or plantation in America, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, nine pounds eleven fhillings and four-pence. — — —	9	11	4
For every ton of all other wines which fhall be imported into Great Britain (for which all the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and which fhall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any British fettlement in the Eaft Indies, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, fix pounds eleven fhillings and four-pence. — — —	6	11	4
For every ton of all other wines which fhall be imported into Great Britain (for which all the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and which fhall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any other part or place beyond the feas, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, three pounds fifteen fhillings and four-pence. — — —	3	15	4

GOLD THREAD.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of gold thread, gold lace, or gold fringe, made of plate wire fpun upon filk, fuch plate wire being made of gilt wire, which fhall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, feven fhillings and eight-pence. — — —	0	7	8
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SILVER THREAD.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of fiver thread, fiver lace, or fiver fringe, made of plate wire fpun upon filk, fuch plate wire being made of fiver wire, which fhall be made in Great Britain (for which the duties hereby impofed in refpect thereof fhall have been paid) and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, and fo in proportion for any greater or leffer quantity, five fhillings and nine-pence. — — —	0	5	9
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C A P. XIV.

An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within the walls of the city of Canterbury, and the liberties thereof; and also several streets and other places near or adjoining to the said city; and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein.

C A P. XV.

An act for building a bridge at or near the ferry, over the river Trent, from Gainborough, in the county of Lincoln, to the opposite shore, in the parish of Saundby, in the county of Nottingham.

C A P. XVI.

An act for making perpetual two acts, passed in the fifteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for restraining the negotiation of promissory notes and bills of exchange under a limited sum, within that part of Great Britain called England.

C A P. XVII.

An act for rebuilding the chapel of East Stonehouse, in the county of Devon.

C A P. XVIII.

An act for making perpetual an act made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for regulating the proceedings of the court of judicary and circuit courts in Scotland.

C A P. XIX.

An act to enforce and render more effectual several acts passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and other acts made for the increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation.

Preamble, re-
citing 26
Geo. 2. c. 60.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation, it is enacted, That the ships and vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects residing in the kingdom of Ireland, being duly qualified and registered according to the laws now in force, shall continue to enjoy all the privileges and advantages to which such ships and vessels were by law intitled before the passing of this act, until the end of four calendar months from the commencement of the first session of the parliament of Ireland which shall hereafter sit during the space of four calendar months, without prerogation or dissolution, and from the end of that time, every ship or vessel which shall, by virtue of the authority of any act that may be passed in the said parliament of Ireland, be qualified and registered in any of the ports of the said kingdom of Ireland, under similar regulations and restrictions to those therein contained, shall continue to enjoy, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, all the privileges and advantages of a British-built ship, or a foreign-built ship, owned by his Majesty's subjects, as the case may be,

be, according to the provisions of this act: and whereas by an act of the parliament of Ireland, passed in this present session of the said parliament, intituled, An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation, regulations and restrictions for qualifying and registering ships and vessels in the ports of the said kingdom of Ireland are enacted and provided, similar to those contained in the said before-mentioned act of the parliament of Great Britain; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every ship or vessel which shall be duly registered in any port in the kingdom of Ireland, according to the regulations and restrictions of the before-mentioned act, passed in the parliament of that kingdom, and shall obtain a certificate thereof, shall enjoy, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, all the privileges and advantages of a *British* built ship or foreign-built ship, owned by his Majesty's subjects, as the case may be.

Vessels registered in Ireland according to an act of the parliament of that kingdom of the present session, to enjoy all the privileges of vessels owned by his Majesty's subjects.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every ship or vessel belonging to his Majesty's subjects residing in the said kingdom of Ireland, being duly qualified and registered according to the laws in force at and immediately before the commencement of the said act, so passed in the parliament of that kingdom, shall continue in like manner to enjoy all the privileges and advantages of a *British*-built ship or foreign-built ship, owned by his Majesty's subjects, as the case may be, during the time or times which are or may be appointed by the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in the said kingdom, pursuant to the powers thereby given to the said commissioners to appoint the times when the registration required by the said act is to be made; but that at the end or expiration of the said time or times, so to be appointed by the said commissioners, no ship or vessel, belonging to the kingdom of Ireland, which ought to be registered in the ports thereof, shall have or enjoy such privileges or advantages, unless such ship or vessel shall have been registered, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof in pursuance of the before-mentioned act, passed in the said parliament of Ireland.

Vessels registered there according to law, previous to the said act, to continue to enjoy the like privileges during the times appointed by the commissioners of revenue in Ireland;

but at the expiration of such time they must be registered agreeable to the said act.

III. Provided always, That in case it shall happen that any such ship or vessel, from any unavoidable necessity or reasonable cause, shall not have returned to the port in Ireland to which she belongs, within the time so appointed by the said commissioners, but shall first touch at some port of Great Britain, the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or the Isle of Man, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England, or any four or more of them, and for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in Scotland, or any three or more of them, for the time being respectively, to permit such ship or vessel, upon proof being made to their satisfaction of such unavoidable necessity or reasonable cause, to enjoy the privileges of a *British* built ship or vessel for that time only, and to clear out

If any such vessel should be prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs in due time, and should touch at a port in Great Britain, &c. the commissioners of the customs may permit her to clear out, and re-

turn to her proper port in Ireland.

and return to the port in *Ireland* to which fuch fhip or vefſel ſhall belong, and no other, for the purpoſe of being there re-giſtered.

Recital of part of the oath required to be taken by the act 26 Geo. 3. c. 60.

IV. *And whereas by the before mentioned act, paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his Majeſty's reign, it is enacted, That no registry of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall thenceforth be made, until the owner or owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have taken an oath therein ſet forth in manner therein directed, containing, among others, the words following;*
"That I the ſaid A. B. (and the ſaid other owners, if any) am (or are) truly and bona fide a ſubject (or ſubjects) of Great Britain;
"and that I the ſaid A. B. have not (nor have any of the other owners, to the beſt of my knowledge or belief) taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign ſtate whatever, except under the terms of
"ſome capitulation, [deſcribing the particulars thereof:]" be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any oath which ſhall have been, or may be taken, for the ſole purpoſe of acquiring the rights of a citizen or burgher in any foreign city or town in *Europe*, to be enjoyed during the time that the perſon or perſons taking ſuch oath ſhall reſide in ſuch city or town, and for a limited time after ſuch reſidence ſhall have expired, ſhall not be deemed an oath of allegiance to a foreign ſtate, within the true intent and meaning of the ſaid act.

No oath taken to acquire a temporary right as a citizen, during reſidence in a foreign ſtate, to be deemed an oath of allegiance to ſuch ſtate.

Instead of the oath required by the recited act, the following oath may be taken by the perſon properly authorized by the Eaſt India company, &c.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in the ſaid laſt-mentioned act contained ſhall prevent the perſons thereby authorized from making registry of ſhips and veſſels, and granting certificates thereof to ſhips and veſſels wholly owned by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, or any other body corporate within this kingdom, all other requiſites of the ſaid act being complied with, upon the following oath being taken and ſubſcribed by the ſecretary of the ſaid united company, or other body corporate, or by any other officer authorized by ſuch company or body corporate, (inſtead of the oath directed to be taken by the ſaid act) before the perſon or perſons duly authorized to make ſuch registry and grant ſuch certificates reſpectively, which oath they are hereby reſpectively empowered to adminiſter:

Form of the oath.

I A. B. ſecretary or officer of [name of company or corporation] do make oath, That the ſhip or veſſel (name) of (port or place) whereof (maſter's name) is at preſent maſter, being (kind of built, burthen, &c. as deſcribed in the certificate of the ſurveying officer) was (when and were built, or if prize, capture and condemnation) and that the ſame doth wholly and truly belong to (name of company or corporation).

VI. *And whereas by the ſaid act, paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, it is enacted, That, at the time of obtaining the certificate of registry therein directed, ſufficient ſecurity by bond ſhall be given to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by the maſter, and ſuch of the owners as ſhall perſonally attend, as is therein required, ſuch ſecurity to be approved of and taken by the perſon or*
perſons

by the said recited act, and to do, perform, and execute all and every the powers, acts, matters, and things, touching the collecting; managing, or accounting for the said rates and duties so farmed to him or them respectively, within and for his or their district, division, or collection, as fully and effectually as the collector or collectors, or other person or persons appointed by the commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, under the said recited act, are empowered or authorized to do.

IX. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the person or persons so farming the said rates and duties, with the consent of the commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, to vary the mode of keeping the weekly account, directed by the herein-before recited act to be kept by the several persons who let out horses to hire for travelling post, or by time, in such manner as they shall judge most convenient for keeping the said accounts; and they shall also be at liberty, by any indorsement, or on the face of the tickets or certificates to be delivered by them to the several licensed persons, to add the name or number of the district which they shall so farm; and that any person forging or counterfeiting the said tickets, or aiding or assisting therein, or uttering or publishing as true any false, forged, or counterfeited ticket, note, or certificate, with an intent to defraud the said farmer or farmers of any of the said rates or duties, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered and applied as other pecuniary penalties are by the said herein-before recited act directed to be recovered and applied.

Persons farming the duties may vary the mode of keeping accounts under the recited act of horse-let to hire, &c. and persons fraudulently forging their certificate, forfeit 50 l.

X. And be it further enacted, That all the powers, provisions, articles, clauses, penalties, forfeitures, and all other directions, matters, and things, prescribed or appointed by the said herein-before recited act, with relation to the said rates and duties, or to the persons appointed or to be appointed to collect the same, and not hereby altered, shall be in full force and effect, and carried into execution by the person or persons farming the same, and appointed collectors thereof by the said commissioners of stamps as aforesaid, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same, and every of them, had severally been re-enacted in this act; and the said persons so farming the said rates and duties shall have all and every the like remedies for the recovery of the money payable for, or which shall have arisen from, the said rates and duties, within their respective districts, divisions, or collections, so farmed by them as aforesaid, as the collectors appointed by the commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, now are entitled to have.

Powers of the recited act, not hereby altered, to continue in the persons farming the duties.

XI. And be it further enacted, That all securities, bonds, or obligations, taken by the person or persons farming the said rates and duties, from such postmasters, innkeepers, or other licensed persons under this or the said recited act, shall be taken in the name of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and shall

Bonds from innkeepers, &c. to be taken in the name of his Majesty, &c.

and

and may be sued and prosecuted in the name of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the consent of his Majesty's attorney general in *England*, or advocate general in *Scotland*; and all actions, suits, or informations, sued or prosecuted for any penalty forfeited by virtue of this or the said recited act, shall and may be sued and prosecuted in the name of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or in the name of his Majesty's said attorney general, or advocate general, respectively, or by any person who shall prosecute or sue for the same, in the manner in the said recited act directed: provided, That all actions, suits, or informations, sued or prosecuted in the name of any such farmer or farmers, shall be held and deemed to be popular actions, suits, or informations, respectively, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Persons farming the duties to have the same remedies for recovery thereof as for duties payable to his Majesty.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons farming the said rates and duties as aforesaid, to have and use the like remedies for the recovery thereof, against the persons appointed to receive the same, by extent or otherwise, which may be had or used for any duties payable directly to the King's majesty.

Duties to belong to the district from whence the tickets are issued.

XIII. And, in order to prevent disputes concerning the said hereinbefore recited duties, in cases where the same may be collected in one district, division, or collection, and the tickets may be delivered in a different district, division, or collection; be it further enacted, That the said duties shall belong, and the tickets issued thereupon shall be returned and accounted for to the person or persons respectively who shall be the farmer or farmers of the several duties arising within the district, division, or collection where such tickets shall have issued, and where the postmasters, innkeepers, or other licensed persons issuing the same shall reside; and the gatekeepers at whose gates such tickets shall be delivered, shall return the same to the farmer of the rates and duties from whose district such ticket shall have issued, at the time and in the manner the same are directed to be returned to the several collectors by the said recited act.

Innkeepers, &c. within five miles of the head office for stamps, or within the bills of mortality, to deliver to the farmers of the duties the accounts required by the recited act, &c.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every postmaster, innkeeper, or other person so licensed as aforesaid, residing in the city of *London* or liberty of *Westminster*, or within five miles of the head office for stamps, or within the bills of mortality, shall bring in and deliver to the farmer or farmers so appointed collector or collectors of the said rates and duties, the accounts directed by the said recited act to be delivered, and shall pay at such place in *London* or *Westminster*, and at such times, as shall be appointed by publick notice in the *London Gazette*, by order of the commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, the money due on such accounts; and all and every licensed person, not residing within five miles of the head office of stamps, nor within the bills of mortality, shall, at the times and at the places to be mentioned at the foot of the licence granted to him, her or them, and

and afterwards at the foot of every receipt given by the collector for the money paid on account of the said duties, attend, and there deliver in and pass his accounts, and pay the duty received by him, her, or them, to the person so appointed collector thereof, under the penalty in the said herein-before recited act directed: provided always, That no such licensed person shall be compelled to travel, for the payment of the said duties, farther than to the market town nearest to his or her habitation.

but not to be compelled to travel farther than the nearest market town.

XV. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons farming the said rates and duties, and appointed collectors thereof shall, in pursuance of such appointment, be disqualified from voting at any election or elections of members to serve in parliament; any law or statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Farmers of the duties may vote for members of parliament.

XVI. Provided always, That no contract for letting the duties herein mentioned to farm, shall be made with any person or persons licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling post, nor to any one for his or their use, or on his or their behalf, or so as that he or they shall have any interest therein, or benefit therefrom, but that the same (if so made) shall be utterly null and void; and that if any such contract shall be assigned to any person or persons as aforesaid, or to any other person or persons for his or their use, so that he or they shall have any interest therein, or benefit therefrom, that such assignment shall also be utterly null and void.

Duties not to be farmed by any person licensed to let horses.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall at any time or times be sued, molested, or prosecuted for any thing by him or them done or executed in pursuance of this act, or of any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, such person or persons shall or may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his or their defence; and if upon the trial a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonsuited, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him or them against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

General issue.

Treble costs.

C A P. XXVII.

An act for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, in the ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay and Santa Lucea in the island of Jamaica, in the port of Saint George in the island of Grenada, in the port of Roleau in the island of Dominica, and in the port of Nassau in the island of New Providence one of the Bahama islands, under certain regulations and restrictions.

WHEREAS by an act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for opening, and establishing certain ports in the island of Jamaica and Dominica; for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes; for granting certain duties to defray the expences of opening, maintaining, securing, and improving

Preamble,
6 Geo. 3.
c. 49.

24 Geo. 3.
c. 41; and
21 Geo. 3.
c. 29.

proving ſuch ports; for aſcertaining the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods from the ſaid iſland of *Dominica* into this kingdom; and for ſecuring the duties upon goods imported from the ſaid iſland into any other *Britiſh* colony; and by ſeveral acts, made and paſſed in the fourteenth and twenty-ſixth years of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, the ſeveral ports of *Kingſton*, *Savannah la Mar*, *Montego Bay* and *Santa Lucea* in the iſland of *Jamaica*, are now open for the free importation of certain goods and merchandize: and whereas it is expedient that the ſaid acts ſhould be repealed, in ſo far as the ſame in any wiſe relate to the importation or exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, to or from the aforeſaid ports, or any of them, or to the admiſſion of any ſhips or veſſels into the ſaid ports, or any of them, or to any duties payable on ſuch importation, exportation, or admiſſion; and that thoſe ports, together with the port of *Saint George* in the iſland of *Grenada*, and the port of *Roseau* in the iſland of *Dominica*, and the port of *Naffau* in the iſland of *New Providence* one of the *Bahama* iſlands, ſhould be opened under proper regulations and reſtrictions: may it therefore pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid ſeveral acts made and paſſed in the ſaid ſixth, fourteenth, and twenty-ſixth years of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, ſhall, from and after the firſt day of *September* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed, in ſo far as the ſame in any wiſe relate to the importation or exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, to or from the aforeſaid ports, or any of them; or to the admiſſion of any ſhips or veſſels into the ſaid ports, or any of them, or to any duties payable on ſuch importation, exportation, or admiſſion.

From Sept. 1, 1787, the recited acts to be repealed, as far as they relate to the importation and exportation of goods to or from the ports therein mentioned, &c.;

and from that day, the articles herein enumerated, of the growth of any colony in America belonging to a foreign European ſtate, may be imported into the ports herein mentioned, in one-decked foreign European veſſels, not exceeding 70 tons burthen.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *September*, wool, cotton-wool, indigo, cochineal, drugs of all ſorts, cocoa, logwood, ſuſtic, and all ſorts of wood for dyers uſe, hides, ſkins, and tallow, beaver, and all ſorts of furs, tortoiſe-shell, hardwood, or mill timber, mahogany, and all other woods for cabinet ware, horſes, aſſes, mules, and cattle being the growth or production of any of the colonies or plantations in *America*, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign *European* ſovereign or ſtate, and all coin and bullion, diamonds, or precious ſtones, may be imported from any of the ſaid colonies or plantations into the ſeveral ports of *Kingſton*, *Savannah la Mar*, *Montego Bay* and *Santa Lucea* in the iſland of *Jamaica*, the port of *Saint George* in the iſland of *Grenada*, the port of *Roseau* in the iſland of *Dominica*, and the port of *Naffau* in the iſland of *New Providence* one of the *Bahama* iſlands, in any foreign ſloop, ſchooner, or other veſſel whatever, not having more than one deck, and not exceeding the burthen of ſeventy tons, and being owned and navigated by the ſubjects of any foreign *European* ſovereign or ſtate;

state; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of *September*, no goods, wares, or merchandize, except such as are herein-before enumerated, shall be imported in any such foreign sloop, schooner, or vessel, whatever, from any of the colonies or plantations in *America* belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign *European* sovereign or state, into any of the before-mentioned ports, upon any pretence whatever, upon pain of forfeiting the same, together with the sloop, schooner, or vessel in which the same shall be imported, and the guns, tackle, apparel, and furniture of such sloop, schooner, or vessel; and in every such case the same shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs or navy, who are or shall be authorized or empowered to make seizures in cases of forfeiture, and shall and may be prosecuted in such manner as herein-after is directed.

If any articles not herein enumerated should be imported into any of the said ports, they and the vessels, &c. to be forfeited.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, from and after the said first day of *September*, to export from any of the said ports to any of the colonies or plantations in *America* belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign *European* sovereign or state, in any sloop, schooner, or other vessel whatever, owned and navigated by the subjects of any foreign *European* sovereign or state, not having more than one deck, and not exceeding the burthen of seventy tons, rum of the produce of any *British* island, and also negroes which shall have been brought into the said islands respectively in *British*-built ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, and all manner of goods, wares, or merchandize which shall have been legally imported into the said islands respectively, except masts, yards, or bowsprits, pitch, tar, turpentine and tobacco; and also except such iron as shall have been brought from the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Rum, negroes and goods legally imported, except masts, &c. may be exported from the said ports to such foreign colonies in *America*, in one-decked foreign *European* vessels, not exceeding 70 tons burthen.

V. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any doubt shall arise whether such goods, wares, or merchandize, intended to be so exported, shall have been legally imported into the said islands of *Jamaica*, *Grenada*, *Dominica*, and *New Providence* respectively, the legality of such importation shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the customs at the port of exportation, before such goods, wares, or merchandize shall be suffered to be shipped for exportation.

The legality of the importation of such goods to be proved before exportation.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of *September*, all wool, cotton wool, indigo, cochineal, drugs of all sorts, cocoa, logwood, fustic, and all sorts of wood for dyers use, hides, skins, and tallow, beaver, and all sorts of furs, tortoise-shell, mahogany, and all other woods for cabinet ware, of the growth or production of any of the colonies or plantations in *America*, belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, under

The articles herein enumerated may be exported from *Jamaica*, &c. to Great Britain or Ireland, under

the regula-
tions of 12

Car. 2. c. 18;
22 and 23

Car. 2. c. 26;
and 20 Geo. 3.
c. 10.

longing to or under the dominion of any foreign *European*-sovereign or state, shall be allowed to be exported from the said islands of *Jamaica, Grenada, Dominica* and *New Providence* respectively, to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, under the rules, regulations, restrictions, securities, penalties and forfeitures, particularly mentioned and provided in an act of parliament, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An act for the encouraging and encreasing of shipping and navigation*; and in another act of parliament, made in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An act to prevent the planting of tobacco in England, and for regulating the plantation trade*; and in another act of parliament, made in the twentieth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act to allow the trade between Ireland and the British colonies and plantations in America and the West Indies, and the British settlements on the coast of Africa, to be carried on in like manner as it is now carried on between Great Britain and the said colonies and settlements*; or in any of the said acts, with respect to the goods, wares, or merchandize therein enumerated or described.

If any goods
of the growth,
&c. of Eu-
rope, the East
Indies, &c. be
exported from
*Grenada, Do-
minica, or Ba-
hama*, to any
British colony
in *America*, or
the *West In-
dies*, they are
forfeited, with
the vessels, &c.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority afore-
said, That, from and after the said first day of *September*, no
goods or commodities whatever, of the growth, production, or
manufacture of *Europe*, or the *East Indies*, or other places be-
yond the *Cape of Good Hope*, shall, upon any pretence whatever,
be exported from the islands of *Grenada* or *Dominica*, or from
the *Bahama* islands, to any other *British* colony or plantation in
America, or the *West Indies*, upon pain of forfeiting such goods
or commodities, together with the ship or vessel in which the
same shall be so exported, and the guns, tackle, apparel and
furniture, of such ship or vessel; and in every such case the
same shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the
customs or navy, who are or shall be authorized and empowered
to make seizures in cases of forfeiture; and shall and may be
prosecuted in such manner as herein-after is directed.

No duty or
fee to be taken
at *Jamaica*,
&c. for any
entry of for-
eign vessels,
on penalty
infra. 14
5 Geo. 3. c. 45.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority afore-
said, That no duty of gunpowder, nor any fee or reward what-
ever, shall be demanded, taken, or received, by any officer or
officers whatever in the said islands of *Jamaica, Grenada, Domi-
nica* and *New Providence* respectively, for any entry, coquet,
clearance or passport, for any foreign ship or vessel, or for any
goods, wares or merchandize, imported into or exported from
the said islands respectively, in such foreign ships or vessels, un-
der the like pains and penalties as are inflicted upon officers
exacting or receiving greater fees than are allowed by an act
made in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, inti-
tuled, *An act for more effectually securing and encouraging the trade
of his Majesty's American dominions*; for repealing the inland duty
on coffee imposed by an act made in the thirty-second year of his late
majesty King *George* the Second, and for granting an inland duty on
oil coffee imported, (except coffee of the growth of the British domi-
nions

1787.] Anno vicesimo septimo GEORGE III. c. 28.

nials in America); for altering the bounties and drawbacks upon sugars exported; for repealing part of an act made in the twenty-third year of his said late Majesty, whereby bar-iron made in the said dominions was prohibited to be exported from Great Britain, or carried coastwise; and for regulating the fees of the officers of the customs in the said dominions.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act shall and may be respectively prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided, in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or in any of his Majesty's colonies or islands in America, in the same manner and form, and by the same rules and regulations, in all respects, as any other penalties and forfeitures imposed by any act or acts of parliament made for the security of the revenue of the customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, or for the regulation of trade or navigation, and which were in force immediately before the passing of this act, may be respectively prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided, in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or in any of his Majesty's colonies or islands in America.

How penalties are to be recovered and divided.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, That this act shall continue in force to the first day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

Act to continue in force to Sept. 1, 1792, and to the end of the next session.

C A P. XXVIII.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on glass imported into Great Britain, and for altering the mode of charging the duties on glass made in Great Britain.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain duties should be granted on glass imported into Great Britain from the European dominions of the French king, in order to countervail the internal duties payable on the manufacture thereof in this kingdom; and also certain additional duties on glass imported from other parts, and that further provision should be made for charging the duties on glass made in Great Britain; we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, over and above all other duties due and payable upon all glass which shall be imported into Great Britain directly from any of the European dominions of the French king,

Preamble.

From May 10, 1787, the following duties are to be paid on the importation of glass, over and above the present duties, viz,

king, or from any other place whatsoever, the several inland duties following; that is to say:

For every square foot of French plate glass, 1s. 3d. 3q.

For every cwt. of French flint glass, &c. 1l. 9s.

For every cwt. of French broad glass, 8s. 1d.

For every cwt. of French crown, or German sheet glass, 19s. 3qd.

For every cwt. of French bottles, 4s. 6d. 3q.

For every cwt. of plate glass, or other glass not otherwise enumerated, 2l. 8s.

Duties to be paid by the importer.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of excise in England and Scotland respectively.

Duties to be carried to the consolidated fund.

7 Geo. 3. c. 13.

For every square foot, superficial measure, of *French* plate glass, which shall be imported as aforesaid, the sum of one shilling and five-pence halfpenny; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity:

For every hundred weight of *French* flint glass, or *French* enamel, stained, or paste glass, or *French* phial glass, which shall be imported as aforesaid, the sum of one pound and nine shillings; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity:

For every hundred weight of *French* spread window glass, commonly called *Broad Glass*, which shall be imported as aforesaid, the sum of eight shillings and one penny; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity:

For every hundred weight of other *French* window glass (not being spread glass), whether flashed or otherwise manufactured, and commonly called or known either by the name of *Crown Glass* or of *German Sheet Glass*, which shall be imported as aforesaid, the sum of nineteen shillings and ten-pence; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity:

For every hundred weight of *French* bottles (not being phials) which shall contain more or less than a quart, which shall be imported as aforesaid, the sum of four shillings and one halfpenny; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity:

For every hundred weight of plate glass, and all other glass manufactures, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, which shall be imported as aforesaid, the sum of one pound and eight shillings; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; the said several duties upon glass to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such of the duties by this act imposed as shall arise in *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *England* for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise in *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* for the time being.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said duties hereby granted shall be carried to, and made part of the fund called *The Consolidated Fund*, created by an act made in this session of parliament, (intituled, *An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt*), and shall be issued and applied to the same uses and

and purpoſes as the duties which conſtitute the ſaid fund are directed to be iſſued and applied.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the tenth day of *May* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, there ſhall be paid the following drawbacks for and upon all glaſs which ſhall be made in *Great Britain*, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts; that is to ſay,

From May to, 1787, the following drawbacks to be paid on the exportation of glaſs made in *Great Britain*, viz.

For every ſquare foot, ſuperficial meaſure, of plate glaſs, which ſhall be made in *Great Britain* from materials or metal or other preparations for which the duties by the ſaid above recited act, made in this ſeſſion of parliament, impoſed in reſpect thereof, ſhall have been paid, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the ſum of one ſhilling and five-pence halfpenny; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity:

For every ſquare foot of plate glaſs, 1s. 5d. 2q.

For every hundred weight of flint glaſs, or enamelled, ſtained, or paſte glaſs, or phial glaſs, which ſhall be made in *Great Britain* from materials or metal or other preparations for which the duties by the ſaid act, made in this ſeſſion of parliament, impoſed in reſpect thereof, ſhall have been paid, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the ſum of one pound and nine ſhillings; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity;

For every cwt. of flint glaſs, &c. 1l. 9s.

For every hundred weight of ſpread window glaſs (commonly called or known by the name of *Broad Glaſs*) which ſhall be made in *Great Britain* from materials or metal or other preparations for which the duties by the ſaid act impoſed, in reſpect thereof, ſhall have been paid, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the ſum of eight ſhillings and one penny; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity:

For every cwt. of broad glaſs, 8s. 1d.

For every hundred weight of all other window glaſs, (not being ſpread glaſs), whether ſlaſhed or otherwiſe manufactured, and commonly called or known either by the name of *Crown Glaſs*, or of *German Sheet Glaſs*, which ſhall be made in *Great Britain* from materials or metal or other preparations for which the duties by the ſaid act impoſed, in reſpect thereof, ſhall have been paid, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the ſum of nineteen ſhillings and ten-pence; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity:

For every cwt. of crown or German ſheet glaſs, &c. 19s. 10d.

For every hundred weight of common bottles, (the ſame not being phials), and of veſſels made uſe of in chemical laboratories, and of garden glaſſes, and of all other veſſels or utenſils made of common bottle metal, which ſhall be made in *Great Britain* from materials or metal or other preparations for which the duties by the ſaid act impoſed, in reſpect thereof, ſhall have been paid, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the ſum of four ſhillings and one halfpenny; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity:

For every cwt. of common bottles, &c. 4s. 0d. 2q.

Which ſaid drawbacks ſhall be paid and allowed out of the duties of exciſe by the ſaid act made in this ſeſſion of parliament impoſed, How drawbacks are to be paid.

imposed, under, subject, and according to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions, contained and provided in and by an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act to limit a time for the repayment of the duties on male servants and carriages by the commissioners of excise; and also on horses, waggons, wains, and carts, by the commissioners of stamps; and for the amendment of several laws relating to the duties under the management of the commissioners of excise*), concerning the exportation of glaſs.

In lieu of the present duty of excise, there shall be paid at the rate of 11. 1s. 5d. 2q. for every cwt. of cast plate glaſs made in Great Britain of the dimensions herein described.

Of what proportion crown plate glaſs must be in thickness to its superficial contents.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in lieu of the duty of excise, now chargeable and payable for or in respect of any materials or metal or other preparations made use of in *Great Britain*, in the making of cast plate glaſs, there shall be paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, at and after the rate of one pound one shilling and five-pence half-penny per hundred weight for all cast plate glaſs which shall be made in *Great Britain*, and which shall be squared into plates of a superficies not less than one thousand four hundred and eighty-five inches, and of a thickness according to their superficialities, as herein-after mentioned and described.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the thickness of all such cast plates of glaſs shall be as herein-after is mentioned; that is to say, Ten twentieth parts of an inch at the least in thickness, if the superficial content of such plate shall be six thousand one hundred and forty-seven square inches, and upwards; nine twentieth parts of an inch at the least in thickness, if the superficial content of such plate shall be under six thousand one hundred and forty-seven, and not less than five thousand two hundred and fifteen square inches; eight twentieth parts of an inch at the least in thickness, if the superficial content of such plate shall be under five thousand two hundred and fifteen, and not less than four thousand two hundred and eighty-two square inches; seven twentieth parts of an inch at the least in thickness, if the superficial content of such plate shall be under four thousand two hundred and eighty-two, and not less than three thousand three hundred and fifty square inches; six twentieth parts of an inch at the least in thickness, if the superficial content of such plate shall be under three thousand three hundred and fifty, and not less than two thousand four hundred and seventeen square inches; and five twentieth parts of an inch at the least in thickness, if the superficial content shall be under two thousand four hundred and seventeen, and not less than one thousand four hundred and eighty-five square inches.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every maker and makers of cast plate glaſs shall, before he, she, or they shall begin to draw any cast plate glaſs out of his, her, or their annealing arch, give to the officer of excise, under whose survey such maker or makers shall then be, six hours notice in writing, within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, and twelve hours notice in writing in other places.

Notice of the intention to draw cast plate glaſs out of the annealing arch to be given to the officer, &c.

places in Great Britain, of his, her, or their intention to draw any caſt plate glaſs out of his, her, or their annealing arch; and ſuch officer ſhall attend to ſee ſuch caſt plate glaſs drawn out of the annealing arch; and ſuch maker or makers ſhall immediately, on any ſuch caſt plate glaſs being ſo drawn out of the annealing arch in the preſence of ſuch officer, proceed to ſquare all ſuch caſt plate glaſs; and ſuch caſt plate glaſs, immediately on the ſame being ſo ſquared, ſhall, together with the cullett ariſing from the ſquaring thereof, be weighed in the preſence of ſuch officer; and if any ſuch maker or makers ſhall begin to draw from his, her, or their annealing arch, any ſuch caſt plate glaſs without giving ſuch notice as is in that behalf herein-before directed to be given, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds: provided always, That if any ſuch maker or makers, having given any ſuch notice as aforeſaid, ſhall not begin and proceed to draw out of his, her, or their annealing arch all the caſt plate glaſs by him, her, or them then intended to be drawn out of ſuch annealing arch at the time mentioned in ſuch notice, or within one hour after ſuch time, then ſuch notice ſhall be void; and ſuch maker or makers ſhall give the like and a freſh notice to ſuch officer of the time when ſuch caſt plate glaſs is intended to be drawn from ſuch annealing arch.

Penalty on neglect.

If ſuch glaſs be not drawn out of the annealing arch within one hour of the time mentioned in the notice, it is void.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch maker or makers ſhall neglect or reſuſe to ſquare in the preſence of ſuch officer, any ſuch caſt plate glaſs immediately on the ſame being ſo drawn out of the annealing arch, or ſhall neglect or reſuſe to weigh any ſuch caſt plate glaſs immediately on the ſame being ſquared, together with the cullett ariſing from the ſquaring thereof, in the preſence of ſuch officer as aforeſaid, ſuch officer ſhall, in each and every ſuch caſe, charge ſuch maker or makers with a duty of exciſe at and after the rate of one pound one ſhilling and five-pence halfpenny for each and every hundred weight of the metal, materials, and other preparations made uſe of in the making of ſuch caſt plate glaſs.

If glaſs be not ſquared and weighed as before directed, the officer to charge the duty thereon at the rate of 1l. 1s. 5d. 1q. for every cwt. of the materials;

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if at any time any plate or plates of caſt plate glaſs, together with the cullett cut off in ſquaring ſuch plate or plates, ſhall not weigh two thirds of the groſs gauge weight which the materials or metal, or other preparations from whence the ſame ſhall be produced, gauged in the founding or melting pot or pots, after the ſame was or were ſkimmed, the deficiency ſhall be deemed and taken to have been fraudulently conveyed away; and it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the officer, under whoſe ſurvey ſuch maker or makers ſhall be, to charge ſuch maker or makers for the quantity ſo being deficient with a duty of exciſe at and after the rate of one pound one ſhilling and five-pence halfpenny for every hundred weight of the metal, materials, and other preparations made uſe of in the making of ſuch caſt plate glaſs,

at which rate he is to make a charge on the materials in every caſe where the plates do not weigh two thirds of the weight of ſuch materials.

X. And

All cast plate glass not squared into plates, to be broken into small pieces, on penalty of 50l.

If cast plate glass be removed before the duty is charged, the maker to forfeit 50l and the glass

An account to be kept by the maker of the waste of the materials in making the sorts of glass herein enumerated, from July 1, 1787, till Jan 1, 1788, &c.

Duties to be raised, &c. as directed by any acts now

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every maker and makers of cast plate glass shall break into small pieces, to the satisfaction of the officer of excise under whose survey such maker or makers shall be, immediately upon being requested so to do by such officer, all cast plate and all cullett which shall not be squared into plates according to the directions of this act, so as to render such glass and cullett unfit for any purpose but that of re-melting, and if any such maker or makers shall neglect or refuse so to do, he, she, or they shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no maker or makers of cast plate glass shall remove, carry, or send away, or suffer to be removed, carried, or sent away from the glass house in which the same shall be made, any cast plate glass by him, her, or them made, until the proper officer shall have taken an account thereof, and the duty imposed for or in respect thereof shall have been duly charged, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty pounds for every such offence; and all such glass which shall be removed or sent away contrary to the directions of this act shall be forfeited, together with the package containing the same, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every maker or manufacturer of any plate, flint, enamel, stained, or paste glass, or of spread window glass, commonly called *Broad Glass*, or of window glass, (not being spread glass), whether flashed, or otherwise manufactured, commonly called *Crown Glass* or *German Sheet Glass*, or of common bottles and vessels made use of in chemical laboratories, or of garden glasses, or any other vessel or vessels made of common bottle metal, shall, from and after the first day of ~~July~~ *January* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and until the first day of *January* which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, keep an exact and distinct account of the real waste of all materials, metal, or other preparations, which shall from time to time arise or be incurred in the making or manufacturing any of the sorts of glass herein-before enumerated; and that within six weeks after the first day of *January* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, such maker or manufacturer shall transmit a copy of such account to the commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively; which account shall be verified upon oath by such maker or manufacturer, or his or her chief workman or servant, before any one or more of the said commissioners respectively, or before the collector or supervisor of excise of the collection or district in which such maker or manufacturer shall reside.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several and respective duties by this act imposed shall, from time to time, be raised, received, levied, recovered, and secured, by such ways and means, and under such management, and under such penalties and forfeitures, and with such power

of adjudging and mitigating penalties and forfeitures, and with such other powers, and subject to such allowances, drawbacks, rules, and directions, and in such methods, manner, and form, as by any act or acts of parliament now in force concerning the duties imposed for or in respect of the materials, metal, or other preparations made use of in the making of glass, or for or in respect of the paying or allowing a drawback upon glass, is directed or prescribed; and that the said act and acts, and all the clauses, penalties, forfeitures, powers, authorities, rules, directions, matters, and things, therein contained, for the raising, receiving, levying, recovering, securing, or paying the said duties to be imposed, for or in respect of the materials or metal, or other preparations made use of in the making of glass, or for or in respect of the paying or allowing any drawback upon glass, are and shall be continued, practised, and put in execution, for raising, receiving, levying, recovering, securing, and paying, the duties upon cast plate glass by this act imposed, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this act.

in force con-
cerning the
duties on
glass, &c.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county, and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or judgement shall be given against him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Limitation
of actions.

General issue.

Treble costs.

C A P. XXIX.

An act for obviating objections to the competency of witnesses in certain cases.

WHEREAS by divers acts of parliament pecuniary penalties inflicted for certain offences, or parts of such penalties, are directed to be applied for or to the use of the poor of the parishes, townships, or places, within which such offences were committed: and whereas, in divers of such cases, the parishioners or inhabitants of such parishes, townships, or places, are not admissible witnesses to prove the perpetration of such offences within such parishes, townships, or places, by reason whereof it has been found difficult to bring offenders to justice; be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after

Preamble.

From Aug. 1,
the 1787, the in-

habitant of any place to be a competent witneſs to prove an offence, tho' the place may be benefited by the conviction of the offender,

unless the penalty exceed 20l.

the first day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the inhabitants of every parish, township, or place, shall be deemed and taken to be competent witnesses for the purpose of proving the commission of any offence within the limits of such parish, township, or place, notwithstanding the penalty incurred by such offence, or any part thereof, is or may be given or applicable to the poor of such parish, township, or place, or otherwise, for the benefit or use, or in aid or exoneration of such parish, township, or place.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to any action or proceeding in which the penalty or penalties to be recovered shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

C A P. XXX.

An act for laying additional duties upon licences to be taken out by persons dealing by retail in spirituous liquors.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that additional duties should be paid by all persons who shall take out licences to deal by retail in spirituous liquors, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of *July*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several and respective sums following, for and upon all licences to be taken out annually, in manner herein-after mentioned, by all persons who shall retail any distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters within *Great Britain*; that is to say,

From July 5, 1787, the following additional duties to be paid on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, viz.

2l. 8s. if the rent of the retailer's house, &c. be under 15l.

Every person who shall retail any distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters within *Great Britain*, shall (over and besides any licence or licences to which such person was liable at and immediately before the eleventh day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven) take out a licence, and pay for the same the sum of two pounds and eight shillings, if the dwelling-house in which such person shall reside, or retail such distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters at the time of taking out such licence, shall not, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens therewith occupied, be rated, under the authority of an act made in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty for imposing duties on inhabited houses, at a rent of fifteen pounds *per annum* or upwards:

2l. 16s. if 15l. and under 20l.

If such dwelling house shall, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, be rated as aforesaid

at fifteen pounds *per annum* or upwards, and under twenty pounds, then such person or persons shall take out a licence as aforesaid, and pay for the same the sum of two pounds and sixteen shillings:

If such dwelling-house shall, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, be rated as aforesaid at twenty pounds *per annum*, or upwards, and under twenty-five pounds, then such person or persons shall take out a licence as aforesaid, and pay for the same the sum of three pounds and four shillings:

If such dwelling-house shall, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, be rated as aforesaid at twenty-five pounds *per annum*, or upwards, and under thirty pounds, then such person or persons shall take out a licence as aforesaid, and pay for the same the sum of three pounds and twelve shillings:

If such dwelling-house shall, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, be rated as aforesaid at thirty pounds *per annum*, or upwards, and under forty pounds, then such person or persons shall take out a licence as aforesaid, and pay for the same the sum of four pounds:

If such dwelling-house shall, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, be rated as aforesaid at forty pounds *per annum*, or upwards, and under fifty pounds, then such person or persons shall take out a licence as aforesaid, and pay for the same the sum of four pounds and eight shillings:

And if such dwelling-house shall, together with the offices, courts, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, be rated as aforesaid at fifty pounds *per annum*, or upwards, then such person or persons shall take out a licence as aforesaid, and pay for the same the sum of four pounds and sixteen shillings.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who shall take out such licence as aforesaid, shall immediately pay down one eighth part of the money hereby directed to be paid for such licence so to be taken out as aforesaid, and shall, at the end of every six weeks, to be reckoned from the time of taking out such licence, pay down another eighth part of the money to be paid for such licence until the whole of the money hereby directed to be paid for such licence shall be paid.

Mode of paying for licences.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such licence shall be taken out within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, the same shall be granted under the hands and seals of two or more of the commissioners of excise for the time being, or of such person or persons as the said commissioners of excise, or the major part of them for the time being, shall, from time to time, appoint for that purpose; and the said several and respective duties shall be paid at the chief office of excise in *London*; but if any such licence shall be taken

Who are to grant licences, and to whom the duties for the same are to be paid.

taken out in that part of *Great Britain* called *England* not within the faid limits, the fame fhall be granted under the hands and feals of the feveral collectors and fupervifors of excife, within their refpective collections and diftricts; and the faid feveral and refpective duties fhall be paid for the fame to the collector of excife within whole collection fuch licence fhall be fo granted; and that in cafe any fuch licence fhall be taken out within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, the fame fhall be granted under the hands and feals of two or more of the commiffioners of excife in *Scotland* for the time being, or of fuch perfon or perfons as the commiffioners of excife in *Scotland*, or the major part of them for the time being, fhall from time to time appoint for that purpofe; and the feveral and refpective duties for the fame fhall be paid at the chief office of excife in *Edinburgh*; or if any fuch licence fhall be taken out in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland* without the faid limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, then the fame fhall be granted under the hands and feals of the feveral collectors and fupervifors of excife in *Scotland*, within their refpective collections and diftricts; and the feveral and refpective duties for the fame fhall be paid to the collector of excife within whole collection fuch licence fhall be fo granted; and fuch refpective commiffioners of excife, or two or more of them refpectively, and the perfons fo to be appointed by them refpectively, or the major part of them refpectively, and alfo all fuch collectors and fupervifors, are hereby refpectively authorized and required to grant fuch licences to the perfons who fhall apply for the fame, upon payment of one eighth part of the money hereby directed to be paid for the fame, in manner herein-before directed.

Licences to
be renewed
yearly.

Persons re-
tailling fpiri-
tuous liquors
without li-
cence, or not
paying the
duty for the
fame, to for-
feit tool.

One licence
fufficient for
a partnership
in one houfe.
Licence not
to authorize
the fale of
liquors in any

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That no perfon or perfons fhall retail any diftilled fpirituuous liquors or ftrong waters, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out any fuch licence as aforefaid, unlefs fuch perfon or perfons fhall take out frefh licences, in the manner herein-before directed, ten days at leaft before the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out fuch former licence, and fo in like manner from year to year; and that if any perfon or perfons fhall, after the faid fifth day of *July*, one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, retail any diftilled fpirituuous liquors or fstrong waters, without firft taking out fuch licence, and renewing the fame yearly, in manner aforefaid; or if default fhall be made in payment of any fum or fums of money hereby directed to be paid for any fuch licence, the perfon or perfons in that behalf offending fhall, for every fuch offence, forfeit the fum of one hundred pounds: provided al-
ways, That perfons retailing diftilled fpirituuous liquors or fstrong waters, in partnership in one houfe or fhop only, fhall not be obliged to take out more than one fuch licence, in any one year, for retailing diftilled fpirituuous liquors or fstrong waters; and that no one licence, which fhall be granted by virtue of this act, fhall authorize or impower any perfon or perfons, to whom
the

the same shall be granted, to retail distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters in any other place than the houses or places wherein he, she, or they, did retail distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters at the time of granting such licence.

other house than the one for which it was granted.

V. And, for the better collecting, raising, levying, and securing, the duties by this act imposed upon licences as aforesaid, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such of the said duties as are charged upon such licences in *England, Wales*, or the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, shall be under the management of the commissioners and officers of his Majesty's revenue of excise in *England* for the time being; and such of the said duties as are charged upon such licences in *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners and officers of excise in *Scotland* for the time being.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the powers, authorities, directions, rules, methods, penalties and forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things, which in and by an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles the Second*, (intituled, *An act for taking away the court of wards and liveries, and tenures in Capite, and by knights service, and purveyance, and for settling a revenue upon his Majesty in lieu thereof*;) or by any other law now in force relating to his Majesty's revenues of excise, or inland duties under the management of the commissioners of excise, are provided, settled, or established, for securing, enforcing, managing, raising, levying, collecting, paying, mitigating, or recovering, adjudging, or ascertaining the duties or penalties thereby granted, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing frauds relating thereto, other than in such cases for which other penalties or provisions are prescribed by this act, shall be exercised, practised, applied, used, and put in execution, in and for the managing, raising, levying, collecting, mitigating, adjudging, ascertaining, recovering, and paying the several duties hereby granted, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if all and every the said powers, authorities, rules, directions, methods, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things were particularly repeated and again enacted in this present act.

Powers of any acts now in force relating to the revenues of excise to extend to this act.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated by such ways, means, and methods as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture is or may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them who shall discover, inform, or sue for the same.

How penalties are to be recovered and divided.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the money arising by the duties by this act imposed upon licences as aforesaid (the necessary charges of raising and accounting and carried to

Duties to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to

the conſolidated fund.

accounting for the ſame excepted) ſhall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Maſteſty's exchequer at *Weſtmiſter*; and the ſaid money, ſo paid into the ſaid receipt of exchequer as aforeſaid, ſhall be carried to, and made part of the fund called *The Conſolidated Fund*.

Limitation of actions.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing by him or them done in purſuance of this act, ſuch action or ſuit ſhall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and ſhall be laid in the proper county; and the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and

General iſſue.

give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall become nonſuited, or diſcontinue his, her, or their action or proſecution, or judgement ſhall be given againſt him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwiſe, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have treble coſts awarded to him, her, or them, againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Treble coſts.

C A P. XXXI.

An act for making allowances to the dealers in foreign wines for the ſtock of certain foreign wines in their poſſeſſion, at a certain time, upon which the duties on importation have been paid; and for amending ſeveral laws relative to the revenue of exciſe.

Preamble.

27 Geo. 3.

c. 13, recited.

WHEREAS by an act made in this ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, An act for repealing the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for applying the ſaid duties, together with the other duties compoſing the publick revenue; and for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, into this Kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt; the duties of exciſe, and other duties under the management of the commiſſioners of exciſe in England and Scotland reſpectively, except as therein is excepted, are repealed, and other duties are impoſed in lieu thereof: and whereas the duties upon ſeveral ſpecies of foreign wine, which were repealed by the ſaid act, were conſiderably higher than the duties by that act impoſed in lieu thereof: and whereas it is expedient to make to the dealers in foreign wine an allowance for ſuch Portugal, Spaniſh, and French wines which ſhall be in their ſtocks between the ninth and fifteenth days of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and for which all the duties payable for or in reſpect thereof ſhall be proved to have been duly paid; be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall

shall and may be lawful to and for the commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, or the major part of them respectively, within the limits of the chief offices of excise in *London* and *Edinburgh* respectively, and for the collectors of excise in any other part of *Great Britain* within their respective collections, to pay, out of the monies in their hands arising from the duties of excise upon foreign wine, by the said act made in this session of parliament imposed, to any dealer or dealers in foreign wine, for such *Portugal*, *Spanish*, or *French* wine as shall be in the stock of such dealer or dealers respectively, between the said ninth and fifteenth days of *May*, and for which all the duties imposed for or in respect thereof shall be proved to have been paid, the several sums of money following; that is to say,

For every ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of *French* wine, having been imported into the port of *London*, and which shall be so in stock, forty-nine pounds and fourpence:

For every ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of *Portugal* or *Spanish* wine, having been imported into the port of *London*, and which shall be so in stock, fourteen pounds nine shillings and tenpence:

For every ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of *French* wine, having been imported into any port of *Great Britain*, except the port of *London*, and which shall be so in stock, forty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and threepence:

For every ton containing two hundred and fifty two gallons of *Portugal* or *Spanish* wine, having been imported into any port of *Great Britain*, except the port of *London*, and which shall be so in stock, twelve pounds eighteen shillings and eightpence.

II. Provided always, That no such dealer or dealers shall have or be entitled to any such allowance, unless he, she, or they shall apply for the same to the said commissioners of excise respectively, if such dealer or dealers shall respectively reside within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London* and *Edinburgh* respectively, or to the respective collectors of excise within the collections or districts respectively in which such dealer or dealers respectively shall reside out of the said limits, before the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by a petition in writing, stating therein the amount of the allowance claimed by such dealer or dealers, and the several sorts and quantities of wine respectively for or in respect whereof such allowance is claimed, and from whom the same was received, and that the same is the sole and entire property of such dealer or dealers; to which petition shall be annexed an affidavit, made and sworn by one or more of the petitioners, before any two or more of the said commissioners of excise respectively, or before

Out of the duties on foreign wine imposed by the recited act, are to be paid to the dealers in such wine for their stock between *May* 9 and 15, the sums following, viz.

For every ton of *French* wine imported into the port of *London*, 49l. 4d.

For every ton of *Portugal* or *Spanish* wine so imported, 14l. 9s. 10d.

For every ton of *French* wine imported into any other port than *London*, 48l. 17s. 3d.

For every ton of *Portugal* or *Spanish* wine so imported, 12l. 18s. 8d.

No allowances to be paid unless applied for before *July* 5, 1787, &c.;

the collector of excife of the collection or diftrict wherein fuch petitioner fhall be refident, verifying the particulars and matters ftated in fuch petition, (and they the faid commissioners and collectors of excife refpectively are hereby authorized and empowered to adminifter the oath herein directed); and every perfon who fhall be convicted of making or taking a falfe oath to any of the facts herein directed or required to be fworn, fhall be deemed guilty of perjury, and fhall be liable to the pains and penalties to which perfons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

nor unlefs a certificate be produced, that the duty of customs had been paid.

III. Provided alfo, That no fuch allowance as aforefaid fhall be made to any fuch dealer or dealers, unlefs, at the time of making fuch claim, he, ſhe, or they fhall produce to the faid commissioners of excife, or to the collectors of excife, a certificate under the hand of the proper officer of the customs, which certificate the faid officers are hereby directed to grant without fee or reward, certifying the duty of customs to have been paid for fuch wine; which certificate fhall be made out in fuch and the like form and manner, and fuch affidavit fhall be made thereon, as are ufed and praftifed in order to obtain the drawback for wine ſhipped for exportation.

No dealer to be intitled to any allowance until a month after application, nor unlefs his ſtock exceed a ton.

IV. And be it further enacted, That no fuch dealer or dealers fhall be intitled to any fuch allowance until one month after fuch petition fhall be fo prefented to the faid commissioners or collectors of excife refpectively, nor unlefs the faid commissioners or collectors refpectively fhall be fatisfied that all the duties for fuch wine have been fully paid; nor fhall any fuch allowance be made to any fuch dealer or dealers whoſe ſtock of fuch foreign wine, between the faid ninth and fifteenth days of May, fhall not exceed the quantity of one ton, reckoning two hundred and fifty-two gallons to the ton, and five reputed quart bottles to a gallon, for all fuch wine as fhall be in bottles; and if the ſtock of fuch foreign wine of any fuch dealer or dealers fhall exceed two hundred and fifty-two gallons, computed as aforefaid, the faid allowance in fuch caſe fhall be made only upon the excefs of fuch foreign wine, after deducting the faid two hundred and fifty-two gallons.

Allowances to be paid at four equal payments.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That the allowances by this act directed fhall be paid to the perfons intitled to the ſame by four equal payments; the ſecond of fuch payments to be at the end of three months, the third thereof at the end of fix months, and the fourth thereof at the end of nine months, from the time of the firſt payments being made; provided always, That in caſe any fuch foreign wines, for which return of part of the duties may have been claimed in purfuance of this act, fhall be entered and ſhipped for exportation, in the manner and within the time preſcribed by law, fuch wine fhall be intitled to fuch and the like drawbacks only, and no other, as if the ſame had been imported after the tenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-feven, according as fuch drawbacks are refpectively afcertained and ſet forth in the ſchedules

If ſuch wine be exported, the drawback to be the ſame as for wine imported after May 10, 1787.

dules and tables annexed to the faid recited act paffed in this prefent feffion of parliament; any law, custom, or ufage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That if any officer or officers of excife fhall at any time or times difcover or find that the quantity of *French* red wine, *French* white wine, foreign red wine, (other than *French* red wine), or foreign white wine, (other than *French* white wine), in the flock of any dealer or dealers in foreign wine by retail, added to the quantity for which permits fhall have been granted fince the laft account was taken of fuch flock, and alfo to the quantity or quantities fold, fent out, or confumed in fmall quantities under three gallons, fince fuch laft account was taken, and for which proper entries fhall appear to be made in the book directed to be kept for entering therein fuch wine as fhall be fold, confumed, or fent out in fmall quantities under three gallons, according to the directions of an act made in the twenty-fixth year of his prefent Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for repealing certain duties now payable on wines imported, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof, to be collected under the management of the commissioners of excife*, exceeds the flock left in hand on the taking of fuch laft account, added to the quantity of fuch wine fince received by permit, the quantity of wine fo found in excefs, by whatever liquor the fame fhall have been made, and whether the fame fhall be mixed or mingled, or unmixed or unmingled, fhall be deemed and taken to be made by foreign wine for which no duty has been paid, and which had been privately brought in by fuch dealer or dealers, without permit, and a quantity, equal to the quantity of wine fo found in excefs, fhall be forfeited and loft, and fhall and may be feized and taken by the officer or officers of excife who fhall difcover the fame, from and out of the faid flock or flocks in which fuch quantity of wine fhall be found in excefs; and the perfon or perfons in whose flock fuch quantity of wine fo found in excefs fhall be difcovered or found, fhall alfo forfeit double the value of the quantity of wine fo found in excefs.

If any excefs be found in the flock of any dealer, it is forfeited, and alfo double its value.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That if the faid commissioners or collectors of excife refpectively fhall not, from time to time, have fufficient monies in their hands refpectively arifing from the duties upon foreign wine, to pay the faid allowances, then, and in every fuch cafe, it fhall and may be lawful to and for the faid commissioners and collectors refpectively to pay the fame out of any other monies in their hands arifing from the duties of excife, or any duties under the management of the commissioners of excife.

Allowances may be paid out of any excife duties, if thofe on foreign wines fhould be insufficient.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That within thirty days next after the mafter or purfer, for that voyage, of the fhip or veffel wherein any *French* printed, flained, painted, or dyed callico, mulin, linen, fuff, fuffian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured fuff, (other than fuch as fhall be dyed throughout of one colour only), or *French* beer, ale, or callicoes, &c.

Within 30 days after report of any veffel bringing French mum, entry of the

goods to be made with the collector of exciſe, &c. on penalty of their being forfeited.

mum, for or in reſpect whereof any duty of exciſe is impoſed by the ſaid act, made in this ſeſſion of parliament, ſhall be imported or brought into this kingdom, ſhall have or ought to have made a juſt and true entry or report, upon oath of the burthen, contents, and lading of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in purſuance of the directions of an act, made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An act for preventing frauds and regulating abuſes in his Ma- jeſty's cuſtoms*, the proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, conſignee or conſignees, of any ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities, ſhall make due entry with the collector of exciſe in the port or place where the ſame ſhall be ſo imported, of all ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities reſpectively on board of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, belonging to ſuch proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, conſignee or conſignees, ſpecifying in ſuch entry the number of caſks or other packages, with the particular numbers and marks of each of them, containing any ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities; and ſhall then, and before the landing of any ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities, ſatisfy and pay the duties of exciſe by the ſaid act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities reſpectively; and ſhall alſo, within ſuch thirty days, land all ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities reſpectively; and if ſuch proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, conſignee or conſignees, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to make due entry, or to pay ſuch duties, or to land ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities reſpectively, the ſame, together with the caſks and packages containing the ſame, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe.

If goods are landed before the duties are paid, they are forfeited,

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities reſpectively, for or in reſpect whereof any duty of exciſe is by the ſaid act, made in this ſeſſion of parliament, impoſed upon the importation thereof into *Great Britain*, which ſhall be unſhipped, landed, or delivered from or out of any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, before the duties by the ſaid act impoſed thereon reſpectively ſhall be fully paid, or ſecured to be paid, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, together with the packages containing the ſame; and ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities reſpectively, and the packages containing the ſame, ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall unſhip, land, or deliver, or cauſe or procure to be unſhipped, landed, or delivered, or be aiding or aſſiſting in the unſhipping, landing, or delivering, from or out of any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, any ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities, before the ſaid duties of exciſe by the ſaid act impoſed for or in reſpect thereof ſhall be fully paid, or ſecured to be paid, or ſhall hide or conceal, or cauſe or procure to be hidden or concealed, any ſuch goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities, ſo unſhipped, landed, or delivered as aforeſaid, or ſhall receive into his, her,

and the perſons aiding therein, or receiving them forfeit treble their value.

or their hands, custody, or possession, any such goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities, so unshipped, landed, or delivered as aforesaid, he, she, or they knowing the same to have been so unshipped, landed, or delivered as aforesaid, such person or persons, and each and every of them, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and lose treble the value of such goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities respectively, to be estimated according to the best and highest rate and price which goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities respectively of the best quality of that kind shall sell for in *London* at the time when such forfeiture shall be incurred.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners of excise respectively, or the major part of them respectively, shall provide proper frames to denote the measure of *French* printed, stained, painted, or dyed callicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs, which shall be imported into *Great Britain* directly from any of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, and for which the duties of excise, by the said act made in this session of parliament imposed for or in respect thereof, shall have been paid; and shall also provide proper seals or stamps for marking such callicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs; and shall cause the said frames, and seals or stamps respectively, to be distributed to the respective officers of excise, for the several purposes herein-after mentioned; and the said frames, and seals or stamps respectively, or any of them, shall or may be altered or renewed from time to time, as the said respective commissioners, or the major part of them respectively, shall think fit.

Commissioners of excise to provide frames to denote the measure of French callicoes, &c.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said respective officers shall, with one of such frames, from time to time, frame-mark at each end thereof, each and every piece of all such callicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs, which shall, from time to time, be imported as aforesaid, and for which the duties of excise, by the said act imposed in respect thereof, shall have been paid, to denote the measure thereof; and shall also, in like manner, with one of such stamps or seals, stamp or seal each and every piece of all such callicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs, to denote the payment of the duty of excise by the said act imposed for or in respect thereof.

Callicoes, &c. to be marked with such frames, and with a stamp to denote the payment of the duty.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whosoever shall counterfeit any frame which shall be provided in pursuance of this act, or shall counterfeit, forge, or resemble the impression of the same upon any printed, stained, painted, or dyed callico, muslin, linen, stuff, fustian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured stuff; or shall knowingly have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any printed, stained, painted, or dyed callico, muslin,

Persons fraudulently counterfeiting such frames, &c. to forfeit 100l.

linen, stuff, fustian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured stuff, having thereon the impression of a counterfeit frame, made to resemble the impression of any frame which shall be provided or made in pursuance of this act, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the duties by the said act made in this session of parliament imposed for or in respect of printed, stained, painted, or dyed calicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, or other figured stuffs, every person so offending shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Persons fraudulently counterfeiting stamps to suffer death:

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit or forge any stamp or seal to resemble any stamp or seal which shall be provided or made in pursuance of this act, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same, upon any printed, stained, painted, or dyed callico, muslin, linen, stuff, fustian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured stuff, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the duties by the said act made in this session of parliament imposed for or in respect of printed, stained, painted, or dyed calicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, or other figured stuffs, every such person so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

and persons selling calicoes, &c. with counterfeit stamps, subject to the like punishment.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall sell any callico, muslin, linen, stuff, fustian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured stuff, for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by the said act passed in this session of parliament imposed, with the impression of any such counterfeit stamp or seal thereon, knowing the same to be counterfeited, and with an intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the duties by the said act imposed for or in respect of printed, stained, painted, or dyed calicoes, muslins, linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, or other figured stuffs, all and every such offender and offenders, their aiders, abettors, and assistants, being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

On oath of a credible person, the houses of rectors suspected to have in their possession calicoes, &c. stamped, may be searched, &c.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, upon oath made by any credible person or persons, that he, she, or they has or have reason to suspect or believe that any *Place* printed, stained, painted, or dyed callico, muslin, linen, stuff, fustian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured stuff, for which any duty of excise by the said act, made in this session of parliament, imposed in respect thereof ought to have been paid, is or shall be in the custody or possession of any draper or other person or persons trading or dealing therein, or of any person or persons for the use or account of such draper or other trader or dealer, for sale, without having thereupon such

ſuch-mark or ſtamp, as is by this act required to denote the payment or charging of the duty by the ſaid act, made in this ſeſſion of parliament, impoſed for or in reſpect thereof, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the commiſſioners of exciſe, or any two or more of them, within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or any two juſtices of the peace in any other part of the kingdom of Great Britain, from time to time to iſſue their reſpective warrants or orders, to thereby authoriſing and requiring any officer or officers of exciſe (with the aſſiſtance of a conſtable, or other officer of the peace) in the day time, to ſearch for the ſame, and to open doors, trunks, cheſts, and packages, and to ſeize ſuch goods, together with the packages containing the ſame, and to carry away the ſame, in order that the ſame may be lawfully condemned, and that every ſuch warrant and order ſhall and may be obeyed and executed accordingly.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed callico, muſlin, linen, ſtuff, ſuſtian, velvet, velveret, dimity, or other figured ſtuff, which ought by this or any other act or acts of parliament now in force, to be marked or ſealed with a ſtamp or ſeal to denote any of the duties by the ſaid act, made in this ſeſſion of parliament, repealed, or thereby impoſed for or in reſpect thereby, to have been duly paid or charged, ſhall be found in any place whatſoever, except on board ſhip for exportation, without being marked or ſealed with a ſtamp or ſeal denoting that ſuch duties have been duly paid or charged, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe, and the perſon or perſons in whole cuſtody or poſſeſſion the ſame ſhall be found, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds.

If unſtamped callicoes, &c. be found in any place, except ſhip for exportation, they are forfeited, and alſo ſeized.

XVII. And whereas, for many years now laſt paſt, ſpirits have been taken and eſtimated, by the officers of exciſe, to be of the different degrees of ſtrength at which they have upon trial been denoted to be, by certain kind of hydrometers, known by the name of, and commonly called Clarke's Hydrometers: and whereas it is expedient that the different degrees of ſtrength of ſpirits ſhould be taken and eſtimated by Hydrometers of the moſt accurate conſtruction, and that proper experiments be made for that purpoſe, and that ſome provision ſhould be made for regulating the mode of eſtimating the ſtrength of ſpirits, until ſuch experiments ſhall have been made; be it therefore enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That, until the fifth day of April one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, all ſpirits ſhall be deemed and taken to be of the degree of ſtrength at which the ſaid hydrometers, called Clarke's Hydrometer, ſhall, upon trial by any officer or officers of exciſe, denote any ſuch ſpirits to be.

Until April 5, 1788, ſpirits ſhall be deemed of the ſtrength denoted by Clarke's hydrometers.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no entry which ſhall be made by any chandler, or maker of candles, of any melting-houſe, workhouſe, warehouſe, ſtore-houſe, ſhop, room, or other place whatſoever, either for the making or keeping of candles, or for the melting or keeping any

Entries of makers of candles not to be deemed withdrawn wax, while any

duty remains
unpaid, &c.

wax, tallow, or other materials proper to be made into candles, or of any copper, kettle, pot, furnace, or other vessel or utensil whatsoever, for the melting of wax, tallow, or other materials to be made into candles, or of any mould or moulds, or other utensil whatsoever, for the making of candles, shall be deemed or taken to be withdrawn, whilst any duty shall be depending and unpaid by such chandler or maker of candles; or any copper, furnace, or other utensil, shall be standing in any such melting-house, workhouse, warehouse, storehouse, shop, room, or other place.

Makers of
soap to weigh
the materials
for making
the same be-
fore the offi-
cer, &c. on
penalty of
50l.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every maker of soap, shall, when and as often as he is thereunto requested by any officer or officers of excise under whole survey such maker of soap shall be, before he or she shall charge his or her copper or boiler with any materials for making of soap, weigh, in the presence of such officer or officers, all the rosin, tallow, greale, or other materials (except lye) with which such maker of soap shall next charge his or her copper or boiler; and all such rosin, tallow, greale, or other materials, shall be put into the copper or boiler, in the presence of such officer or officers, upon pain of forfeiting, for every refusal or neglect thereof, the sum of fifty pounds.

24 Geo. 3. c.
11, recited.

XX. And whereas, by an act made in the twenty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for laying additional duties upon all candles, (except wax and spermaceti candles), and for more effectually securing the duties upon candles; it was enacted, That all and every the officers of excise should at all times, by day or by night, be permitted, upon his or their request, to enter into the house, melting-house, warehouse, or other place whatsoever, belonging to, or used by, any person or persons, who after the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, should be a maker or makers of any candles whatsoever, and by weighing or tale of the candles, or otherwise, as to such officer should seem most proper and convenient, to take an account of the candles which should have been made by such maker or makers of candles, from time to time, in like manner as such officers might then do in the day-time: and whereas the said recited clause has in some measure been found inconvenient to the makers of candles, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any of the officers of excise, upon request, (between the hours of eleven at night and five in the morning, without the presence of a constable, or other officer of the peace), to enter into the house, melting house, warehouse, or other place whatsoever, belonging to, or used by, any maker or makers of any candles, unless any such maker or makers of candles shall have any course or making of candles unfinished, or in operation, or shall have any legal not depending of his, her, or their intention to make any course or making of candles between the hours of eleven and five as aforesaid, or shall have made any preparation for making any course or making of candles; in each and every of which cases, all and every the officers of excise shall, at all times,

Officers not
to enter the
houses of
candle makers
from 11 at
night to 5 in
the morning
without a
peace officer,
except in the
instances
herein men-
tioned.

times, by night, be permitted, upon his or their request, to enter into the house, melting-house, warehouse, or other place whatsoever, belonging to, or used by, any maker or makers of candles, and by weighing or tale of the candles, or otherwise, as to such officer shall seem most proper and convenient, to take an account of the candles which shall have been made by such maker or makers of candles, from time to time, in like manner as such officers may now do in the day-time.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every maker and makers of candles shall, at his, her, and their own expence, find, provide, and affix good and sufficient fastenings to all and every furnace, copper, pan, or other utensil, by him, her, or them used for the melting of wax, spermaceti, tallow, or other materials proper to be made into candles, such fastenings to be approved of, in writing, by and under the hands of the respective surveyors or supervisors of excise of the division or district in which such maker or makers shall reside; and also covers, with proper fastenings, to be approved of as aforesaid, to every dipping-mould, which any such maker or makers shall have in his, her, or their custody or possession; and each and every such copper, pan, or other utensil, shall be securely locked, fastened, or sealed, by the officers of excise under whose survey such maker or makers respectively shall, from time to time, be, as soon as any melting of wax, spermaceti, tallow, or other materials proper to be made into candles, shall be finished; and every such dipping-mould, with the cover thereunto affixed, shall, in like manner, be securely locked, fastened, or sealed, by such officers, as soon as the dipping of any course or making of candles shall be finished; and such maker or makers shall, in like manner, at his, her, and their own expence, provide a proper, convenient, and secure room, place, chest or chests, with good and sufficient fastenings, to be approved of and provided as aforesaid, affixed thereto, for the purpose of locking up and securing all moulds which may be made use of in the making of mould candles, in the custody or possession of any such maker or makers; and such moulds shall be locked up, sealed, and secured, by such officer, in such room, place, chest or chests, when and so soon as the same shall cease to be used; and when any such maker or makers shall be desirous to light fire under any such copper, pan, or utensil, or to have the furnace door thereof opened, or to have any such copper, pan, utensil, or dipping-mould opened, or to use any such moulds proper to be made use of in the making of mould candles, such maker or makers shall give to the officer of excise, under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, six hours notice, in writing, if such maker or makers shall reside within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, twelve hours notice, in writing, if he, she, or they shall reside in any market town in any other part of *Great Britain*, and twenty-four hours notice, in writing, if he, she, or they shall reside in any other part of *Great Britain* out of a market town, of his, her, or their

Candle makers to fix fastenings to their furnaces, &c.

to be locked by the officer,

and to provide a proper place for locking up their moulds by the officer.

Notice to be given of the intention to light copper fires, &c. to the officer,

who is to attend at the time mentioned; and if the fire be not lighted within an hour after the doors are opened, fresh notice to be given.

If fufficient fastenings to furnaces, &c. be not provided, or officers are obstructed in fixing or locking them, &c. the offender to forfeit 100*l*.

fo being defirous to light fire under any fuch copper, pan, or utenfil, or to have the furnace door thereof opened, or to have any fuch copper, pan, utenfil, or dipping-mould opened, or to ufe any fuch moulds proper to be made ufe of in the making of mould candles; and upon fuch notice being given, fuch officer fhall attend at the time mentioned in fuch notice, for the purpofe fpecified in fuch notice, and fhall unlock and open all fuch doors, coppers, pans, or other utenfils, as the cafe may require; and if any fuch maker or makers fhall neglect or refufe to light fire under any fuch copper, pan, or utenfil, within one hour after the doors thereof fhall be opened by fuch officer, or fhall neglect or refufe to proceed to make ufe of any fuch copper, pan, utenfil, dipping-mould, or other mould, within one hour after the fame fhall be opened by fuch officer, then fuch notice fhall be void, and fuch officer fhall again, immediately after the expiration of fuch hour, lock up, faften, and feal each and every fuch door, copper, pan, or other utenfil and dipping-mould, with the covers thereunto affixed, and fhall in like manner lock up, feal, and fecure, fuch other moulds, in manner aforefaid; and fuch maker and makers fhall give the like and a frefh notice in writing to fuch officer; and if any fuch maker or makers of candles fhall neglect or refufe, at his, her, or their own expence, to find, provide, or affix, good and fufficient faftenings to all and every furnace, copper, pan, or other utenfil, by him, her, or them ufed for the melting of wax, fpermaceti, tallow, or other materials proper to be made into candles, or to find, provide, or affix fufficient wooden covers, to be approved of as aforefaid, to every dipping-mould which fuch maker or makers fhall have in his, her, or their cuftody or poffeffion; or, at his, her, or their own expence, to provide a proper, convenient, and fecure room, place, cheft, or chefts, with good and fufficient faftenings, to be approved of as aforefaid, affixed thereto, for the purpofe of locking up and fecuring all moulds proper to be made ufe of in the making of mould candles, in the cuftody or poffeffion of any fuch maker or makers; or to pay for any locks, keys, or other neceffary faftenings, which fhall be provided by any furveyor or fupervifor of excife, according to the directions of this act; or if any perfon or perfons fhall refufe or hinder any officer or officers of excife, or any perfon or perfons by him or them employed in that behalf, from fixing fuch locks or faftenings in fuch manner as the faid officers fhall judge moft effectual to anfwer the purpofes by this act intended; or in locking, fealing, or fecuring the fame; or fhall open any fuch furnace, copper, pan, utenfil, dipping-mould, or door, after the fame fhall have been locked, fealed, faftened, or fecure, as aforefaid, before the fame fhall have been unlocked and opened by the officer of excife; or fhall wilfully break or damage any fuch lock, feal, or faftenings, every fuch maker or makers, or other perfon or perfons, fo offending, fhall, for every fuch offence, forfeit the fum of one hundred pounds.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That

That if at any time there shall be on the premises, in the custody or possession of any maker or makers of candles, any mould or moulds proper to be made use of for the purpose of making mould candles, not locked up and secured as is in that behalf herein-before directed, unless after due notice given as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, every such maker or makers shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

XXIII. *And whereas by an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for better securing the duties on starch; and for preventing frauds on the said duties, it was enacted, That, from and after the end of three months after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, all starch not being stamped as by the said act is directed, and all loose starch exceeding the quantity of twenty-eight pounds in weight, and all scrapings of starch which should be found in the possession of any starch-maker, or of any other person for the use of such maker or dealer, or that should be found removing or removed by land or by water, should be forfeited, and might be seized by any officer for the said duties, together with the chest, cask, sack, or other package containing the same, and the boat or vessel, horses or other cattle, waggon, cart, or other carriage, made use of in removing the same: and whereas it was intended that all starch not being stamped as by the said act is directed, and all loose starch exceeding the quantity of twenty-eight pounds weight, and all scrapings of starch which should be found in the possession of any dealer in starch, should be forfeited; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all starch not being stamped as by the said act is directed, and all loose starch exceeding the quantity of twenty-eight pounds weight, and all scrapings of starch which shall be found in the possession of any starch-maker or dealer in starch, or of any other person for the use of such maker or dealer, or that shall be found removing or removed by land or by water, shall be forfeited, together with the chest, cask, sack, or other package containing the same, and the boat or vessel, horses or other cattle, waggon, cart, or other carriage, made use of in the removal thereof, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.*

If moulds are not locked up, the candle maker to forfeit 100l.

26 Geo. 3. c. 31, recited.

Starch not stamp agreeable to the recited act, loose starch exceeding 28lb. and scrapings of starch found in the possession of a dealer, or removing, to be forfeited, &c.

XXIV. *And whereas by an act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for regulating the production of manifests, and for more effectually preventing fraudulent practices in obtaining bounties and drawbacks, and in the clandestine relanding of goods, it was provided, that beer exported should be subject to certain regulations and restrictions in the said recited act contained: and whereas it is expedient to provide that beer exported shall be no longer subject to the provisions of the said act; be it therefore enacted, That none of the powers, provisions, and regulations, contained in the said act, shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to the exportation of beer, but that beer shall and may be exported according to the laws which were in force at and immediately before the time of passing the said act; and that all drawbacks and bounties which would have been due or payable for or in respect of any beer which has been exported*

26 Geo. 3. c. 40, recited.

and the regulations therein not to extend to beer exported, such drawbacks, &c. on which, as would have been due since Aug. 1, 1786, may be paid.

exported to foreign parts ſince the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-fix, if the ſaid act had not been made, ſhall and may be paid and allowed in the ſame manner as the ſame would have been payable or allowable if the ſaid act had not been made; any thing in the ſaid act contained to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

XXV. *And whereas by the ſaid act for regulating the production of manuſcripts, certain oaths are required to be taken by perſons who export to foreign parts from Great Britain any goods whatever, which are intitled either to drawback or bounty upon exportation: and whereas no power is given by the ſaid act to the collectors or other officers of exciſe, in caſes where any goods intended to be exported upon drawback or bounty are ſubject to any duty of exciſe, or other duty under the management of the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe reſpectively, to adminiſter the ſaid oaths required to be taken by the ſaid act, and it is expedient that ſuch power ſhould be given; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes where any goods intended to be exported upon drawback or bounty ſhall be ſubject to any duty of exciſe, or other duty under the management of the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe reſpectively, the reſpective oaths required by the ſaid act to be taken upon the exportation thereof, ſhall and may be taken before the reſpective collectors, or other officers of exciſe, appointed for that purpoſe, who is and are hereby authorized to adminiſter the ſame.*

Officers of the exciſe may adminiſter the neceſſary oaths on the exportation of goods entitled to drawbacks or bounties.

The powers in force on paſſing 24 Geo. 3. c. 38, to extend to the ſecuring the duties hereby repealed;

XXVI. And be it further declared and enacted, That all the powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, provisions, clauses, matters and things, which in and by an act made in the tenth year of the reign of his late maſtey King George the Firſt, intituled, *An act for repealing certain duties therein mentioned, payable upon coffee, tea, cocoa nuts, chocolate, and cocoa paſte, imported; and for granting certain inland duties in lieu thereof; and for prohibiting the importation of chocolate ready made, and cocoa paſte; and for better aſcertaining the duties payable upon coffee, tea, and cocoa nuts, imported; and for granting relief to Robert Dalzell, late earl of Carnwath; or in any other act or acts of parliament relating to the duties upon coffee or cocoa nuts in force at the time of the paſſing of an act made in the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Maſtey's reign, intituled, An act for repealing the ſeveral duties on tea, and for granting to his Maſtey other duties in lieu thereof; and alſo ſeveral duties on inhabited houſes; and upon the importation of cocoa nuts and coffee; and for repealing the inland duties of exciſe thereon, are contained, provided, ſettled, or eſtabliſhed, for managing, aſſeſſing, raiſing, levying, collecting, recovering, adjudging, mitigating, aſcertaining, enforcing, or ſecuring the duties thereby impoſed, and for preventing, detecting, and puniſhing frauds relating thereto, ſhall be, and ſhall be deemed and taken to be, in full force, to all intents and purpoſes, for the managing, aſſeſſing, raiſing, levying, collecting, recovering, adjudging, mitigating, aſcertaining, enforcing, or ſecuring the ſaid duties thereby repealed, and for preventing, detecting, and puniſhing frauds relating thereto;*

thereto; and the same powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, provisions, clauses, matters, and things, shall be and continue in full force, and be duly observed, practised, applied, used, and put in execution, throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*, in and for the managing, assessing, raising, levying, collecting, recovering, adjudging, mitigating, ascertaining, enforcing, and securing, the said several duties of excise by the said act made in this session of parliament imposed, for or in respect of cocoa nuts and coffee respectively, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing frauds relating thereto, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, provisions, clauses, matters, and things, had been expressly inserted and re-enacted in the said last mentioned act, or in this act.

and also to the levying, &c. the duties of excise imposed in the present session on cocoa nuts and coffee.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every barrel of *French* beer, ale, or mum, which shall be imported into *Great Britain* directly from any of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, shall be deemed and taken to be thirty-six gallons *English* beer measure, within the meaning of the said act made in this session of parliament.

Every barrel of *French* beer, &c. imported, to be deemed to contain 36 gallons.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all rum or spirits of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the *British* sugar plantations in *America*, which, on the tenth day of *May* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, shall be in any warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall have been put, subject and according to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions contained and provided in an act of parliament, made in the fifteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, concerning the landing of rum or spirits of the *British* sugar plantations before payment of the duties of excise, and lodging the same in warehouses, and which shall, from and after the said tenth day of *May*, be delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses respectively, shall not be subject or liable to any higher duty of excise than the duty of excise upon rum, spirits, or aqua vitæ of the produce of the *British* colonies or plantations, imposed by the said act made in this session of parliament, of the same degree of strength as such rum or spirits which shall be so delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses respectively, nor shall any thing in the said act, made in this session of parliament, extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to repeal any of the said rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions, but the same shall be and remain in full force.

Rum of the *British* plantations in *America*, warehoused on *May* 10, 1787, may be delivered on payment of the duty imposed thereon this present session.

XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in lieu and instead of the duty of excise, at and after the rate of twenty pounds and fourteen shillings for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value of every sort or kind of paper which shall be made in *Great Britain*, and not enumerated and described in the five tables of the schedule marked (F.), annexed to an act, made in this session of parliament, intituled,

In lieu of the duty imposed on non-enumerated paper by 27 Geo.

3. c. 13,

An act for repealing the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the ſaid duties, together with the other duties compoſing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the proluce or manuſacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt; and which is by the ſaid act impoſed, there ſhall be paid to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors,

there is to be paid as follows:

For every ſort, not above the largeſt ſize of the neareſt of the ſame kind enumerated in the table, the duty of the paper neareſt above in ſize and value to ſuch ſort; and for every ſort above the largeſt ſize of the neareſt of the ſame kind and weight, a duty in proportion to its ſize.

For every ſort or kind of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain, not enumerated and deſcribed in the ſaid tables, and not being above the largeſt ſize of the paper neareſt of the ſame ſort or kind enumerated in the ſaid tables, the duty by the ſaid act impoſed in reſpect of paper made in Great Britain which ſhall be neareſt above in ſize and value to ſuch ſort or kind of paper; and for every ſort or kind of paper which ſhall be made in Great Britain not particularly enumerated and deſcribed in the ſaid tables, and being above the largeſt ſize of the paper neareſt of the ſame ſort, kind, and weight enumerated in the ſaid tables, a duty in proportion to ſuch ſize, eſtimated according to the duty impoſed by the ſaid act for or in reſpect of paper made in Great Britain neareſt of the ſame ſort, kind, and weight, and of the ſize neareſt below ſuch ſort or kind; ſuch duties to be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid by ſuch perſon and perſons, and in ſuch and the ſame manner as the duties in lieu whereof the ſame are hereby impoſed.

26 Geo. 3. c. 31, recited.

XXX. *And whereas by an act, paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, An act to diſcontinue, for a limited time, the ſeveral duties payable in Scotland upon low wines and ſpirits, and upon worts, waſh, and other liquors there uſed in the diſtillation of ſpirits; and for granting to his Majeſty other duties in lieu thereof, it is, among other things, enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-fix, there ſhould be charged and paid to his Majeſty for and upon every gallon Engliſh wine meaſure of the capacity or content of each and every ſtill, including the head thereof, which ſhould be uſed or employed for the making of low wines or ſpirits from corn, grain, malt, tilts, cyder, or perry, or other waſh or liquor made or brewed from any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, or any mixture with the ſame, the yearly ſum of one pound ten ſhillings ſterling; and for every gallon Engliſh wine meaſure of the capacity or content of each and every ſtill, including the head thereof, which ſhould be uſed or employed for making low wines or ſpirits from melasses or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, the yearly ſum of two pounds ten ſhillings ſterling; and for every gallon Engliſh wine meaſure of the capacity or content of each and every ſtill, including the head thereof, which ſhould be uſed or employed for making low wines or ſpirits from foreign reſuſed wine, or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign materials,*

materials, (except melasses and sugar), or any mixture therewith, the yearly sum of three pounds sterling: provided, that there be at the same time licensed, as the said act directs, with every wash still, or low wine still, or spirit still, of a content or capacity not less than one fourth of the content or capacity of such wash still: and whereas it was intended by the said act, that two several stills, that is, a wash still, and a low wine still, should have been licensed together by the said act; therefore be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be, at the same time, licensed with every wash still, a low wine still or spirit still, of a content or capacity not less than one fourth part of the content or capacity of such wash still.

With every wash still there must be licensed a low wine or spirit still, of not less than one fourth of its contents.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated by such ways, means, or methods as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and the other moiety to him or them who shall inform, discover, or sue for the same.

How penalties are to be recovered and applied.

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county, and the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or judgement shall be given against him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Limitation of actions.

General issue.

Treble costs.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall commence and take effect, as to all such matters and things therein contained in respect whereof no special commencement is hereby directed or provided, from and immediately after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Act to commence from June 1, 1787.

C A P. XXXII.

An act for making further provisions in regard to such vessels as are particularly described in an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling in this kingdom, and for extending the said act to other vessels and boats not particularly described therein;
for

for taking off the duties on flasks in which wine or oil is imported; for laying an additional duty on foreign geneva imported; for taking off the duty on ebony the growth of Africa, imported into this kingdom; and for amending several laws relative to the revenue of customs.

Preamble.

24 Geo. 3. c.
47, recited.

WHEREAS by an act made and passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the more effectual prevention of smuggling in this kingdom; it is, amongst other things, enacted, That all vessels belonging, in the whole or in part, to any of his Majesty's subjects, called Cutters, Luggers, Shallops, or Wherries, (of what built soever), and all vessels belonging as aforesaid, of any other description, whose bottoms are clench work, unless they shall be square rigged, or fitted as sloops, with standing bowsprits, which shall be found within the limits or distance in the said act described, shall be forfeited, together with all the goods, if any, which shall be laden thereon, and all her guns, tackle, and furniture: and whereas it is expedient that further provisions should be made in regard to such vessels as are particularly described in the before recited act, and that the said recited act should be extended to other vessels not coming or falling under the description of such vessels and boats as, in the said before recited act, are particularly mentioned and described: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and content of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in case any cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, belonging, in the whole or in part, to any of his Majesty's subjects, shall be found within the limits of any of the ports of this kingdom, or within four leagues of the coasts thereof, having a bowsprit which shall exceed in length more than two thirds of the length of such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, from the forepart of her stem to the aft side of the stern post aloft (whether the same shall be a standing or a running bowsprit), every such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

From June 1, 1787, any cutter, &c. belonging to his Majesty's subjects, found within four leagues of the coast, whose bowsprit exceeds two thirds of the vessel in length, to be forfeited.

Names of boats belonging to such vessels to be painted on their stems, &c. on penalty of being forfeited.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners of every ship or vessel belonging as aforesaid, shall paint, or cause or procure to be painted, upon the outside of the stern of every boat belonging to such ship or vessel, the name of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which she belongs, and the master's name within-side of the transom, in white or yellow Roman letters, not less than two inches in length, on a black ground, under the pain of forfeiting every such boat, and such boat shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

III. And

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners of any boat or boats not belonging to any ship or vessel, shall and are hereby required to paint, or cause or procure to be painted upon the stern of every such boat, in white or yellow *Roman* letters, of two inches in length, on a black ground, the name or names of the owner or owners of such boat or boats, and the port or place to which such boat belongs, under pain of forfeiting every such boat which shall be found within the limits of any of the ports of this kingdom, or within four leagues of the coasts thereof, without having the name or names of the owner or owners of such boat or boats so painted as aforesaid, and such boat shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

Boats not belonging to vessels to have their names, &c. painted on their sterns, on penalty of being forfeited, if found within four leagues of the coast.

IV. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to forfeit any cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, nor any vessel or boat whatever in the service of his Majesty's navy, victualling, ordnance, customs, excise, or post office, nor any cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, nor any vessel whatever, the owner or owners of which shall have a licence for navigating the same from the lord high admiral of *Great Britain*, or the commissioners of the admiralty for the time being, agreeably to the rules, regulations, and conditions of the said herein-before recited act, with respect to certain vessels and boats therein mentioned, nor any lighters or barges used solely in rivers or inland navigations.

Act not to extend to any vessel in the service of his Majesty's navy, &c.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or any ship, vessel, or boat whatever, for which there shall have been obtained from the lord high admiral of *Great Britain*, or the commissioners of the admiralty for the time being pursuant to this act, or the before recited act made in the said twenty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, a licence limiting or confining the navigation or trade of such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or such ship, vessel, or boat, to and from or within any particular port or ports, place or places, and such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or such ship, vessel, or boat shall be found in any port or place other than that to and from, or within which she shall be so licensed to navigate or trade, such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, and such ship, vessel, or boat, shall and may be seized and prosecuted in the same manner as she might be or would have been in case of no licence having been procured for her.

If vessels having a licence from the admiralty should be found out of the limits thereof, they may be seized.

VI. Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to forfeit any such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or any such ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be found in any port or place other than that to and from, or within the limits of which she shall be so confined or limited to navigate or trade, in case it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of the commissioners

unless it be made appear that they were driven thereout by distress of weather.

of the customs, that such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, of such ship, vessel, or boat, was driven or forced thither, by unavoidable necessity or distress of weather.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the master or commander, or other person having or taking the charge, command, or care of any cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or of any ship, vessel, or boat, which by this act, or the before recited act made in the twenty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, is or are required to be licensed as aforesaid, shall and they are hereby required to produce such licence to every officer or officers of the customs or excise, who shall board them within the limits of any port of this kingdom, or within four leagues of the coasts thereof, on the same being required by such officer or officers; and in case any such master or commander, or other person having or taking the charge, command, or care of any such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or any such ship, vessel, or boat, shall not have such licence on board, or shall not produce such licence to any officer or officers of the customs or excise requiring the same, as before-mentioned, or if the licence is produced to the officer of the customs or excise, without an indorsement thereon, that the proper security has been given to the collector of the port to which such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or such ship, vessel, or boat shall belong, it shall and may be lawful for such officer or officers to seize such cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, or such ship, vessel, or boat, and the same shall be forfeited.

Vessels seized may be disposed of agreeable to recited act.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every cutter, lugger, shallop, wherry, sloop, smack, or yawl, and all and every ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be seized by virtue or in pursuance of this act, shall be disposed of, and the produce thereof applied in such and the like manner, and under such and the like rules, regulations, and restrictions, as vessels and boats forfeited by the said herein-before recited act are directed to be disposed of, and the produce thereof applied.

IX. And whereas, by an act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty a duty upon all servants retained or employed in the several capacities therein mentioned; and for repealing several rates and duties upon glass, imposed by an act made in the nineteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty, and for granting to his Majesty other rates and duties upon glass in lieu thereof; and for the better collecting the duties upon glass; and for repealing the several rates and duties charged by an act, made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, upon all persons, and bodies politick and corporate, having certain quantities of silver plate; it was, amongst other things, enacted, That there should be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several rates and duties therein expressed, upon all glass imported and brought into

into the kingdom of Great Britain: and whereas, by another act passed in the twenty-fifth year of his said present Majesty's reign, ^{intituled,} An act to repeal the duties upon flasks in which Florence and wine and oil is imported; to permit the importation of wines in small casks for private use; to revive, continue, and amend so much of an act, made in the sixteenth year of his present Majesty, as allows the exportation of certain quantities of wheat, and other articles, to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; for disallowing the drawback on the exportation of snuff; for continuing the permission to land rum or spirits of the British sugar plantations before payment of the duties of excise; for reviving and continuing the premiums upon the importation of pitch, tar, and turpentine, from East Florida into Great Britain; for allowing a bounty upon the exportation of silk gauzes, and a drawback upon the exportation of raw silk; the said recited act was repealed, so far as the same related to charging duties upon the flasks only in which wine or oil, of the growth of the dominions of the great duke of Tuscany, should be imported: and whereas it is expedient that all flasks, in which any wine or oil shall or may be imported, should be admitted to entry without payment of any subsidy, custom, or other duty whatever; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in either of the said recited acts, or in any other act or acts of parliament contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge or impose any duty whatever upon any flasks in which wine or oil shall or may be imported into Great Britain, from and after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

and nothing therein, or in any other act, to extend to the charging with any duty any flasks in which wine or oil shall be imported after June 1, 1787.

X. And whereas the officers of his Majesty's customs are now authorized, in cases where the contents of packages imported into this kingdom from foreign parts are not particularly described and set forth in the report of the master of the vessel, to open and examine such packages: and whereas it is expedient that the said officers should, in like manner, be authorized to examine, and, if necessary, to bring to his Majesty's warehouse at the custom-house for that purpose, any bale, cask, case, trunk, parcel, or other package whatever, reported for exportation, for the purpose of examining the contents thereof, in order as much as possible to prevent the fraudulent unshipping or landing the same in this kingdom on the passage outwards of such vessel from this kingdom; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, where the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, shall report any bales, casks, cases, trunks, parcels, or other packages whatever, for exportation, in the same ship or vessel, whether the contents of such bales, casks, cases, trunks, parcels, or other packages whatever, shall be mentioned in such report or not, it shall and may be lawful for any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs to open such bales, casks, cases, trunks, parcels, or other packages whatever on board such ship or vessel so reported, and examine the contents thereof, or to bring them on shore to his Majesty's warehouse for the port where

From June 1, 1787, the officers of the customs may open all bales, &c. on board any vessel wherein any packages for exportation have been reported, &c.;

but not to extend to vessels coming from Asia, Africa, or America.

where such report is made, if it shall be necessary; and such officer or officers shall be, and is and are hereby indemnified in so doing, and shall not be liable or subject to any action for damages, or other prosecution or suit whatever for the same; provided nevertheless, that this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any ship or vessel coming or arriving from any port of *Asia, Africa, or America*.

16 Geo 3 c. 40.
recited,

and the manifests therein required shall, for ships within the limits of the East India company's charters, be delivered to, and authenticated by the person who shall deliver the last dispatches; and for ships from China, by the company's chief supercargo there.

XI. *And whereas by an act, made in the twenty sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for regulating the production of manifests, and for more effectually preventing fraudulent practices in obtaining bounties and drawbacks, and in the clandestine relanding of goods; it was (amongst other things) enacted, That, from and after the times in the said act mentioned, no goods or commodities should be imported or brought into Great Britain from any port or place whatsoever in parts beyond the seas, in any ship or vessel whatever belonging in the whole or in part, to his Majesty's subjects, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of every such ship or vessel respectively importing such goods, should have on board a manifest or manifests, or content or contents, in writing, signed by such master or other person, and containing the particulars in the said act mentioned; which said manifest was to be delivered to, and authenticated by, such person as therein is mentioned: and whereas the mode directed by the said act for authenticating manifests is not applicable to the case of ships bringing goods from the East Indies and China; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in respect to ships dispatched from any ports or places within the limits of the charters granted to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the manifests and contents in the said recited act mentioned shall be delivered to, and authenticated by, the person who shall deliver the last dispatches for each ship respectively bound for Great Britain, who is hereby required to be a servant of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of not less than seven years standing; and in respect to ships dispatched from any ports or places in China, such manifest or contents shall be delivered to, and authenticated by, the said united company's chief supercargo there, instead of the officers of the customs, or other persons in the said recited act mentioned; and the said manifests, and duplicates thereof respectively, shall be dealt with and used in like manner, and shall be of the like force and effect as the manifests and duplicates in the said act mentioned; and in case of the want thereof, or not conforming to the rules, regulations, and directions, relating thereto, in the said recited act contained, the offender or offenders shall be subject to the like penalties and forfeitures as are provided in the said recited act respecting the manifests or contents directed to be delivered to, and authenticated by, the persons in the said act mentioned.*

XII. *And whereas several foreign-built ships or vessels have been seized and condemned in the British West India islands for illicit trade, and now lie there undisposed of, such ships or vessels not being saleable,*

ſeizable, and there not being any law to authorize the diſpoſal thereof in any other way; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them (if they ſhall think fit) to direct the hull of every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall have been, or which may hereafter be ſeized and condemned in any of the colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories to his Maſteſty belonging in *America* or the *Weſt Indies*, for any illicit trade or commerce, to be broken up, and the materials thereof ſold to the beſt advantage, and the produce of ſuch ſale ſhall be accounted for and applied by the collector and comptroller, or other principal officers of the cuſtoms in whole cuſtody ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be lodged and ſecured, in like manner as the produce of ſhips or veſſels ſeized and condemned in the ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories reſpectively, are now by law directed to be accounted for and applied.

Commisſioners of the cuſtoms may direct the hull of any veſſel ſeized in *America* or the *Weſt Indies* to be broken up, and the materials ſold, &c.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the firſt day of *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, all goods which have been ſeized, and are now in his Maſteſty's warehouses, or which ſhall hereafter be ſeized, by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms, and condemned in his Maſteſty's court of exchequer, or which ſhall be delivered by writ of delivery iſſued by the ſaid court, either on a compoſition by licence, or on payment of the appraiſed value, or in any other way, or on any other terms whatever, provided the ſeizure of the ſame ſhall have been, or ſhall be, according to law, and the goods ſhall be capable of receiving a clear, diſtinguiſhable, and legible ſtamp or impreſſion or ſeal thereon, ſhall, before they are delivered from his Maſteſty's warehouses in any of the ports of *Great Britain*, be ſtamped or ſealed in ſuch manner as the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, or the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, ſhall reſpectively direct; and the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby reſpectively authorized and required to cauſe ſtamps or ſeals for that purpoſe to be provided; and if any officer of the cuſtoms, or other perſon having the charge or cuſtody of ſuch warehouses reſpectively, ſhall wilfully neglect or omit to ſtamp or ſeal any ſuch goods previous to their being delivered therefrom, or ſhall take any fee or reward whatever as a conſideration for affixing ſuch ſtamp or ſeal, ſuch officer, or other perſon, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two hundred pounds, to the uſe of his Maſteſty, and ſhall be rendered incapable of ſerving his Maſteſty in any civil capacity whatever.

From June 1, 1787, all ſeized goods to be ſtamped before they are delivered from his Maſteſty's warehouses.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whatever ſhall at any time forge or counterfeit, or ſhall cauſe or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting in forging or counterfeiting, any ſtamp or ſeal, to reſemble any ſtamp or ſeal which ſhall be provided or uſed in purſuance of this act, or ſhall forge or counterfeit,

If any officer neglects to ſtamp ſuch goods, or accepts any fee for ſtamping them, he forfeits 200l. and is diſabled from ſerving his Maſteſty.

Perſons counterfeiting, &c. ſuch ſtamp, to be guilty of felony.

Goods with
counterfeit
stamps to be
forfeited, and
the persons in
whose custody
they are found
to forfeit 500l.

Unauthorized
persons hav-
ing stamps in
their custody,
to forfeit 500l.

Commission-
ers of the cus-
toms may re-
store goods,
&c. on being
satisfied that
the forfeiture
arose without
any design of
fraud in the
proprietor, on
such condi-
tions as they
may think
reasonable.

If such condi-
tions are not
complied
with, they
may be con-
demned.

terfeit, or shall cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or shall be aiding or assisting in forging or counterfeiting, the impression of any such stamp or seal, all and every such offender and offenders shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy; and if any person or persons whatever shall have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any goods having a counterfeit stamp or seal thereon, knowing the same to be counterfeited, all such goods shall be forfeited, and all and every such person and persons shall respectively forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds, one moiety thereof to be to the use of his Majesty, and the other moiety to the person who shall inform or sue for the same; and if any person or persons whatever, other than such person or persons who shall be authorized by the said commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively for that purpose, shall, by any means whatever, have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any stamp or seal provided by the said commissioners of the customs as aforesaid, respectively, for the purposes aforesaid, whether such person or persons shall or shall not have made use of the same, shall forfeit five hundred pounds, one moiety to be to the use of his Majesty, and the other moiety to the person who shall inform or sue for the same.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any goods or commodities whatever, or any ships, vessels, boats, horses, cattle, or carriages, shall be seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament relating to the revenue of customs, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of the customs in *England*, or any four or more of them, for the time being, and the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland*, or any three or more of them, for the time being, on evidence given to their satisfaction that the forfeiture arose without any design or intention of fraud in the proprietor or proprietors of such goods or commodities, ships, vessels, boats, horses, cattle or carriages, to order the same to be restored to such proprietor or proprietors, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as under the circumstances of the case shall appear to the said commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively to be reasonable, and as they shall think fit to direct; and if the said proprietor or proprietors shall comply with the terms and conditions prescribed by such commissioners in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, it shall not be lawful for the officer or officers who shall seize such goods or commodities, ships, vessels, boats, horses, cattle, or carriages, or any other person or persons whatever, on his or their behalf, to proceed in any manner for the condemnation thereof; but if such proprietor or proprietors shall not comply with the terms and conditions prescribed by the said commissioners respectively, such officer or officers shall be at liberty, and is and are hereby authorized to proceed for the condemnation of such goods or commodities, ships, vessels, boats, horses, cattle, or carriages, as

if this law had not been made; provided always, That if fuch proprietor or proprietors fhall accept the terms and conditions prefcribed by the faid commissioners of the customs refpectively, fuch proprietor or proprietors fhall not have, or be entitled to any recompence or damage on account of the feizure or detention of fuch goods or commodities, fhips, veffels, boats, horfes, cattle, or carriages, or have or maintain any action whatever for the fame; any law, custom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proprietors accepting fuch conditions, not entitled to any recompence on account of feizure.

XVI. *And whereas by an act, paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, An act for repealing the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the ſaid duties, together with the other duties compoſing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king into this kingdom, and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt, the duties impoſed upon timber, ſlaves, and other ſpecies of wood, in lieu of the former duties on thoſe articles thereby repealed, are in many inſtances increaſed: and whereas ſtanding contratts may have been made before the tenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, by the importers or proprietors of timber, ſlaves, and other ſpecies of wood, for ſerving perſons therewith reſpectively, to be delivered, in point of time, after the ſaid tenth day of May; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the ſaid tenth day of May, the importers or proprietors of ſuch timber, ſlaves, and other ſpecies of wood, the duties on which have been by the ſaid act increaſed reſpectively, and which ſhall be delivered after the ſaid tenth day of May, in purſuance of ſuch contratts, ſhall be allowed to add to the prices reſpectively agreed for in ſuch contratts ſo much as the duties charged by the ſaid recited act reſpectively exceeded the duties payable upon ſuch timber, ſlaves, and other ſpecies of wood, at and immediately before the ſaid tenth day of May; and ſuch importers or proprietors ſhall, by virtue of this act, be paid ſuch ſum as the duties ſo increaſed ſhall amount to.*

27 Geo. 3. c. 13, recited.

From May 10, 1787, the difference between the duties on wood before and after that day, may be added to the price of wood contracted for before, but not delivered till after that day.

XVII. *And whereas by the ſaid act, paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, it is among other things enacted and declared, That the importers or proprietors of any cambricks or French lawns, which, before the tenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, ſhall have been imported into Great Britain for exportation from any part or place in the European dominions of the French king, and lodged according to law in a warehouse belonging to his Maſteſty, or which ſhall, on or before the tenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, be lawfully ſo imported into Great Britain for that purpoſe, ſhall, after the tenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, be at liberty to take and receive the ſame into their own cuſtody and poſſeſſion, either for ſale and conſumption in this kingdom or otherwiſe, ſuch importers or proprietors*

French cambricks imported for exportation, before May 30, 1787, may be taken out of his Majesty's warehouses, on payment of the difference between the sum paid on their being warehoused and the duties imposed by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13,

and such cambricks not having been warehoused may be delivered to the proprietors, on their making entry thereof, and paying the said duties.

No persons, except those under prosecution, shall be prosecuted for having had in their possession French cambricks for sale, prior to May 10, 1787.

first making a regular entry of all such cambricks or French lawns with the proper officer of the customs, and paying such duty for the same as cambricks or French lawns imported after the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, are by the said act made subject and liable to: and whereas it is just that the duty paid or to be paid down according to law, on warehousing such cambricks or French lawns, shall be taken and deemed to be in part of the duty imposed by the said act; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the importers or proprietors of such cambricks or French lawns shall, on taking the same out of such warehouse, in pursuance of the said act, pay so much money, and no more, by way of duty, as, together with the sum paid down or to be paid down as aforesaid on lodging the same in such warehouse, shall respectively amount to the duty imposed by the said act upon cambricks and French lawns imported respectively into Great Britain in pursuance of the said act, after the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any cambricks or French lawns shall have been imported into Great Britain on or before the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for exportation as aforesaid, but which shall not have been lodged as aforesaid in a warehouse for that purpose on the said tenth day of May, the importers or proprietors thereof shall have the same delivered to them either for sale and consumption in this kingdom or otherwise, upon making a regular entry thereof with the proper officer of the customs, and paying such duty for the same as cambricks or French lawns imported after the said tenth day of May are by the said act made subject and liable to respectively.

XIX. And whereas divers persons may have incurred penalties for offences committed against the laws now in force, prohibiting the importation of cambricks or French lawns into this kingdom otherwise than by licence and for exportation, and prohibiting the wear or use thereof in this kingdom, by reason of such persons having had the same in their custody or possession for sale or otherwise; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatever (other than such as are now under prosecution for the same) shall be prosecuted by bill, plaint, information, or action of debt, for any penalty or penalties incurred on or before the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, on account of having had in their custody or possession for sale or otherwise any such cambricks or French lawns, but that all such penalties shall be wholly pardoned and released; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. And whereas by the said last before recited act it is amongst other things enacted, That, from and after the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all and singular the subsidies, customs, impositions, or duties whatever (respecting the revenue of customs)

customs) and all and singular the duties of excise, payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force, upon the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize into Great Britain, shall cease and determine, save and except as therein is excepted; and that in lieu and instead thereof, from and after the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize into the kingdom of Great Britain, from parts beyond the seas, the several duties of customs and excise, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in certain schedules and tables to the said act annexed: and whereas it is expedient that all good, wares, or merchandize, on which the duties imposed by the said act are reduced lower than those repealed, and which have been imported or brought into this kingdom, but of which entries have not been made, or which shall or may be imported or brought into this kingdom, on or before the said tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, should be charged with the duties imposed by the said act and no other; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, wares, or merchandize, on which the duties have been so reduced, and which have been imported or brought into this kingdom, of which entries have not been made, shall be charged with, and shall be subject and liable to the duties respectively imposed by the said recited act, and no other.

Goods, &c. of which no entries have been made, and on which the duties have been reduced by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13, to be subject to those duties only.

XXI. And whereas by the said last before recited act, made and passed in this present session of parliament, certain duties of customs are imposed upon coals, culm, and cinders, brought coastwise within the kingdom of Great Britain: and whereas doubts may arise concerning the true intent and meaning of the words inserted in the schedule marked (A) annexed to the said recited act, as far as the same may relate to the duties to be charged on coals, culm, or cinders, brought or carried coastwise, or from port to port in Great Britain; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several and respective duties of customs, imposed by the said act upon coals, culm, and cinders brought coastwise within Great Britain, shall be charged and paid upon all coals, culm, and cinders respectively, which shall be shipped or waterborne in or order to be shipped or laid on board any ship or vessel to be carried by sea, and which shall be carried by sea in any ship or vessel from any port or place within the kingdom of Great Britain, and which shall be imported, brought or landed in any other port or place within the said kingdom of Great Britain, save and except in such cases where special provision is particularly and expressly made to the contrary in the said recited act, or in the schedule or tables annexed thereto.

The duties imposed by the said act on coals, &c. brought coastwise to be charged on all coals which shall be carried by sea from one port and landed in another in Great Britain, except where otherwise provided in the said act.

XXII. And whereas by the said act passed in this present session of parliament, it is among other things directed, That the duties on coals shall be paid in ready money, without liberty to bond the same: and whereas it is expedient to permit the duties payable upon coals brought coastwise, or from any port or place, to any other port or place within this kingdom, to be secured by bond: be it therefore further enacted

Duties on
coals brought
coastwise may
be secured by
bond;

enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the importer or proprietor, or for the known agent or factor of the importer or proprietor of any coals which shall be brought coastwise, or from any port or place, to any other port or place within *Great Britain*, to secure such duties by bond, which bond shall be given to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in a penalty equal to double the amount of such duties, by such importer or proprietor, or such known agent or factor, together with the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of the ship or vessel in which such coals shall have been brought coastwise, or from any port or place to any other port or place within *Great Britain*, with condition that such importer or proprietor, or such known agent or factor, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the use of his Majesty, within sixteen days from the day of the date of such bond, to the collector of the duties upon coals, in the port, member or creek in this kingdom; to which such coals shall have been brought coastwise, or from any other port or place, the full sum which shall be due and payable for the coals delivered out of such ship or vessel.

but if a person who has entered into such bond should be desirous of being bound again before the first bond be discharged, he may be required, with three securities, to give bond in the penalty of 4000*l.* for due payment of duties.

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any importer or proprietor of any coals brought coastwise, or from any port or place to any other port or place within *Great Britain*, or any agent of or factor for such importer or proprietor, who shall have entered into bond as aforesaid, shall be desirous of becoming security for the duties on any other cargo of coals, during the time such bond shall remain undischarged, it shall be lawful for the said collector of the duties on coals to refuse such importer or proprietor, or such agent or factor, to be again security for any of the said duties payable upon coals, until such importer or proprietor, or such agent or factor shall, together with three sufficient securities, to be approved of by such collector, have given bond to such collector, to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the penal sum of four thousand pounds, with condition that such importer or proprietor, or such factor or agent shall, from time to time, well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said collector all such sum or sums of money as are or shall be due and payable by law for the duties on any coals delivered out of any ship or vessel, and for the payment of which duties such importer or proprietor of such agent or factor, shall have entered into bond as aforesaid.

Duty on importation of geneva to be 9*d* per gallon, and drawback

XXIV. And whereas by the schedule marked (A) annexed to the said act made and passed in this present session of parliament, brandy, of any country or place, is charged, on importation, with duty at nine-pence per gallon; and geneva is charged, on importation, with duty at five-pence per gallon: and whereas it is expedient that geneva should pay the like duty of nine-pence per gallon, and be allowed a drawback accordingly; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the duties to be raised, levied, collected, and paid, upon geneva, by virtue and in pursuance of the said act, shall be after the rate of nine-pence per gallon; and such geneva shall, on export-

1787.] Anno vicelimo septimo GEORGE III. c. 33.

exportation; be allowed a drawback of eight-pence per gallon; any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. on exportation 8d.

XXV. And whereas a certain species of wood, called Ebony, being the growth of Africa, is become very useful and necessary to cabinet makers, and other artificers in this kingdom, and it would tend to the improvement of the manufactures thereof if liberty was given to import the same into this kingdom from Africa duty-free; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to import into this kingdom directly from any part of Africa, in British-built vessels, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, wood called Ebony, being the growth and product of Africa, provided the same shall be manufactured, without paying any subsidy, custom, or duty whatever for the same; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

From June 1, 1787, ebony to be manufactured, may be imported from Africa duty-free.

C A P. XXXIII.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

2,400,000l. granted out of the consolidated fund, for the service of the current year. The treasury impowered to raise the same or any part thereof, by loans or exchequer bills, on the credit of the consolidated fund. All persons who shall lend any money upon the credit of this act to have a tally of loan, with orders for repayment of the money, with interest. If it shall be judged more advisable, the treasury may raise the said sum by exchequer bills instead of loans; the bills in such case to be made in the manner prescribed by the malt act of this session, c. 4. All advantages and penalties in the said act of this session, relating to loans or exchequer bills thereby authorized to be made forth, extended to this act. The said exchequer bills, interest, and charges, are to be paid out of the consolidated fund. Bank authorized to lend to his Majesty the sum of 2,400,000l. notwithstanding an act of 5 and 6 Gul. & Mariae, c. 20. The sum of 1,226,071. 2s. 11d. 2q. remaining in the exchequer on April 5, 1787, surplus of sinking fund; 74,102l. 9s. 10d. for the disposition of parliament; 180,000l. of army savings, 1785, to be issued toward the supply; 44,806l. 2s. 7d. of army savings in 1785, and 1786, to be applied towards the extraordinary expences of the land forces in 1786. Monies arising by the malt act, c. 4. Land tax act, c. 5. Lottery act. Loans, 2,500,000l. c. 23; further loans, 1,500,000l. c. 24; further bills, 1,500,000l. c. 25; 1,226,071. 2s. 11d. 2q. remaining in the exchequer April 5, 1787, surplus of sinking fund; 74,102l. 9s. 10d. for the disposition of parliament; 180,000l. army savings 1785; and 2,400,000l. out of the consolidated fund; shall be applied (with the residue of the sale of French prizes) to the uses hereafter expressed, viz. 2,286,000l. for naval services; 18,000 seamen (including 3,860 marines), for victuals, wages, wear and tear, office of ordnance for sea service, ordinary of navy, half-pay to sea and marine officers, for maintaining 3,860 marines, and towards buildings, rebuildings and repairs of ships for 1787; 328,576l. 17s. 3d. for the charges of the office of ordnance, for land service for 1787; 1,831,481. 4s. 2d. towards maintaining the land forces, &c. for 1787, viz. 648,687l. 1s. 2q. for defraying the charge of 17,638 effective men, and 2,030 invalids, officers, &c. in Great Britain, &c. 234,628l. 18s. 5d. for forces in the plantations, &c. 6,834l. 19s. 2d. for difference between British and Irish establishments, &c. 6,409l. 8s. for pay of general and staff officers,

officers, &c. 23,110l. 12s. 6d. for supernumerary officers, &c.; 8,230l. 8s. 7d. 19. for regiments serving in the East Indies; 39,253l. 12s. 1d. to the paymaster general, secretary at war, &c.; 172,776l. 12s. 6d. for reduced officers of land forces and marines; 223l. 7s. 6d. for reduced officers, &c. of the horse guards; 55,092l. 10s. and 4,907l. 10s. for reduced officers of British American forces; 3,422l. 11s. 8d. for officers late in the service of the states general; 172,525l. 15s. 10d. for Chelsea Hospital; 11,812l. 8s. 6d. for widows; 3,253l. 11s. 19. for difference between the British and Irish establishments for several battalions in 1786; 420,317l. 17s. 4d. for extraordinary expences of land forces; 1,500,000l. to discharge exchequer bills of 26 Geo. 3. c. 32; 1,000,000l. more to discharge exchequer bills of 26 Geo. 3. c. 33; 3,000,000l. more for paying off exchequer bills, 26 Geo. 3. c. 97; 12,138l. 16s. 4d. 29. issued in pursuance of addresses of the house of commons; 15,000l. towards carrying on the buildings at Somerset house; 5,851l. 17s. 6d. for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia; 1,900l. for the civil establishment of the island of St. John in America; 4,300l. for the civil establishment of New Brunswick; 2,100l. for the civil establishment of Cape Breton; 1,182l. 10s. for Newfoundland; 2,600l. for the civil officers of East Florida; 580l. for the salary of the chief justice of the Bermudas; 4,380l. for the civil establishment of the Bahamas; 2,877l. 10s. for the civil establishment in New South Wales; 13,000l. for forts in Africa; 3,000l. to the British Museum; 7,234l. for the roads of communication in North Britain; 5,239l. 4s. 1d. 19. to discharge bills drawn by the acting governor of the Bahamas, the lieutenant governor of St. John, the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, and the lieutenant governor of New Brunswick; 2,111l. 0s. 6d. for money paid to T. Dundas and J. Pemberton, esqrs. commissioners for expences going to America; 890l. for money issued to Mr. James Mouatt, chief clerk to commissioners enquiring into fees, &c. 457l. 10s. 6d. for money paid to Richard Bradley, for value of goods bought to purchase the island of Le Main, in the river Gambia as a settlement for convicts, &c.; 112,000l. to be paid to the sufferers in America, for present relief; 13,600l. to the sufferers in East Florida; 1,000l. for securing the harbour of Catwater, and Sutton Pool near Plymouth; 1,500l. to make good money issued to the secretary of the commissioners of public accounts; 700l. to make good money issued to the secretary of commissioners for enquiring into losses in East Florida; 2,200l. to make good money issued to the secretary to the commissioners for enquiring into the land revenues of the crown; 4,445l. 19s. 11d. to make good money issued to the secretary of the commissioners for American loyalists; 522l. to David Jenkinson, a compensation for three first payments towards loan in 1784, forfeited to the public by omitting future payments, on account of illness; 2,307l. 9s. 4d. to Charles Pole, agent to Mahad de la Mar, for damages by seizure and detention of the ship Herfeldter, captain Kemp Janssen Kleyn, laden with merchandize on account of the emperor of Morocco; 18,574l. 13s. 10d. 39. for deficiency for annuities, 31 Geo. 2. c. 22; 127,796l. 19s. 3d. 29. for deficiency for annuities, 18 Geo. 3. c. 22; 35,039l. 13s. 5d. 29. for deficiency for annuities, 19 Geo. 3. c. 18; 184,234l. 3s. 4d. 29. for deficiency for annuities, 20 Geo. 3. c. 16; 11,235l. 5s. 11d. 39. for deficiency for annuities, 22 Geo. 3. c. 8; 292,448l. 14s. 7d. 19. for deficiency for annuities, 23 Geo. 3. c. 35; 532,652l. 18s. 4d. for deficiency for annuities, 24 and 25 Geo. 3. c. 10, and 32; 233,410l. 6s. 7d. 19. for deficiency of duties on tea, by 24 Geo. 3. c. 38, and 25 Geo. 3. c. 74; 240,324l. 19s. 10d. 38ths, for deficiency of grants for 1786. Supplies not to be applied to any other use than are directed by this act. Rules to be observed in the application of 172,776l. 12s. 6d. granted for half pay; no person under 16 years of age when regiments, &c. reduced, or not in actual service, or having other employment under the King, nor chaplain of any garrison, or having any ecclesiastical preferment, nor officer having resigned his commission, or had no commission, nor any other who would not have been otherwise intitled, as reduced officers, nor officers of 5 regiments of dragoons and 8 regiments of foot lately disbanded in Ireland (except those

those taken off half pay establishment of Great Britain) to have any part of the said 172,776l. 13s. 6s. granted as aforesaid, by 26 Geo. 3. c. 61, a sum not exceeding 172,666l. 10s. 3d. was appropriated to be paid to retired officers, for 1786. Overplus monies, above satisfying half pay officers, to be disposed of to officers who were maimed, &c. in the late wars, or to officers widows and children, as his Majesty shall direct.

C A P. XXXIV.

An act to amend an act, passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to enable the chancellor and council of the duchy of Lancaster to sell and dispose of certain fee-farm rents, and other rents, and to enfranchise copyhold and customary tenements within their survey; and to encourage the growth of timber on lands held of the said duchy; and to enable the said chancellor and council to discharge incumbrances affecting the possessions of the said duchy.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to enable the chancellor and council of the duchy of Lancaster to sell and dispose of certain fee-farm rents, and other rents, and to enfranchise copyhold and customary tenants within their survey; and to encourage the growth of timber on lands held of the said duchy, it was (amongst other things) enacted, That it should be lawful to and for the chancellor and council of the duchy of Lancaster, for the time being, to sell and dispose, and thereupon to grant and assure, in the name of the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, under the seal of the said duchy, unto or to the use of the respective purchasers thereof, and to their heirs for ever, all and singular fee-farm rents, rents-service, rents-sec or dry-rents, chantry-rents, guild-rents, and other rents due and payable to the King's majesty, as parcel of the possessions of his said duchy, and then being within the survey and receipt of the said duchy, and the officers of the same, at and for such considerations in money as the said chancellor and council should think fit, not being less than after the rate of twenty-five years purchase of the gross amount of any such rent or rents: and it was thereby also provided and enacted, That the immediate owner of the lands and hereditaments, whereout any of the aforesaid rents were due, payable, or issuing, should be preferred in the purchase thereof respectively before any other, so that such immediate owner should pay and discharge all arrears of rent due from him or her, and tender himself or herself in person, or by his or her agent, to the said chancellor and council, to contract for the purchase thereof, and should perfect his or her contract, and pay the purchase money into the hands of the receiver-general of the revenues of the said duchy, on or before the sixth day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty, at such rate as should be agreed upon, not being less than after the rate of twenty five years purchase, as aforesaid: and it was by the said act further enacted, That all the monies to arise by sale of the said rents, or by the enfranchisement and discharging of any copyhold, or customary messuages, tenements, or hereditaments, under or by virtue of the said act, should be paid into the hands of the receiver-general of the revenues

Preamble,
reciting
19 Geo. 3. c. 45.

revenues of the duchy of Lancaſter for the time being, and that the ſaid monies ſhould, from time to time, as the ſame ſhould be paid in and received, be laid out by the order of the ſaid chancellor and council in the purchaſe of three per centum bank conſolidated annuities, or in any of the publick funds transferrable at the bank of England, in the name of The Duchy of Lancaſter; and that all the annuities, fund, or ſtock, to be ſo purchaſed, ſhould remain in the name of The Duchy of Lancaſter, and ſhould not be transferred or transferrable without the authority of parliament, but that all the intereſt of the ſaid annuities, fund, and ſtock, ſhould be, from time to time, paid unto the receiver-general of the ſaid duchy for the time being, as parcel of the revenues of the ſaid duchy: and whereas, in purſuance of the ſaid act, ſome few of the ſaid rents were ſold and diſpoſed of, and ſome copyhold or cuſtomary tenements have been enfranchiſed, and the money ariſing by ſuch ſales and enfranchiſements has been laid out and inveſted in the purchaſe of four thouſand eight hundred and fifty-nine pounds twelve ſhillings and three-pence, three per centum bank conſolidated annuities, in the name of The Duchy of Lancaſter, according to the directions of the ſaid act: and whereas the greater part of the rents, by the ſaid act authorized to be ſold, ſtill remain undiſpoſed of, and from the general objection made to the rate of purchaſe limited by the ſaid act, it is apprehended that unleſs ſuch rate of purchaſe be moderated and reduced, the intent of the ſaid act, with reſpect to the ſale of the ſaid rents, will be in a great meaſure defeated: be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the ſaid recited act as reſtricts the ſale of the ſeveral rents therein deſcribed, and which the chancellor and council of the ſaid duchy of Lancaſter are thereby impowered to ſell, at a rate not leſs than twenty-five years purchaſe of the groſs amount of ſuch rents, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

So much of recited act as reſtricts the ſale of the rents therein deſcribed to not leſs than 25 years purchaſe, repealed.

Authority given to ſell the ſaid rents at any prices not under the following rates, viz.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the chancellor and council of the ſaid duchy for the time being, to ſell and diſpoſe, and thereupon to grant and aſſure, in the name of the King's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under the ſeal of the ſaid duchy, unto or to the uſe of the reſpective purchaſers thereof, aſid to their heirs for ever, all and ſingular the ſec-farm rents, rents-ſervice, rents-ſeck, quit-rents, chantry-rents, guild-rents, and other dry and unimprovable rents, which, by the ſaid recited act, were authorized to be ſold, but which have not been ſold and diſpoſed of, and which now remain due and payable to the King's majeſty as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid duchy, at and for ſuch conſiderations in money, and at and after ſuch rate of purchaſe as the ſaid chancellor and council ſhall judge adequate and ſufficient, or be able to procure for the ſame, not being leſs for any rent amounting to or exceeding one ſhilling per annum, than after the ſeveral rates of purchaſe followings, (that is to ſay),

For

For any rent amounting to ten shillings *per annum*, or upwards, not less than twenty-four years purchase of the net amount thereof, after deducting the land tax chargeable thereon:

For rents upwards of 10s. per ann. 24 years purchase;

For any rent amounting to five shillings *per annum*, and being under ten shillings *per annum*, not less than twenty-two years purchase of the gross amount thereof:

5s. and under 10s. 22 years purchase;

And for any rent amounting to one shilling *per annum*, and being under five shillings *per annum*, not less than twenty years purchase of the gross amount thereof.

1s. and under 5s. 20 years purchase.

III. Provided always, and he it enacted, That the immediate owner of the lands and hereditaments, in respect of which any of the said rent is or are due, payable or issuing, shall be preferred in the purchase thereof respectively, before any other person, so as such immediate owner shall pay and discharge all arrears of rent due from him or her, and tender himself or herself in person, or by his or her agent, to the said chancellor and council, to contract for the purchase thereof, and shall perfect his or her contract, and pay the purchase money which shall be agreed upon for the same into the hands of the receiver-general of the revenues of the said duchy, on or before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Owners of lands to have the preference of purchase.

IV. And whereas, by means of several inclosures or divisions made of several common fields and waste lands, lying within and being parcel of the franchises and liberties of the said duchy of Lancaster, under and by virtue of divers acts of parliament, several sums of money have been, and do now remain charged upon certain of his Majesty's lands and tenements within the said franchises and liberties: and whereas certain other waste lands within the said franchises and liberties have, by the authority of parliament, been lately set out and awarded to his Majesty, and a considerable expence will be necessarily incurred in the inclosing, draining, fencing, building upon; and improving the same: and whereas it is fit and expedient that effectual provision should be made for paying off the said several sums so remaining charged as aforesaid, and for defraying the expences to be incurred in manner last before mentioned; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the chancellor and council of the said duchy for the time being, by their order or orders to be made in court of revenue, to apply and appropriate as well the said four thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine pounds twelve shillings and three-pence, three *per centum* consolidated annuities, as also any other monies which may hereafter arise and be received by sale of the said rents, or by the enfranchisement or discharging of any copyhold or customary messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, under and by virtue of the said recited act, in payment, satisfaction, and discharge of all such sums of money as have been and are now charged upon any of his Majesty's lands or tenements, being parcel of the possessions of his said duchy, by reason of any inclosure or division already made by the authority of parliament;

Money arisen or to arise by the sale of the said rates, may be applied in satisfaction of any sums charged upon his Majesty's lands on account of inclosures in the duchy of Lancaster, &c.

Bank to permit any person, authorized by the chancellor and council of the said duchy, to transfer the stock standing in the name of the duchy.

Chancellor and council may retain money arising by sale of the rates to answer expences.

After payment of all costs and charges before mentioned, the residue of purchase money to be laid out, &c. according to recited act.

Agreements entered into by order of the chancellor and council with mort-

ment; and of all such charges and expences as shall be at any time hereafter incurred, by and under the order and direction of the chancellor and council of the said duchy, in the division, inclosure, drainage, or other improvement of any allotment or allotments which have been set out or assigned to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by the authority of parliament, as aforesaid; and in the erecting suitable habitations, and other convenient buildings, for the tenants of such allotment or allotments respectively, in such manner as the said chancellor and council shall think fit; and the directors of the bank of *England* for the time being shall, and they are hereby authorized and required, upon requisition to them for that purpose to be made by any order or orders of the said chancellor and council, under the hand of the attorney general of the said duchy, to permit such person as shall in and by such order be named and empowered for that purpose, to make a transfer or transfers of all or any part of the three *per centum* bank annuities which now are, or shall hereafter be transferred, or stand in the books of the bank in the name of *The Duchy of Lancaster*; and which transfer or transfers, being made by the person so to be authorized by the signature of his own proper name, for and on the behalf of the King's majesty, in right of his duchy of *Lancaster*, shall be valid, legal, and effectual for the transfer of the said annuities; and that until the whole of the said charges and expences shall have been raised and paid in the manner aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said chancellor and council to cause the monies to arise by such sales, enfranchisements, and discharge as aforesaid, to be retained and applied for that purpose, without investing the same in bank consolidated annuities, or other publick funds; any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That, after the costs and charges aforesaid shall have been fully paid and satisfied, the residue of the monies which shall remain unappropriated and undisposed of for the uses and purposes aforesaid, whether the same shall arise by sale of any rents, or the enfranchisement or change of tenure of any copyhold or customary lands, tenements, or hereditaments, under the said recited act of the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign, or under this present act; and also all monies whatever which shall afterwards arise and be received in the execution of the powers and authorities of the said recited act, shall be paid, laid out, applied, and disposed of, and the dividends, interest, and other annual proceed thereof, received, taken, and enjoyed, according to the directions of the said recited act, any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VI. And be it further enacted, That all and every agreement or agreements which shall or may be made or entered into by, or by the order of, the chancellor and council of the said duchy, with any mortgagee or mortgagees of any of his Majesty's lands within the liberties and franchises of the said duchy, such mort-

gages

gages, having been made by the authority of any act or acts of parliament, or to or with any of his Majesty's leffees of the lands so in mortgage, or with the husbands, guardians, trustees, or committees, of any such mortgagees or leffees, being respectively women under coverture, or under any other disability, shall be, and the same is and are hereby declared to be good, valid, and effectual in the law, for the discharging of any such mortgage or mortgages, and for charging his Majesty's said lands, and the leffees thereof for the time being, with the payment to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, of the interest of such monies as shall, in pursuance of this act, and of any such agreements, be advanced, by, or by the order of, the said chancellor and council for the purposes aforesaid, notwithstanding any disability in the parties making or entering into the same agreements respectively

VII. And be it further enacted, That all interest, or money in respect of interest, which shall or may, by or under any such agreement or agreements respectively, be or become payable to his Majesty by or from any of his leffees, for or in respect of any sum or sums to be paid under the direction of the said chancellor and council, by virtue and in pursuance of this act, and the powers and authorities hereby to them in that behalf given, shall be deemed and considered as or in the nature of rent payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and to be issuing out of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments, of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, held and enjoyed by the party or parties to such agreement or agreements, by virtue of any such subsisting lease or leases, their executors, administrators, and assigns; and in case of the nonpayment of such interest, according to the terms, tenor, and effect of such agreement or agreements respectively, the same shall and may be distrained for, and be recoverable and recovered by the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, and his and their receivers, bailiffs, and other ministers, as rent due from such leffees respectively, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and issuing out of, and chargeable upon the said messuages, lands, and hereditaments respectively, in the same and like manner, in all respects whatsoever, as if the said interest, or money in respect of interest, had been reserved by way of rent, unto the King's majesty, or his predecessors, or his or their heirs or successors, in and by the subsisting lease or leases under which the said messuages, lands, or hereditaments, are held and enjoyed respectively.

Interest due to his Majesty under any agreement in pursuance of this act may be distrained for as for rent.

C A P. XXXV.

An act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the fees, perquisites, perquisites, and emoluments, which are, or have been lately, received in the several public offices therein mentioned; to examine unto any abuses which may exist in the same; and to report such observations as shall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices. — This act the same as 25 Geo. 3. c. 19 and 26 Geo. 3. c. 66. and continued till the end of the next session of parliament.

C A P. XXXVI.

An act to continue feveral laws, relating to the free importation of certain raw hides and fkins from Ireland and the Britifh plantations in America; to the allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat and other articles to his Majefty's fugar colonies in America; to the prohibiting the exportation of tools and utenfils made ufe of in the iron and fteel manufaures of this kingdom, and to prevent the feducing of artificers and woi men employed in thofe manufaures to go into parts beyond the feas; and to the granting a bounty on the exportation of certain fpecies of Britifh and Irifh linens exported, and taking off the duties on foreign raw linen yarns made of flax imported.

So much of 9 Geo. 3. c. 39, as relates to the free importation of raw hides and fkins from Ireland, and the Britifh, American plantations, continued to June 1, 1791, &c.: to much of 16 Geo. 3. c. 27, as relates to allowing the exportation of wheat, &c. to the fugar colonies in America; and of 25 Geo. 3. c. 69, as relates to the exportation to thofe colonies of wheat from Lancaller, continued to May 1, 1788. 26 Geo. 3. c. 89, to explain 25 Geo. 3. c. 67, to prohibit the exportation of tools ufed in the iron and fteel manufaures, continued to the end of the next feflion. 29 Geo. 2. c. 15, granting a bounty on Britifh and Irifh linens exported, continued to June 24, 1788, &c.

C A P. XXXVII.

An act for further regulating the trade and bufinefs of pawnbrokers.

Preamble.

24 Geo. 3. c.
42.

WHEREAS an act was paffed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his prefent moft gracious King George the Third, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act paffed in the thirtieth year of the reign of his late majefty King George the Second, intituled, *An act for the more effectual punifhment of perfons who fhall attain, or attempt to attain, poffeffion of goods or money by falfe or untrue pretences; for preventing the unlawful pawnning of goods; for the eafy redemption of goods pawned; and for preventing gaming in publick houfes, by journeymen, labourers, fervants, and apprentices, fo far as the fame related to the preventing the unlawful pawnning of goods, and the eafy redemption of goods pawned: and whereas the faid act, paffed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, was thereby declared to have continuance from the day of paffing thereof, for one year, and till the end of the next feflion of parliament: and whereas an act was paffed in the laft feflion of parliament for continuing the faid act of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his prefent Majefty for the further term of one year, which term fhould be concluded upon the eleventh day of July one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven: and whereas it is expedient that provision fhould be made for further regulating the trade and bufinefs of pawnbrokers: may it therefore pleafe your Majefty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moft excellent majefty, by and with the advice and confent of the lords fpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this prefent parliament afsembled, and by the authority of the fame, That it fhall be lawful, from and after the eleventh day of July one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, for all perfons ufing and exercising the trade and bufinefs of a pawnbroker, to demand, receive, and take, of and from any and every perfon and perfons applying*

Pawnbrokers
allowed to
take the fol-
lowing rate
for profit.

applying or offering to redeem any goods or chattels pawned or pledged with ſuch pawnbroker, a profit after the following rates, over and above the principal ſum and ſums which ſhall have been lent and advanced upon the reſpective pledge or pledges, before any ſuch pawnbroker ſhall be obliged to re-deliver the ſame; *videlicet* :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent any ſum not exceeding two ſhillings and ſixpence, the ſum of one halfpenny for any time during which the ſaid pledge ſhall remain in pawn, not exceeding one calendar month, and the ſame for every calendar month afterwards, including the current month in which ſuch pledge ſhall be redeemed, although ſuch month ſhall not be expired :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent the ſum of five ſhillings, one penny :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, one penny halfpenny :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent ten ſhillings, two-pence :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent twelve ſhillings and ſixpence, two pence halfpenny :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent fifteen ſhillings, three-pence :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent ſeven-teen ſhillings and ſixpence, three-pence halfpenny :

For every pledge upon which there ſhall have been lent one pound, the ſum of four-pence :

And ſo on progressively and in proportion for any ſum not exceeding ten pounds, to be paid for by the calendar month, including the current month, in manner above mentioned ; which ſeveral ſums ſhall be in lieu of, and taken as a full ſatisfaction for, all intereſt due, and charges for warehouse room.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes where any intermediate ſum lent upon any pawn or pledge ſhall exceed the ſum of two ſhillings and ſixpence, and not amount to the ſum of ten pounds, the perſon lending the ſame ſhall and may take, by way of profit, as aforeſaid, at and after the rate of one-pence, and no more, for the loan of twenty ſhillings, by the calendar month, including the current month, as aforeſaid.

Pawnbrokers
are further
regulated.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in all caſes where the party or parties entitled to and applying for the redemption of goods pawned, within the ſpace of ſeven days after the expiration of the firſt calendar month after the ſame ſhall have been pledged, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall and may be at liberty to redeem the ſame, without paying any thing by way of profit to the pawnbroker for the ſaid ſeven days, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall then have elapſed ; and that in all caſes where the party or parties ſo entitled and applying as aforeſaid, after

the expiration of the faid firft feven days, and before the expiration of the firft fourteen days of the fecond calendar month, he, ſhe, or they ſhall and may be at liberty to redeem ſuch goods, upon paying the profit payable for one calendar month, and the half of another calendar month, to the pawnbroker; but that in all cafes where the party or parties fo intitled and applying as aforeſaid, after the expiration of the ſaid firft fourteen days, and before the expiration of the ſaid fecond calendar month, it ſhall be lawful for the pawnbroker to demand and take the profit of the whole fecond month; and that the like regulation and reſtriction ſhall take place, and be in force, in every ſubſequent calendar month, wherein application ſhall be made for redeeming goods pawned.

Pawns to be
entered in
books.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon and perſons who, from and after the ſaid eleventh day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, ſhall take, by way of pawn, pledge, or exchange, of or from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, any goods or chattels, of what kind ſoever the ſame ſhall be, and whereon ſhall be lent any ſum of money exceeding five ſhillings, ſhall forthwith, and before he, ſhe, or they, ſhall or may advance or lend any money upon ſuch pawn or pledge, enter, or cauſe to be entered, in a fair and regular manner, in a book or books to be kept by him, her, or them for that purpoſe, a deſcription of the goods or chattels which he, ſhe, or they ſhall receive in pawn, pledge, or exchange, and alſo the ſum of money to be advanced or lent thereon, with the day of the month and year on which, and the name and place of abode of the perſon or perſons by whom ſuch goods or chattels are ſo pawned, pledged, or exchanged, and alſo the name and place of abode of the owner or owners thereof, according to the information of the perſon pawning, pledging, or exchanging the ſame; and in all cafes where the money lent on any ſuch goods or chattels ſhall not exceed the ſum of five ſhillings, ſuch entry ſhall be made in ſuch book or books, by all and every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo taking the ſame by way of pawn, pledge, or exchange, as aforeſaid, within four hours next after the ſaid goods and chattels ſhall have been ſo pawned, pledged, or exchanged, as aforeſaid; and every ſuch perſon ſhall, at the time of the taking, and every pawn, pledge, or exchange, whatſoever, give to the perſon or perſons ſo pawning, pledging, or exchanging the ſame, a note or memorandum, fairly written or printed, or in part written and in part printed, containing therein in like manner a deſcription of the goods and chattels which he, ſhe, or they have received in pawn, pledge, or exchange, and alſo the ſum of money advanced thereon, with the day of the month and year on which, and the name and place of abode of the perſon or perſons by whom ſuch goods or chattels are ſo pawned, pledged, or exchanged, and alſo the name and place of abode of the owner or owners thereof, according to the information aforeſaid, and upon which ſaid note or memorandum, or on the back where-

Pawnbrokers
to give a note
deſcribing
things
pawned.

It shall be moreover fairly written or printed the name and place of abode of the pawnbroker giving the same; which said note or memorandum the party and parties pawning, pledging, or exchanging the said goods or chattels, shall, and he, she, or they is and are hereby required to accept and take in all cases, and the pawnbroker shall not receive and retain such pledge, unless the party pledging, or offering to pledge the same, shall accept and take such note or memorandum; and every such note, where the sum lent shall be less than five shillings, shall be given gratis; and where the sum lent shall be five shillings, or upwards, and less than ten shillings, such pawnbroker shall and may take one halfpenny for the same; and where the sum lent shall be ten shillings, or upwards, and less than twenty shillings, such pawnbroker shall and may take one penny for the same; and where the sum lent shall be twenty shillings, or upwards, and less than five pounds, the sum of two-pence for the same, and where the sum lent shall be five pounds, or upwards, the sum of four-pence, and no more, and which note shall be produced to the pawnbroker before he or she shall be obliged to re-deliver the respective goods or chattels, except as herein-after is excepted.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, **Penalty** from and after the said eleventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, if any person or persons shall knowingly and designedly pawn, pledge, or exchange, or unlawfully dispose of the goods or chattels of any other person or persons, **against unlawfully pawning goods the property of others.** not being employed or authorized by the owner or owners thereof so to do, and shall be thereof convicted by the oath of any credible witness or witnesses, or by the confession of the person or persons charged with such offence, before any justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place where the offence shall be committed (when oath ever such justice or justices as aforesaid is and are hereby required and required to administer), every such offender shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, and also the full value of the goods or chattels so pawned, pledged, exchanged, or disposed of, such value to be ascertained by such justice or justices; and in case the said forfeiture shall not be forthwith paid, the justice or justices of the peace as aforesaid, before whom such conviction shall be had, shall commit the party or parties so convicted to the house of correction, or some other publick prison, of the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place wherein the offender or offenders shall reside, or be convicted, there to remain, and be kept to hard labour for the space of not more than three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month, unless the said forfeitures shall be sooner paid; and if within three days before the expiration of the said term of commitment the said forfeitures shall not be paid, the said justice or justices shall, and is and are hereby required to order, upon the application of the prosecutor or prosecutors, the person or persons so convicted to

be publickly whipped in the houfe of correction or prifon in which the offender or offenders fhall have been committed, or in fome other publick place of the county, riding, divifion, City, liberty, town or place, where the offence fhall have been committed, as to fuch juftice or juftices fhall feem proper, and the faid refpective forfeitures, when recovered, fhall be applied towards making fatisfaction thereout to the party or parties injured, and defraying the cofts of the proteftion, as fhall be judged reasonable by the juftice or juftices before whom his conviction fhall be had; but if the party or parties injured fhall decline to accept of fuch fatisfaction and cofts, or if there fhall be any overplus of the faid refpective forfeitures, after making fuch fatisfaction, and paying fuch cofts as aforefaid, then fuch refpective forfeitures, or the overplus thereof (as the cafe fhall happen) fhall be paid and applied to and for the ufe of the poor of the parifh or place where fuch offence fhall have been committed, and fhall be paid to the overleefs of the parifh or place for that purpofe.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That if any perfon or perfons fhall counterfeit, forge, or alter, or procure to be counterfeited, forged, or altered, any fuch note or memorandum as aforefaid, or fhall utter, vend, or fell any fuch note as aforefaid, knowing the fame to be counterfeited, forged, or altered, with intent to defraud any perfon or perfons whomsoever, every fuch perfon fhall be punifhed in manner herein-after mentioned, and it fhall be lawful for any perfon or perfons, his, her, or their fervants or agents, to whom any note fhall be uttered or offered, which he, she, or they fhall have reafon to fufpect to have been counterfeited, forged, or altered, to feize and detain fuch perfon or perfons without offering the fame, and to deliver him, her, or them, as foon as conveniently may be, into the cuftody of a conftable or other peace officer, who fhall, and is hereby required, as foon as conveniently may be, to convey fuch perfon or perfons before fome juftice or juftices of the peace for the county, riding, divifion, City, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence fhall be fufpected to have been committed; and it upon oath made and fhall appear, to the juftification of fuch juftice or juftices, that the perfon or perfons fo feized with have or committed fuch offence or offences, then, and in every fuch cafe, the faid juftice or juftices fhall and lawfully may and are required to commit the party or parties offending to the common goal or houfe of correction of the county, riding, divifion, City, liberty, town, or place, where the offence fhall be committed, there to be imprifoned for any time not exceeding the fpace of three calendar months nor lefs than one calendar month, at the difcretion of fuch juftice or juftices.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That in cafe any perfon or perfons who fhall offer by way of pawn, pledge, exchange, or fale, any goods or chattels, fhall not be able, or fhall refufe, to give a fatisfactory account of

himself, herself, or themselves, or of the means by which he, herself, or they became possessed of such goods or chattels; or shall give any false information to the pawnbroker, or to his or her servant or servants, as to whether such good or chattels are his, her, or their own property or not; or if there shall be any other reason to suspect that such goods or chattels are stolen, or otherwise illegally or clandestinely obtained, or if any person or persons not entitled, nor having any colour of title by law to redeem goods or chattels in pledge or pawn, shall attempt or endeavour to redeem the same, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, his, her, or their servants or agents, to whom such goods or chattels shall be so offered, or with whom such goods or chattels are in pledge, to seize and detain such person or persons, and the said goods or chattels, and to deliver such

themselves,
on offering to
pawn goods,
&c.

person or persons immediately into the custody of a constable or other peace officer, who shall, and is hereby required, as soon as may be, to convey such person or persons, and the said goods or chattels so offered, before some justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence shall be supposed to have been committed; and if such justice or justices shall, upon examination and enquiry, have cause to suspect that the said goods or chattels were stolen, or illegally or clandestinely obtained, or that the person or persons offering and endeavouring to redeem the same shall not have any pretence or colour of right to redeem the same, it shall and may be lawful for such justice or justices to commit such person or persons into safe custody for such reasonable time as shall be necessary for the obtaining proper information on the subject, in order to be further examined, and if upon either of the said examinations it shall appear, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, that the said goods or chattels were stolen, or illegally or clandestinely obtained, or that the person or persons offering and endeavouring to redeem the same hath or have not any pretence or colour of right to do so, the said justice or justices is and are hereby authorized and required to deposit the party or parties committed to the common jail or house of correction for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, within the offence shall be committed, there to be detained without bail or surety, where the nature of the offence shall in the case of such commitment be any other law, and where the nature of the offence shall not authorize commitment by any other law, then such commitment shall be for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month, at the discretion of such justice or justices.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

That if the pawnbroker or owners of any goods or chattels unlawfully pawned, pledged, or exchanged, shall make oath, either on his, her, or their oath, or by the oath of any credible witness, or, being one of the people called Quakers, by solemn affirmation, before any justice or justices of the peace within his or their jurisdiction, that such pawnbroker or owners hath or have had

Where goods
unlawfully
pawned, the
pawnbroker
to restore
them.

his, her, or their goods or chattels, unlawfully obtained, or taken from him, her, or them, and that there is juſt cauſe to ſuſpect that any perſon or perſons within the ju-
 riſdiction of any ſuch juſtice or juſtices hath or have, knowingly and unlawfully, taken to pawn, or by way of pledge, or in exchange, any goods or chattels of ſuch owner or owners, and without the privy or authority of ſuch owner or owners thereof, and ſhall make appear, to the ſatisfaction of any ſuch juſtice or juſtices, probable grounds for ſuch the ſuſpicion of the owner or owners thereof, then, and in any ſuch caſe, any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, within his or their ju-
 riſdiction, may iſſue his or their warrant for ſearching, in the day time, in any houſe, warehouſe, or other place, of any ſuch perſon or perſons, who ſhall be charged on oath or affirmation as aforeſaid, as ſuſpected to have knowingly or unlawfully received or taken in pawn, or by way of pledge, or in exchange, any ſuch goods or chattels, without the privy of, or authority from, the owner or owners thereof, and if the occupier or occupiers of any houſe, warehouſe, or other place wherein any ſuch goods or chattels ſhall, on oath or affirmation as aforeſaid, be charged or ſuſpected to be, ſhall, after the ſaid eleventh day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, on requeſt made to him, her, or them, to open the ſame, by any peace officer authorized to ſearch there, by warrant from a juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county, riding, diſtrict, city, liberty, town, or place, in which ſuch houſe, warehouſe, or other place ſhall be ſituate, reſuſe to open the ſame, and permit the ſame to be ſearched, it ſhall be lawful for any peace officer to break open any ſuch houſe, warehouſe, or other place, in the day time, and to ſearch, as he ſhall think fit, therein, for the goods or chattels ſuſpected to be there, doing no wilful damage; and no pawnbroker, or other perſon or perſons, ſhall oppoſe or hinder any ſuch ſearch; and if upon the ſearch of the houſe, warehouſe, or other place, of any ſuch ſuſpected perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, any of the goods or chattels which ſhall have been ſo knowingly and unlawfully pawned, pledged, or exchanged as aforeſaid, ſhall be found, and the property of the owner or owners from whom the ſame ſhall have been unlawfully obtained or taken ſhall be made out, to the ſatisfaction of any ſuch juſtice or juſtices, by the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, or if any ſuch witneſs or witneſſes ſhall be of the people called Quakers, by ſolemn affirmation, or by the confeſſion of the perſon or perſons charged with any ſuch offence, any ſuch juſtice or juſtices ſhall thereupon cauſe the goods and chattels found on any ſuch ſearch, and unlawfully pawned, pledged, or exchanged as aforeſaid, to be forthwith reſtored to the owner or owners thereof.

IX. And whereas goods and chattels are often pawned or pledged for ſecuring the payment of money lent thereon, and the profit thereof, and afterwards the borrowers, or their representatives, are deſtroyed ſo repay the ſame, and the profit due thereon, and make tender thereof to the perſon or perſons with whom the ſame are ſo pawned or pledged,

pledged, yet they are frequently under great difficulties to get back the goods and chattels so pawned, and are often under a necessity to commence suits at law for the recovery thereof, to their great expence: for remedy whereof, &c. it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

That from and after the said eleventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, if any goods or chattels shall be pawned or pledged for securing any money lent thereon, not exceeding in the whole the principal sum of ten pounds, and the profit thereof, and if within one year after the pawning or pledging thereof, proof having been made on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, by one or more credible witness or witnesses, and by producing the note or memorandum directed to be given by this act as aforesaid, before any justice or justices, to the satisfaction of any such justice or justices, of the pawning or pledging of any such goods or chattels, within the said space of one year, any such pawner or pawners, who was or were the real owner or owners of such goods or chattels at the time of the pawning or pledging thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall tender unto the person or persons who lent, on the security of the goods or chattels pawned, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the principal money borrowed thereon, and profit, according to the table of rates by this act established, and the person who took such goods or chattels in pawn, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall thereupon, without shewing reasonable cause for so doing, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, neglect or refuse to deliver back the goods or chattels so pawned, for any sum or sums of money, not exceeding the said principal sum of ten pounds, to the person or persons who borrowed the money thereon, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, then, and in any such case, on oath or affirmation as aforesaid thereof made by the pawner or pawners thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, or some other credible person, any justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where the person or persons who took such pawn as aforesaid, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall dwell, on the application of the borrower or borrowers, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, is and are hereby required to cause such person or persons who took such pawn, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, within the jurisdiction of the justice or justices, to come before such justice or justices; and such justice or justices is and are hereby authorized and required to examine on oath, or solemn affirmation, as the case may require the parties themselves, and such other credible person or persons as shall appear before him or them, touching the premises; and if tender of the principal money due, and all profit thereof as aforesaid, shall be proved by oath or affirmation as aforesaid to have been made, such principal money not exceeding the said sum of ten pounds, to the lender or lenders thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, by the borrower

Punishing the pawnbroker who will not deliver up goods to the pawner.

borrower or borrowers of fuch principal money, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, within the fpace of one year after the faid pawning or pledging of the goods or chattels, then on payment, by the borrower or borrowers, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, of fuch principal money, and the profit due thereon, as aforefaid, to the lender or lenders, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, and in cafe the lender or lenders, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, fhall refufe to accept thereof, on tender thereof to him, her, or them made, by the borrower or borrowers thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, before any fuch juftice or juftices, fuch juftice or juftices fhall thereupon, by order under his or their hand or hands, direct the goods or chattels fo pawned, forthwith to be delivered up to the pawner or pawners thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns; and if the perfon or perfons who fhall have lent any principal fum or fums of money, not exceeding in the whole the faid fum of ten pounds, on any goods or chattels pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, fhall neglect or refufe to deliver up, or make fatisfaction for the goods or chattels which fhall be fo proved, to the fatisfaction of fuch juftice or juftices as aforefaid, to have been fo pawned, as any fuch juftice or juftices of the peace as aforefaid fhall order and direct, then any fuch juftice or juftices fhall and is and are hereby authorized and required to commit the party or parties fo refufing to deliver up or make fatisfaction for the fame to the houfe of correction, or fome other publick prifon of the county, riding, divifion, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offender or offenders fhall refide or be convicted, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he, ſhe, or they fhall deliver up the goods or chattels fo pawned and continuing redeemable as aforefaid, according to the order of fuch juftice or juftices as aforefaid, or make fuch fatisfaction or compenfation as fuch juftice or juftices fhall adjudge reasonable for the value thereof to the party or parties intitled to the redemption of fuch goods or chattels fo pawned, and continuing redeemable as aforefaid.

X. And, to prevent any inconvenience to perfons carrying on the trade and bufinefs of a pawnbroker, from feveral different perfons claiming a property in the fame goods or chattels, be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That, from and after the laid eleventh day of July one thoufand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, any perfon or perfons who fhall at any time produce any fuch note or memorandum as aforefaid, to the perfon or perfons with whom the goods therein fpecified were pawned or pledged, as the owner thereof, or as authorized by the owner thereof, to redeem the fame, and require a delivery of the goods or chattels mentioned therein to him, her, or them, fuch perfon or perfons fhall be, and is and are hereby deemed and taken to be, fo far as refpects the perfon or perfons having fuch goods and chattels in pledge, the real owner and owners, provided

Perfons producing notes or memorandums claimed by the owners.

and proprietors of such goods and chattels; and the person or persons so using the said trade and business of a pawnbroker shall be, and is and are hereby directed and required, after receiving satisfaction pursuant to the provisions of this act respecting principal and profit, to deliver such goods and chattels to the person or persons who shall so produce the said note or memorandum to him, her, or them, and shall be, and is and are hereby indemnified for so doing, unless he, she, or they shall have had previous notice, from the real owner or owners thereof, not to deliver the same to the person or persons producing such note, or unless notice shall have been given to him, her, or them, that the goods and chattels pawned have been, or are suspected to have been, fraudulently or feloniously taken or obtained, and unless the real owner or owners thereof proceeds or proceed in manner herein-after provided and directed for the redeeming of goods and chattels pledged, where such note hath been lost, mislaid, destroyed, or fraudulently obtained from the owner or owners thereof.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any pawnbroker shall have had such previous notice as aforesaid, or in case any such note or memorandum as aforesaid shall be lost, mislaid, destroyed, or fraudulently obtained from the owner or owners thereof, and the goods and chattels mentioned therein shall remain unredeemed, that then, and in every such case, the pawnbroker or pawnbrokers with whom the said goods and chattels were so pledged or exchanged, shall, at the request and application of any person or persons who shall represent himself, herself, or themselves to the pawnbroker as the owner or owners of the goods and chattels in pledge, or exchanged as aforesaid, deliver to such person or persons, so requesting and applying for the same, a copy of the note or memorandum so lost, mislaid, destroyed, or fraudulently obtained, as aforesaid, with the form of an affidavit of the particular circumstances attending the case, printed or written, or in part printed and in part written, on the said copy, as the same shall be stated to him or her by the party applying as aforesaid, for which copy of such note or memorandum, and form of affidavit, in case the money lent shall not exceed the sum of ten shillings, the pawnbroker shall receive the sum of one penny; and in case the money lent shall exceed the sum of ten shillings, the pawnbroker shall receive the like sum of money as he is entitled to receive and take on giving the original note or memorandum, such money to be paid by the party applying for the same, at the time of making the said application; and the person or persons having so obtained such copy of the note or memorandum, and form of affidavit as aforesaid, shall thereupon prove his, her, or full property in, or right to, such goods and chattels, to the satisfaction of some justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place, where the said goods or chattels shall have been pledged, pawned, or exchanged; and shall also verify on oath, or affirmation as the case may be,

Where notes or memorandums lost, the pawnbroker to deliver a copy.

before

before fome juftice of the peace, the truth of the particular circumftances attending the cafe mentioned in fuch affidavit or affirmation, to be made as aforefaid, the caption of fuch oath or affirmation, to be authenticated by the hand writing hereto of the juftice before whom the fame fhall be made, and who fhall and is hereby required fo to authenticate the fame, whereupon the pawnbroker fhall fuffer the perfon or perfons proving fuch property to the fatisfaction of fuch juftice as aforefaid, and making fuch affidavit or affirmation as aforefaid, on leaving fuch copy of the faid note or memorandum, and the faid affidavit or affirmation, with the faid pawnbroker, to redeem fuch goods or chattels.

Pawned goods deemed forfeited at the end of one year.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That all goods and chattels which fhall be pawned or pledged fhall be deemed forfeited, and may be fold, at the expiration of one whole year from the time of pawning the fame; and that all goods and chattels fo forfeited, on which any fum above ten fhillings, and not exceeding ten pounds, fhall have been lent, fhall be fold by publick auction, but not otherwife, by the order of the perfon having the fame in pawn, at and after the expiration of the faid year; but the perfon employed to fell fuch goods and chattels by auction fhall, and he is hereby required to caufe the fame to be expofed to publick view, and catalogues thereof to be published, and an advertisement, giving notice of fuch fale, and containing the name or names of the pawnbroker or pawnbrokers with whom the faid goods or chattels were in pledge, to be inserted on two feveral days in fome publick newfpaper, two days at leaft before the firft day of fale, upon pain of forfeiting, to the owner or owners of the faid goods or chattels, for every offence in the premises, the fum of five pounds; and that all perfons redeeming any goods or chattels which were pawned or pledged before the faid eleventh day of July one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-feven, fhall be permitted fo to do upon the terms of, and according to the table of rates eftablifhed by the faid act, which was paffed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, and on no other terms.

On notice from perfons having goods in pledge not to fell, feven days further allowed beyond the year, for redemption.

XIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That in cafe any perfon or perfons entitled to redeem goods or chattels in pledge, fhall, before the expiration of the faid one year from the time of pawning the fame, give notice in writing to the perfon or perfons having the fame in pledge, or leave the fame at his, her, or their ufual place of abode, not to fell the fame, at the end of the faid one year; then, and in every fuch cafe, fuch goods or chattels fhall not be fold or difpofed of by the perfon or perfons having the fame in pledge, until after the expiration of three months, to be computed from the expiration of the faid year; during which faid term of three months, the owner or owners of the faid goods and chattels fhall have liberty to redeem the fame, upon fhall terms ftipulated and provided by this act.

XIV. *Provis.*

1787.] Anno vicesimo septimo GEORGE III. c. 37.

XIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons to whom any goods or chattels shall have been pawned or pledged, shall, from time to time, enter in a book or books to be kept by him, her, or them for that purpose, a true and just account of the sale of all goods and chattels pawned to him, her, or them, for upwards of ten shillings, which shall be sold as aforesaid, expressing the day when, and the money for which such goods or chattels pawned were sold, together with the name and place of a book of the auctioneer by whom the same were sold, according to the information thereof from the auctioneer; and in case any such goods or chattels shall be sold for more than the principal money and profit aforesaid due thereon at the time of such sale, the overplus shall, by every such pawnbroker, be paid, on demand, to the person by whom or on whose account such goods or chattels were pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, in case such demand shall be made within three years after such sale, the necessary costs and charges of such sale being first deducted; and such person or persons who pawned or pledged such goods or chattels, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, for his, her, or their satisfaction in this matter, be permitted to inspect the entry to be made as aforesaid of every such sale, paying for such inspection the sum of one penny, and no more; and in case any person or persons shall refuse to permit any such person or persons who pawned or pledged such goods or chattels, or who is entitled to such overplus money, to inspect such entry as aforesaid in any such book or books, such person or persons, if an executor or executors, administrator or administrators, or assignee or assignees, at such time producing his, her, or their letters testamentary, letters of administration, or assignment, or in case the goods or chattels were sold for more than the sum entered in any such book or books, or if any such person or persons shall not make such entry as aforesaid, or shall not have, *bona fide*, according to the directions of this act, sold the same, or shall refuse to pay such overplus, upon demand, to the pawner or pawners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, he, she, or they, producing such their letters testamentary, letters of administration, or assignment, every such person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit treble the sum such goods and chattels shall originally have been pawned for, to the person or persons by whom or on whose account such goods or chattels were pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hand and seals of any two justices of the peace for the county, division, city, town, liberty, or place where the offence fully be committed.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the third eleventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, no person or persons having

Account of sales to be entered by the pawnbrokers in a book;

and overplus paid to the owner of the goods pawned or sold.

Pawnbroker not to purchase goods any

whilst they
are in his
custody.

any goods or chattels in pledge shall, under any pretence whatsoever, either by himself or herself, or by any other person for him or her, purchase any such goods or chattels to be in pledge with him or her during the time the said goods or chattels remain in his or her custody as such pledge, save and except at such publick auction as aforesaid, nor shall suffer the same to be redeemed with a view or intention to purchase the same; nor shall any such person taking or having any goods or chattels in pledge, make, or cause to be made, any contract or agreement with any person or persons offering to pledge, or pledging the same, or with the owner or owners of the pledge, touching the purchase, sale, or disposition of the said goods and chattels, before the expiration of one whole year from the time of pawning or pledging the same; nor shall any pawnbroker purchase, or receive or take any goods or chattels in pledge, of or from any person or persons who shall appear to be under the age of twelve years, or to be intoxicated with liquor, or purchase, or take in pawn, pledge, or exchange, the note or memorandum aforesaid of any other pawnbroker; nor buy any goods or chattels in the course of his, her, or their trade or business, before the hour of eight of the clock in the forenoon, or after the hour of seven of the clock in the evening, throughout the year; nor receive or take in goods or chattels by way of pawn, pledge, or in exchange, before eight of the clock in the forenoon, or after nine of the clock in the evening, between *Michaelmas-day* and *Lady day* following, or before seven of the clock in the forenoon, or after ten of the clock in the evening, during the remainder of the year, excepting only on the evenings of *Saturday* throughout the whole year, and excepting on the evenings preceeding *Good Friday* and *Christmas-day*; nor shall any person or persons exercise or carry on the trade or business of a pawnbroker on any *Sunday*, *Good Friday*, or *Christmas-day*.

Time for taking in pawns limited.

Pawnbrokers to place in view the table of profits, &c.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said eleventh day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all and every person and persons who shall follow and carry on the trade and business of a pawnbroker, shall cause to be painted or printed in large legible characters the rate of profit allowed by this act to be taken by him, her, or them, and also the various prices of the notes or memorandums to be given by him, her, or them, according to the rates aforesaid, and an account of what notes or memorandums are to be given *gratis*, and of the expence of obtaining a second note or memorandum, where the former one has been lost, mislaid, destroyed, or fraudulently obtained, and place the same in a conspicuous part or parts of the shop or other place wherein he, she, or they shall carry on such trade and business, so as to be visible to, and legible by, the persons pledging, and chattels standing in the several boxes or places provided, such persons coming to pawn or redeem goods and chattels in such shop.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

That in case any difference or dispute shall arise between any person or persons pledging or redeeming, or offering to redeem, any goods, or chattels, and the pawnbroker with whom the same shall have been pledged, or alledged to have been pledged, respecting the delivery thereof, or the money to be paid to such pawnbroker, every such difference or dispute, in case the original sum lent was under forty shillings, shall be settled and determined by any justice of the peace acting for the respective county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place, who is hereby authorized and required, upon application being made to him for that purpose, by examination on oath or affirmation, as the case may require, of the parties themselves, and such other credible person or persons as shall appear before him touching the premises, to hear and determine the same; which determination shall be final and binding unto and upon all persons.

Disputes between pawnbrokers and pawners to be settled by a justice of the peace.

XVIII. And, for the better manifesting by whom the trade and business of a pawnbroker shall hereafter be carried on, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said eleventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all and every person or persons who shall follow or carry on the trade and business of a pawnbroker, shall cause to be painted or written, in large legible characters, over the door of each shop or other place by him, her, or them respectively made use of for carrying on that trade and business, the christian and surname or names of the person or persons so carrying on the said trade or business, and the word *Pawnbroker* or *Pawnbrokers*, as the case may be, following the same, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of ten pounds for every shop or place which shall be so made use of for the space of one week, without having such name or names, and the said word, so painted or written as aforesaid, to be recovered by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace acting within the respective county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place, (which warrant such justices are hereby authorized and required to grant), upon the confession of the party or parties, or upon the information of any credible witness or witnesses, upon oath or affirmation, as the case may be; and the said penalty, when the charge of recovering the same shall be deducted, shall be paid, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the poor of the parish or place in which the offence shall be committed; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, or such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such justices, and they are hereby required, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the offender or offenders to be committed to the county gaol or house of correction, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding full three calendar months, nor less than fourteen days, unless the said penalty, and all reasonable charges, shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

Pawnbroker's names and business to be placed over his door.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That

Penalty on
pawnbrokers
selling goods
before limited
time, or in-
juring them.

That if, in the course of any proceedings before any justice or justices of the peace, in pursuance of, or under this act, it shall appear, or be proved to the satisfaction of the justice or justices, upon oath, or solemn affirmation, that any of the goods or chattels pawned as aforesaid have been sold before the time allowed by this act, or otherwise than according to the directions of this act, or have been embezzled, or are become or have been rendered of less value than the same were at the time of pawning or pledging thereof, by or through the default, neglect, or wilful misbehaviour of the person or persons to whom the same were so pledged or pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, agents or servants, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful to and for every such justice and justices, and he and they is and are hereby required, to allow or award a reasonable satisfaction to the owner or owners of such goods or chattels, in respect thereof, or of such damage; and the sum or sums of money so allowed or awarded, in case the same shall not amount to the principal and profit aforesaid, which shall appear to be due to any person or person to whom the same were so pledged or pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be deducted out of the said principal and profit; and in all cases where the goods and chattels pawned as aforesaid shall have been damaged as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient for the pawner or pawners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay or tender the money due upon the balance, after deducting out of the principal and profit as aforesaid, for the goods or chattels pawned, such reasonable satisfaction, in respect to such damage, as any such justice or justices shall order or award; and, upon so doing, the justice or justices shall proceed as if the pawner or pawners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, had paid or tendered the whole money due for the principal and profit as aforesaid; and if the satisfaction to be allowed and awarded to the owner or owners of such goods or chattels shall be equal to, or exceed the principal and profit aforesaid, then, and in such case, the person or persons to whom the same were so pledged or pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall deliver the goods or chattels so pledged to the owner or owners thereof, without being paid any thing for principal or profit in respect thereof, and shall also pay such excess, if any, to the person or persons entitled thereto, under the penalty of ten pounds, to be recovered and applied in manner herein-after mentioned.

Pawnbrokers
to produce
their books
when neces-
sary.

XX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, upon complaint made to him, on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, where any information shall be laid against any pawnbroker for having offended against this act, or respecting any dispute between any pawnbroker and person having pawned goods, or the owner or owners of goods pawned, or respecting any felony or other matter, or on any other occasion whatsoever, which, in the judgement of any justice

or justices, shall make the production of any book, note, voucher, or other paper necessary, which shall or ought to be in the hands, custody, or power of any pawnbroker, to summon such pawnbroker before him, to attend, with all and every or any book, note, voucher, or paper, which he or she may or ought to have in his or her custody or power, relating to the same, which he or she is hereby required to produce before such justice or justices in the state the same was or were made at the time the pawn or pledge was received, without any alteration, erasure, or obliteration whatsoever; and in case such pawnbroker shall neglect or refuse to attend, or to produce the same in its true and perfect state, such pawnbroker shall, in case he or she doth not shew good cause for such neglect or refusal, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, forfeit the sum of ten pounds, for the use, and to be levied in the manner herein-after mentioned.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any pawnbroker shall, from and after the said eleventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in anywise offend against this act, every such pawnbroker shall, for every such offence, in neglecting to make, or cause to be made, in a fair and regular manner, in such book or books as aforesaid, any such entry as is required to be made by him, her, or them, by this act, forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and for every other offence against this act, where no forfeiture or penalty is provided or imposed on any particular or specifick offence against any part of this act, the sum of five pounds; and that all forfeitures incurred by any offence committed against this act, shall and may be levied by distrels and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, by warrant under the hand and seal or hands and seals of any justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place where the offence shall be committed; and it shall be lawful to and for the justice or justices to award to the party complaining, out of the said penalty, the sum of two pounds and ten shillings, and the remainder of the aforesaid penalty or penalties, not otherwise disposed of and applied by this act, to be paid and applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish or place where the offence shall have been committed, and shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of such parish or place for that purpose.

XXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be subject or liable to any prosecution or information before any justice or justices of the peace, by virtue of this act, for any offence or offences against this act, unless information shall be given of such offence or offences within twelve calendar months next after the offence committed.

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish or place where any offence shall be supposed to have been committed by any pawnbroker against this act, or some or one of such officers, at the discretion or direction of any justice of the

Penalty on pawnbrokers offending against this act.

Churchwardens, &c. to prosecute.

the peace, on having notice from such justice of the peace of such offence being supposed to have been committed, shall, and they, or some or one of them, to be nominated by such justice as aforesaid, are and is hereby required to prosecute every offender for every offence so to be suggested by such justice to have been committed against this act, at the expense of the respective parish whereof they or he are, is, or shall be, for the time being, such officers or officer.

Act not to extend to persons lending money at 5l per cent. without further profit.

XXIV. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any person or persons whomsoever, who shall lend money to any person or persons whomsoever upon pawn or pledge, at the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum* interest, without taking any further or greater profit for the loan or forbearance of such money lent, on any pretence whatsoever.

Justices not to have any fees or gratuities for acting under this act.

XXV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no fee or gratuity whatsoever shall be had, taken, or received, by any justice of the peace, his or their clerk, or by any person whomsoever, for any summons or warrant, or other proceedings whatsoever to be granted or made by any justice or justices of the peace in pursuance of this act.

The act to extend to executors, &c. of pawnbrokers.

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the provisions, regulations, and clauses contained in this present act, shall, from and after the said eleventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, extend to, and include the executors, administrators, and assigns, of all and every deceased pawnbroker, in the same manner as the same extend to and include the pawnbroker, when living, save and except that no such executor or administrator of any such deceased pawnbroker shall be answerable for any penalty or forfeiture personally, or to be paid out of his, her, or their own monies or estate, unless the same shall be incurred and forfeited by his, her, or their own act or neglect.

General issue.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall, at any time or times, be sued, molested, or prosecuted for any thing by him, her, or them done or executed in pursuance of this act, or of any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, such person or persons may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his, her, or their defence; and if upon the trial a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonsuited, then such defendant or defendants shall have double costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Double costs.

Inhabitants of any place where offences committed deemed competent witnesses.

XXVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all actions, suits, informations, trials, and other proceedings in pursuance of this act, or in relation to any matter or thing herein contained, any inhabitant of the parish, town, or place in which any offence or offences shall be committed, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be admitted to give evidence, and shall be deemed competent

witneffe, notwithstanding his, her, or their being an inhabitant or inhabitants of the parish, town, or place, wherein any such offence or offences shall be supposed to have been committed.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justice or justices before whom any person shall be convicted, in manner prescribed by this act, shall cause such respective conviction to be drawn up in the form, or to the effect following; (that is to say),

<p>Know all men by these presents, That on this <i>day of</i> in the <i>year of his Majesty's reign, A. B.</i> is convicted before <i>of his Majesty's justices of</i> the peace for the said county of <i>[or, for the</i> riding or division of the said county of <i>or, for the</i> city, liberty, or town of <i>as the case shall happen</i> to be] for <i>and the said</i> do adjudge him or her to pay and forfeit for the same the sum of <i>Given under</i> the day and year aforesaid.</p>	<p>Form of con- viction.</p>
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And the said justice or justice before whom such conviction shall be had shall cause the same, so drawn up in the form aforesaid, to be fairly written upon parchment, and transmitted to the next general or quarter session of the peace to be held for the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place wherein such conviction was had, to be filed and kept amongst the records of the said general or quarter session; and in case any person or persons so convicted shall appeal from the judgement of the said justice or justices to the said general or quarter session, the justices in such general or quarter session are hereby required, upon receiving the said conviction drawn up in the form aforesaid, to proceed to the hearing and determination of the matter of the said appeal, according to the directions of this act, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and no *Certiorari* shall be granted to remove any conviction, or other proceedings had thereon, in pursuance of this act.

XXX. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person convicted of any offence or offences punishable by this act shall think him or herself aggrieved by the judgement of the justice or justices before whom he or she shall have been convicted, such person shall have liberty to appeal to the justices at the next general or quarter session of the peace, which shall be held for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where such judgement shall have been given; and that the execution of the said judgement shall in such case be suspended, the person so convicted entering into a recognizance at the time of such conviction, with two sufficient sureties, in double the sum which such person shall have been adjudged to pay or forfeit, upon condition to prosecute such appeal with effect, and to be forth coming

to abide the judgement and determination of the justices in their said next general or quarter session, and to pay such costs as the said justices in such session shall award on such occasion, which recognizance the said justice or justices before whom such conviction shall be had is and are hereby impowered and required to take; and the justices in the said general or quarter session are hereby authorized and required to hear and finally determine the matter of the said appeal, and to award such costs as to them shall appear just and reasonable to be paid by either party; and if, upon the hearing of the said appeal, the judgement of the justice or justices before whom the appellant shall have been convicted shall be affirmed, such appellant shall immediately pay the sum which he or she shall have been adjudged to forfeit, together with such costs as the justices in the said general or quarter session shall award to be paid for defraying the expences sustained by the defendant or defendants in such appeal, or in default of making such payment, shall suffer the respective pains and penalties by this act inflicted upon persons respectively who shall neglect to pay, or shall not pay, the respective sums or forfeitures by this act to be paid by or imposed upon persons respectively who shall be convicted by virtue of this act.

Continuance
of act.

XXXI. Provided always, ~~and it is~~ hereby further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for one year only from the first day of June in the present year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Publick act.

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be a publick act; and be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without the same being specially pleaded.

C A P. XXXVIII.

An act for the encouragement of the arts of designing and printing linens, cottons, calicoes, and muslins, by vesting the properties thereof in the designers, printers, and proprietors, for a limited time.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it may be expedient, for the encouragement of the arts of designing original patterns for printing linens, calicoes, cottons, and muslins, to vest the property thereof in the designers, printers, or proprietors, for a limited time; for which purpose may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, every person who shall invent, design, and print, or cause to be invented, designed, and printed, and become the proprietor of any new and original pattern or patterns for printing linens, cottons, calicoes, or muslins, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing and reprinting the same for the term of two months, to commence from

From June 1, 1787, the proprietor of any original pattern for printing of linens to have the sole right of printing it

from the day of the first publishing thereof, which shall be truly printed with the name of the printer or proprietors at each end of every such piece of linen, cotton, callicoe, or muslin; and that if any callicoe printer, linen draper, or other person whatsoever, from and after the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, within the time limited by this act, shall print, work, or copy, such original pattern or patterns, or cause to be printed, worked, or copied, such original pattern or patterns, or shall print or reprint, or cause to be printed or reprinted, any such pattern or patterns, and shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or in any other manner dispose of, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, or in any other manner disposed of, any linen, cotton, callicoe, or muslin, so printed without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed by him or them respectively in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, knowing the same to be so printed or reprinted without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of such pattern, then every such proprietor or proprietors shall and may, if the offence be committed in *England*, by and in a special action upon the case, to be brought against the person or persons so offending, recover such damages as a jury on the trial of such action, or on the execution of a writ of enquiry thereon, shall give or assess, together with costs of suit, in which no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; and if the offence be committed in *Scotland*, every such proprietor or proprietors shall and may, by an action to be brought before the court of session, or any judge competent to try civil causes within his bounds, recover such damages as the said court of session, or the said judge, shall give or assess, and for payment whereof decree shall be issued with full costs of suit, on which all such execution shall pass as is competent by the laws and practice of *Scotland* in the like cases: provided nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons who shall hereafter purchase any plate or plates, block or blocks, for printing, from the original proprietors thereof, to print, reprint, and expose for sale, or cause to be printed, reprinted, and exposed for sale, from the said plate or blocks, without being liable to any action on that account.

for 2 months from first publication; and whoever shall within that period print the same, to be liable to an action for damages;

but any person purchasing plates from the proprietors may print therefrom.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be commenced or brought against any person or persons whatsoever, for any offence committed against this act the same shall be brought within the space of six months after so doing, and the defendant or defendants, in such action or suit, if brought in *England*, shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if, upon such action or suit, a verdict shall be given for the defendant or defendants, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or actions, then the defendant or defendants shall have and receive full costs; for the recovery whereof he shall have the same remedy as any other de-

Mode of prosecuting for offences against this act.

Anno vicelimo septimo GEORGE III. c. 39—41. [1787]
 fendant or defendants in any other case hath or have by law;
 and if such action be brought in *Scotland* and not insisted in, or
 if the defender be affoizied, then the defender shall be intitled
 to full costs, for the recovery whereof he shall have the same
 remedy as herein-before is given to the pursuer.

Act to conti-
 nue in force
 for one year,
 and to the
 end of the
 then next
 session.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid.
 That this act shall continue in force for one year, and from
 thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and
 shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and
 be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and
 other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

C A P. XXXIX.

An act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses
 and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, prop-
 erties, and possessions, during the late unhappy dissensions in *America*,
 in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment
 to the British government.

23 Geo. 3. c. 80, recited. Six commissioners constituted who may ap-
 point persons to travel in *America* to enquire into the facts and into the
 losses in consequence of act 16 Geo. 3. c. 5. Fraudulent claims excluded
 from any compensation. Giving false evidence liable to the penalties of
 perjury. Commissioners in the colonies to continue to enquire into
 claims; and in case of difference of opinion, to require the assistance of
 the governor, who, in case of the death of a commissioner, is to supply
 his place. Commissioners in *America* may, within six months after the
 passing this act, take an oath before the governor, chief justice, &c.
 which shall render their acts valid. Commissioners to give an account
 of their proceedings to the treasury and secretaries of state. Treasury
 to pay 4,000*l.* to the commissioners; for paying clerks, &c. Commis-
 sioners may receive haltpay. In case of the death, &c. of a commissioner
 during the recess of parliament, his Majesty may appoint another. This
 act to continue one year from July 15, 1787.

C A P. XL.

An act to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves
 for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace,
 or others, who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualificati-
 ons within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for
 those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities,
 corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omit-
 ted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have
 been lost or mislaid; and for allowing them time to provide admissi-
 ons duly stamped; and to give further time to such persons as have
 omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of
 clerks to attornies and solicitors.

C A P. XLI.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, to be raised
 by a lottery.

756,875*l.* to be raised by a lottery of 50,000 tickets at 15*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* each
 with other usual directions. 500,000*l.* the amount of the prizes, to be
 paid out of any supplies granted this session. Books to be prepared with
 two columns, on each of which 50,000 tickets are to be printed. The
 number and value of the fortunate tickets: 3 of 20,000*l.*; 3 of 10,000*l.*;
 5 of 5,000*l.*; 10 of 2,000*l.*; 20 of 1,000*l.*; 30 of 500*l.*; 100 of 100*l.*; 200
 of 50*l.*; 15,150 of 20*l.*; 1,000*l.* to the first drawn ticket of the first day;
 5,000*l.* to ditto the 19th day; 1,000*l.* to the last drawn. Lottery to begin
 drawing

1787.] Anno viceſimo ſeptimo GEORGE III. C. 42, 43. 263

drawn on Feb. 11, 1788. The 500,000l. for the payment of the fortunate tickets, to be paid to the proprietors, without any deduction, on June 1, 1788 &c. General iſſue. Treble coſts.

C A P. XLII.

An act for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by ſapiſts, and for the relief of purchaſers.

C A P. XLIII.

An act for taking and ſwearing affidavits to be made uſe of in the court of ſeſſion of the county palatine of Cheſter; and for taking of ſpecial bail in actions and ſuits depending in the ſame court.

WHEREAS it hath been found inconvenient that no person or persons is or are impowered to grant commissions for the taking or swearing of affidavits, to be read and made use of in the court of session, otherwise called Great Session, for the county palatine of Cheſter, before his Majesty's juſtices of the ſaid court, as well of pleas of the crown as of common pleas, and of all manner of pleas whatſoever, in the ſeveral matters and cauſes depending, or hereafter to be depending, in the ſaid court; and that the prothonotary of the ſaid court for the time being, or his officiating deputy, have not power and authority to take and hear ſuch affidavits, as aforeſaid, and to take affidavits for the juſtification of ſpecial bails, taken in actions and ſuits in the ſaid court; and alſo, that no perſon or perſons is or are impowered to grant commissions for the taking of ſpecial bails in actions and ſuits in the ſaid court; for remedy whereof, be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, the juſtices of the ſaid court for the time being, or either of them, ſhall and may, by one or more commiſſion or commiſſions, under the ſeal of the ſaid county palatine, from time to time, as need ſhall require, impower ſuch and ſo many perſon or perſons as they or either of them ſhall think fit or neceſſary to take and receive all and every ſuch affidavit and affidavits as any perſon or perſons ſhall be willing to make, before any of the perſons ſo impowered, in or concerning any cauſe, matter, or thing, depending, or hereafter to be depending, or in anywiſe concerning any of the proceedings to be in the ſaid court, as the juſtices of his Maſteſty's courts of King's bench and common pleas, the lord treaſurer, and the chancellor and barons of the court of exchequer for the time being, or any of them, do uſe to do; and alſo that, from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the prothonotary of the ſaid court of ſeſſion for the ſaid county of Cheſter for the time being, or his officiating deputy *ex officio*, as officers of the ſame court, and without ſuch commiſſion or commiſſions as aforeſaid, to take and receive all and every ſuch affidavit and affidavits as aforeſaid, in or concerning ſuch cauſes, matters, or things as aforeſaid; which ſaid affidavits, taken as aforeſaid, ſhall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the ſaid county, and the ſame ſhall and may be

Preamble.

Juſtices of the court of ſeſſion for the county palatine of Cheſter may impower perſons to take affidavits in cauſes depending thereon.

Prothonotary or his deputy may take like affidavits, &c.

Persons for-
swearing
themselves
liable to the
same penalties
as for false
affidavits in
open court.
Manner of
making out
commissions
for taking af-
fidavits, &c.

Fees to be
paid for such
commissions,
and for taking
affidavits.

No affidavit
to be taken
within a mile
of Chester
castle during
the county
session.

Justices of the
said court
may empower
persons to
take recog-
nizances.

Manner of
making out
commissions
for taking
such recogni-
zances, &c.

read and made use of in the said court, to all intents and law-
poses, as other affidavits taken in the said court now are, or
that all and every affidavit and affidavits, taken and be intitled
shall be of the same force and effect as affidavits now are: and all and every person
swearing him or themselves in such affidavit, shall incur and be liable unto the same pains and penalties, and from
or they would have incurred and been liable unto, if such
vit or affidavits had been made and taken in open court. And such
said several commissions shall be made out by the prothonotary
of the said court of session, upon a fiat or warrant from the said
justices for the time being, or one of them; and the said pro-
thonotary shall cause an entry to be made, in a book to be kept
for that purpose, of the names of the persons to whom such
commissions shall be from time to time granted, and of the
respective times when such commissions shall be issued; and the
following fees shall be paid for each commission, and no more;
(to wit): the sum of two shillings for the fiat or warrant; the
sum of four shillings for making out the commission, besides the
King's duty, and the value of the parchment; and the sum of
four shillings for sealing the same: and the said prothonotary,
and his officiating deputy, and every commissioner, or person so
impowered, as aforesaid, shall take and receive, for the swearing
of each affidavit before him or them, the sum or fee of one
shilling, and no more: provided nevertheless, that neither any
person appointed a commissioner as aforesaid, nor the said pro-
thonotary, or his deputy, shall take or swear any affidavit within
one mile of the castle of *Chester* during the time of holding the
session for the said county.

II. *And, to give greater ease and benefit to the persons residing within the said county palatine of Chester, in taking recognizances of special bail in all actions and suits depending or to be depending in the said court of session; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of the same court for the time being, or either of them, shall and may, by one or more commission or commissions under the seal of the said county palatine from time to time, as need shall require, empower such and so many person and persons (other than common attorneys or solicitors) as they or either of them shall think fit and necessary in the said county palatine of Chester, to take and receive all and every such recognizance or recognizances of bail or bails, as any person or persons shall be willing and desirous to acknowledge or make before any person so empowered, in any action or suit depending, or hereafter to be depending in the said court, in such manner and form, and by such recognizance or bail piece as special bails are usually, or by law ought to be taken; which said several last-mentioned commissions shall be made out by the prothonotary of the said court, upon a fiat or warrant from the said justices for the time being, or one of them, and which said recognizance or recognizances, bail piece or bail pieces, so taken as aforesaid, together with an affidavit made of the due taking of the recognizances*

of such bail or bail piece, by some credible person pre-
 Britain taking thereof, (and which affidavit the person so
 eighty-six to take the said bail shall be, and hereby is authorized
 those names), shall, within ten days after the taking such
 this session of the office of the prothonotary of the said
 tax, to be rail
 thousand seven
 bur-pence; and which recognizance of bail or
 en and transmitted, shall be of like effect as if
 the were taken before the justices of the said court, in open
 court; and the following fees, and no more, shall be paid for
 each of the said last mentioned commissions, and for taking the
 acknowledgements of the bail and affidavits respecting the same;
 (to wit), The sum of two shillings for the fiat or warrant; the
 sum of seven shillings and sixpence for making out the commis-
 sion, besides the King's duty and parchment; the sum of four
 shillings for the seal; the sum of five shillings for taking every
 such acknowledgement or bail piece; and the sum of one shil-
 ling for the swearing the affidavit of the due taking thereof.

Fees to be
 paid for com-
 missions to
 take recog-
 nizances.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
 That the said justices for the time being shall and may make
 such rules and orders for the justifying of such bails, and making
 the same absolute, as to them shall seem meet, so that it may
 not be necessary for the cognizor or cognizors of any such bail
 or bails to appear in the said court to justify him or themselves,
 but that the same may be determined by affidavit or affidavits
 duly taken before any of the said commissioners to be appointed
 as aforesaid, (or before the prothonotary of the said court for
 the time being, or his officiating deputy, *ex officio*, as officers of
 the said court, and without any commission for that purpose),
 touching the value of the respective estates, and other necessary
 qualifications of such cognizor or cognizors; and for the swear-
 ing of each such affidavit shall be taken the sum of one shilling,
 and no more: provided also nevertheless, That nothing in this
 act contained shall prevent the prothonotary of the said court
 for the time being, or his officiating deputy, from taking and
 receiving *ex officio*, and as officers of the said court, recognizances
 of bails in actions or suits commenced, or hereafter to be com-
 menced in the said court, in such manner as he and they have
 done, or by law might do, and as if this act had not been
 made.

Justices of the
 said court
 may make
 rules for justi-
 fying bail by
 affidavits be-
 fore the com-
 missioners.

Power of pro-
 thonotary, or
 his deputy, to
 take recogni-
 zances not to
 be affected by
 this act.

IV. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That
 any person or persons who shall, before any person or persons
 empowered by virtue of this act, as aforesaid, to take special
 bail or bails, represent or personate any other person or persons,
 whereby the person or persons so represented or personated may
 be liable to the payment of any sum or sums of money for debt
 or damages, to be recovered in the same suit or action wherein
 such person or persons is or are represented or personated, as if
 he, she, or they, had really acknowledged and entered into the
 same, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged,
 esteemed, and taken to be a felon or felons, and shall suffer and
 incur

If any person
 represent an-
 other in en-
 tering into
 special bail,
 he shall be
 adjudged a
 felon.

incur the same pains, penalties, and forfeitures, as perjury law; victed of the like offences are liable to by virtue of an act in, or in the fourth year of the reign of King *William* be intituled *Mary*, intituled, *An act for taking special bail in, have the same actions and suits depending in the courts of King's Bench, Pleas, and exchequer, at Westminster.*

C A P. XLIV.

An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious suits in ecclesiastical courts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to limit the time for the commencement of certain suits in the ecclesiastical courts: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, no suit for defamatory words shall be commenced in any of the ecclesiastical courts within *England, Wales*, or the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, unless the same shall be commenced within six calendar months from the time when such defamatory words shall have been uttered.

Suits in ecclesiastical courts for defamatory words to be commenced within six months.

Limitation of suits in ecclesiastical courts.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no suit shall be commenced in any ecclesiastical court, for fornication, or incontinence, or for striking or brawling in any church or church-yard, after the expiration of eight calendar months from the time when such offence shall have been committed; nor shall any prosecution be commenced or carried on for fornication at any time after the parties offending shall have lawfully intermarried.

C A P. XLV.

An act for rebuilding the pier of Margate in the isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent; for ascertaining, establishing, and recovering certain duties in lieu of the ancient and customary droits, for the support and maintenance of the said pier; for widening, paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, highways, and publick passages in the town of Margate, and parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the said isle of Thanet; for settling the rates of porters, chairmen, carters, and carmen within the said town; and for preventing encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein.—See 11 Geo. 1. c. 3.

C A P. XLVI.

11 Geo. 1. c. 4. *An act for continuing the term of two acts made in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Second, and the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for laying a duty of two pence Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scots pint of ale and beer which shall be brewed for sale, brought into, vended, tapped, or sold, within the town of Aberbrothock, and liberties thereof.*

C A P. XLVII.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of several of the commissioners appointed by an act, made in the last session of parliament, to put in execution an act made in the same session, intituled, An act for granting

granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; and for appointing other commissioners, together with those named in the first mentioned act, to put in execution an act of this session of parliament, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

C A P. XLVIII.

An act to enable the East India company to continue their warehouses already built, and to build new warehouses, exceeding certain dimensions, freed and discharged from the regulations and directions contained in an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled, An act for the further and better regulation of buildings and party walls; and for the more effectually preventing mischiefs by fire within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and other the parishes, precincts, and places, within the weekly bills of mortality, the parishes of Saint Mary le Bon, Paddington, Saint Pancras, and Saint Luke at Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex; and for indemnifying, under certain conditions, builders and other persons against the penalties to which they are or may be liable for erecting buildings within the limits aforesaid contrary to law.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, made and passed in the Preamble.
fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled,
An act for the further and better regulation of buildings and party walls; and for the more effectually preventing mischiefs by fire within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and other the parishes, precincts, and places, within the weekly bills of mortality, the parishes of Saint Mary le Bon, Paddington, Saint Pancras, and Saint Luke at Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex; and for indemnifying, under certain conditions, builders and other persons against the penalties to which they are or may be liable for erecting buildings within the limits aforesaid contrary to law; it was, amongst other things, enacted, That no stack of warehouses, to be erected after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, should contain more than thirty-five squares of building on the ground plan thereof, including all the external and internal walls, and so much of the party walls, if any, as belonged to such stack of warehouses; and that no enlargement should be at any time thereafter made to any stack of warehouses already built or begun, so as to increase the same beyond the said thirty-five squares on the ground plan, including such walls as aforesaid, except such stack of warehouses should be separated and divided by one or more party wall or party walls, built in every respect according to the directions therein before contained concerning party walls, into divisions of not more than thirty-five squares each, including such walls as aforesaid, on the ground plan of such warehouses; and that no stack of warehouses should communicate with any other warehouse or building through a party wall, unless the door-case and

14 Geo. 3. c. 78.

The Eaſt India company poſſeſſed of and building warehouses exceeding thirty-five ſquares.

Expedient that the ſaid company ſhould be allowed to continue their preſent warehouses, and build others, freed from the regulations of the ſaid act.

That the warehouses of the ſaid company ſhall be freed from the regulations of the ſaid act.

Publick act.

and ſtill of every ſuch communication ſhould be of ſtoth, and unleſs there ſhould be to every ſuch communication a door of wrought iron, of the thickneſs of a quarter of an inch at leaſt, in the ſtairs thereof; and that no timber bond or lintel ſhould be laid into the brick work of any wall in any ſuch ſlack of warehouses nearer five or eight inches to the opening of ſuch communication: and whereaſ the ſaid company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, are poſſeſſed and in the uſe of warehouses heretofore erected, which, on the ſecond plan thereof, exceed thirty-five ſquares, without any diviſion; and they are now building, and may hereafter build other warehouses, for the purpoſe of carrying on their trade, which are neceſſary to be built of dimensions exceeding thirty-five ſquares, without being divided by a party wall or party walls, as in the ſaid act are expreſſed: and whereas it is expedient that the ſaid united company ſhould be allowed to continue their preſent warehouses, and to build new warehouses, of dimensions convenient to their trade, freed from the regulations and directions of the ſaid recited act: may it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the warehouses of the ſaid united company already erected, and the warehouses now erecting and hereafter to be erected for the uſe of the ſaid united company, and every of them, ſhall be freed from, and ſhall not be ſubject unto all or any the regulations and directions contained in the ſaid recited act, in reſpect to the dimensions thereof, without a diviſion or diviſions by a party wall or party walls; but it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid united company to continue their warehouses already built and building, and hereafter to build new warehouses for their own uſe, of dimensions exceeding thirty-five ſquares, without dividing the ſame by a party wall or party walls, and freed and diſcharged from the other regulations and directions mentioned and contained in the ſaid recited act, reſpecting buildings in the cities of London and Weſtmiſter, and other places in the ſaid act mentioned; any thing in the ſaid recited act contained to the contrary in anywiſe notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be and be deemed and taken to be a publick act; and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch, by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whomſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

C A P. XLIX.

An act for dividing the pariſh of Saint James, in the city and county of Briſtol, and county of Glouceſter, and for building a church, and providing a cemetery or church yard, and parſonage houſe, within the new pariſh.

C A P. L.

An act to enable his Majeſty to licence a playhouſe in the town and county of the town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.—Act 10 Geo. 2. c. 28, repealed in reſpect thereof.

C A P. LI.

An act for making a road from Saint Bernard's Street, in the town of Leith, to the foot of Leith Walk, in the county of Edinburgh; and for widening and enlarging certain streets in the city of Edinburgh, and the avenues leading to the same; and for amending two several acts passed, relating to the said city, in the twenty-fifth (chap. 28) and twenty-sixth year, (chap. 113) of his present Majesty's reign.

C A P. LII.

An act for better lighting and watching the village of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, and certain roads and other places adjoining or near thereto.

Inhabitants of Camberwell to pay 20l. per ann. to the trustees of Peckham for terrace, sec. 5, and discharged from patrol from Peckham to Blackman Street, sec. 7. Inhabitants of Camberwell may be witnesses, sec. 9.

C A P. LIII.

An act for better draining and preserving certain lands and grounds within the level of Hatfield Chace, and parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln and Nottingham.

WHEREAS certain lands and grounds, situate within the level of Hatfield Chace, and parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, being heretofore subject to be overflowed, several powers were from time to time granted to the commissioners of sewers for the said level, and parts adjacent, for the draining and preserving the said lands and grounds; and in consequence thereof the said lands and grounds have been very considerably improved, but the powers granted to the said commissioners, as aforesaid, are not sufficient for effectually draining and preserving the said lands and grounds: and whereas the said lands and grounds might be better drained and preserved, if the said commissioners of sewers were empowered to make proper drains and other works for those purposes: and whereas the participants of the said level, and parts adjacent, are willing and desirous that such drains and other works, as aforesaid, should be made, and that the expences thereof should be charged upon the lands and grounds belonging to, or held by or in trust for the said participants, and be raised in like manner as the other expences of draining and preserving the said level, and parts adjacent, are now raised: but although the making such drains and other works, as aforesaid, will be of great benefit and advantage to the owners and proprietors of the several lands and grounds which are liable to be overflowed as aforesaid, the same cannot be done without the aid and authority of parliament: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the commissioners of sewers for the said level of *Hatfield Chace*, and parts adjacent, or any six or more of them, shall and are hereby authorized and required, as soon as conveniently may be, to cause the

Works to be done by the commissioners of sewers.

present

preſent outfall ſluice, or clough, upon a certain drain or river within the ſaid level, called *The South River*, at the junction thereof with the river *Trent*, to be taken up, and a new outfall ſluice, or clough, to be built inſtead thereof, of the width of fifteen feet at the leaſt in the water way, and the threshold thereof to be laid two feet lower than the threshold of the preſent outfall ſluice, or clough, upon the *North River*; and alſo to cauſe the ſaid *South River*, for the length of one hundred and twenty chains from the ſaid ſluice or clough, to be properly ſcoured, cleaned, and deepened, ſo as the bottom thereof may be upon a level with the threshold of the ſaid new ſluice or clough, and of the width of twenty feet at the leaſt, and to cauſe all the earth taken out of the ſaid *South River* to be laid in bank faſhion on both ſides thereof, and ſo as the ſaid banks may be two feet at the leaſt higher than the higheſt high water mark in the reſpective drains at *Althorpe*, in the greateſt floods; and alſo to cauſe a new cut or drain to be made from the ſaid *South River* (at the diſtance of about one hundred and twenty chains from the ſaid ſluice or clough) in ſuch line and direction, and of ſuch width, as they ſhall think proper, to join and communicate with the river *Torne*, at the diſtance of about two chains above the great bend or elbow in the ſaid river *Torne*, weſt of and near to *Hirſt Hall*, in the pariſh of *Belton*, in the county of *Lincoln*; and alſo to cauſe the ſaid river *Torne*, from the junction thereof with the ſaid new cut or drain to the ſecond bend or elbow in the ſaid river *Torne*, below a place called *Rofs Bridge* (being the ſpace of about one hundred and ſeventy-two chains and a half) to be properly ſcoured and cleaned, and made of the width of fifteen feet at the leaſt at the bottom of the ſaid river; and alſo to cauſe a new cut or drain to be made from the ſaid river *Torne* at the ſaid ſecond bend or elbow below *Rofs Bridge*, in ſuch line and direction, and of ſuch width, as they ſhall think proper, to join and communicate with a certain drain called *The New Idle*, on the ſouth ſide of and near to the ſtop gate at a place called *Tunnel Pit*; and alſo to cauſe the ſaid river *Torne*, from the junction thereof with the ſaid *South River* to the ſaid great bend or elbow near to *Hirſt Hall* (being the ſpace of about ninety-ſeven chains) to be ſcoured and cleaned, and made of the width of twenty feet at the leaſt at the bottom of the ſaid river; and alſo to cauſe a new cut or drain to be made from the ſaid great bend or elbow near to *Hirſt Hall*, in ſuch line and direction as they ſhall think proper, and of the width of twenty feet at the leaſt at the bottom thereof, to join and communicate with the ſaid river *Torne* at the firſt bend or elbow in the ſaid river below *Rofs Bridge* aforeſaid; and alſo to cauſe the ſaid *South River* above and near to the place where the ſame ſhall communicate with the ſaid firſt-mentioned new cut or drain, and alſo above and near to the place where the ſaid *South River* communicates with the ſaid river *Torne*, to be effectually dammed or ſtopped up; and alſo to cauſe a draw gate or ſtaunch to be erected in the bank between the ſaid *North* and *South* rivers, with a water way of

of five feet at the least, at or below the junction of the said *North River* with the new drain leading to the river *Trent*; at *Keadby*, and the door or doors of such draw gate or staunch shall be drawn up occasionally, whenever fresh water shall be required for scouring the outfall sluice of the said *South River*, or for the use of cattle in dry seasons, and for those purposes only; and for the purpose of effectually holding up and turning the water through the said draw gate or staunch, to cause land doors to be erected at each of the sluices at the outfalls of the *North* and *South* rivers, the tops of such doors to be upon the same level as the top of the land doors of the sluice at *Keadby*; and also to cause cuts or drains to be made from the said *South River* above and near to the respective places where the same shall be so dammed or stopped up as aforesaid, to join and communicate with a certain river in the said level, called *The North River*, each of such cuts or drains to be made of such width as they shall think proper and sufficient for conveying the water from the said *South River* into the said *North River*; and the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall, and are hereby also authorized and required to cause the several new cuts or drains so to be made as herein-before directed, and also such parts of the said *South River* and river *Torne* as are to be scoured and cleansed as aforesaid, to be made of such depth, and to be sloped and battered on each side in such manner, as they shall think necessary and proper, and also to cause the banks of the said *South River*, and of the said river *Torne*, to be repaired and amended at such places as they shall judge necessary; and also to cause good and sufficient banks to be made on each side of the said respective new cuts or drains, of such width and height as they shall judge sufficient for securing and preserving the adjoining lands and grounds from injury or damage, by means of the said new cuts or drains; and the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall, and are hereby authorized and required, as soon as conveniently may be after the several works aforesaid are completed, to cause the said river *Torne* to be effectually dammed or stopped up above and near to the said great bend or elbow near *Hirj Hall*, and also between the said first and second bends or elbows below *Ross Bridge*.

11. And be it further enacted, That if, by the making any new cut or drain as aforesaid, or deepening any old one, the passage of any person or persons, or of his or their cattle or carriages, to or from his or their lands or grounds, shall be interrupted or prevented, the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall and are hereby required, before such cut or drain shall be completed, to cause such bridge or bridges to be erected and made across the same as the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall judge proper and convenient, for the passage of the occupier or occupiers of such lands or grounds respectively, and of his and their cattle and carriages, to and from the same; and the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, may and are hereby autho-

Bridges to be made over the new drains, if necessary.

authorized and impowered to caufe fuch number of tunnels or faunches to be placed or made in the banks of the faid river *Torne*, at fuch place and places as they fhall judge neceffary, for conveying water from the faid river into any lands, or grounds, for the purpofe of watering the cattle depaftured herein.

Power to get materials.

III. And be it further enacted, That it fhall be lawful for the faid commissioners of fewers, or any fix or more of them, or any perfon or perfons to be by them appointed for that purpofe, to get, dig, take, and carry away, any earth, clay, fand, gravel, ftones, or other materials, proper, requifite, and convenient for making, carrying on, and completing the feveral cuts or drains, and other works herein-before directed to be made, in, from, or over any common or wafte ground, or the lands or grounds of any perfon or perfons (not being the fcite of a houfe, or any garden, orchard, yard, planted walk, or avenue to any houfe), and to place, lay, and deposite any fuch earth, clay, fand, gravel, ftones, or other materials upon any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near to the faid intended cuts or drains, and other works, and alfo to do and perform all fuch other works, matters, and things as the faid commissioners of fewers, or any fix or more of them, fhall, from time to time, think proper and neceffary for carrying the purpofes of this act into execution.

Recompence to be made for damages to private lands to be afcertained by arbitrators.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the faid commissioners of fewers, or any fix or more of them, fhall, and are hereby authorized and required, to make fuch recompence and fatisfaction to the owners or proprietors of the feveral lands and grounds (not being commons or wafte grounds) through, over, or upon which the faid cuts or drains, and other works before-mentioned, fhall be made, or in or upon which any materials fhall be gotten, digged, taken, or carried away, or fhall be laid or deposite as aforefaid, or which fhall be otherwife prejudiced or damaged by or in confequence of the faid drains and other works before-mentioned, for the lofs or damage which fhall be occafioned thereby, as fhall be afcertained and determined by two difinterefted perfons, to be named and appointed arbitrators for that purpofe, one by the faid commissioners of fewers, or any fix or more of them, at a court of fewers to be holden for that purpofe, and the other by the refpective owners or proprietors of fuch lands or grounds; and the faid arbitrators fhall and are hereby authorized and required, by fuch ways and means as they fhall think proper, to afcertain and determine the recompence and fatisfaction to be made to fuch owners or proprietors as aforefaid; but in cafe the faid arbitrators fhall not agree in opinion touching any fuch recompence and fatisfaction as aforefaid, then the faid arbitrators fhall and are hereby required, before the expiration of three calendar months next after they fhall have been named and appointed as aforefaid, to nominate and appoint fome difinterefted perfon to act as umpire between them; which umpire fhall and is hereby required, by fuch ways and means as he fhall think proper, to afcertain and determine

If arbitrators cannot agree, they are to appoint an umpire.

determine the recompence and satisfaction concerning which such arbitrators shall not agree in opinion as aforesaid; and the arbitrators or umpire making any such determination as aforesaid, shall advise and are hereby required, within three calendar months next after being named and appointed as aforesaid, to make an award concerning the premises, by writing under his or their hand or hands, and to deliver the same to the clerk of the said commissioners, and also to deliver a duplicate thereof, signed by him or them, to the person or persons to whom such recompence and satisfaction is directed to be made as aforesaid.

V. Provided nevertheless, That if any such arbitrators or umpire shall not make and deliver his or their award and duplicate within the time herein-before directed for making and delivering the same, or in case the said commissioners, at any court to be holden after such loss or damage shall have happened, or the said respective owners, or any of them, shall refuse or neglect to name or appoint such arbitrators on their respective parts, on being thereunto required, then the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall, and are hereby authorized and required, to issue a warrant, under their hands and seals, to the sheriff of the county wherein the lands or grounds which shall have been so damaged as aforesaid are situate, requiring him to impanel, summon, and return a jury; and the said sheriff is hereby required to impanel, summon, and return a jury of twenty-four honest and indifferent men, qualified to try issues joined in his Majesty's courts at *Westminster*, to appear before the said commissioners, or any six or more of them, at such time and place as in such warrant shall be appointed, not being less than twenty-one days after such warrant shall be served; and out of the persons so impanelled, summoned, and returned, the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall cause twelve to be drawn by ballot, who shall be the jury for the purpose aforesaid; and the parties interested shall have their lawful challenges against any of the said jurymen, when they come to be sworn; and if, by means of the said challenges, or other cause, there shall happen not to be a sufficient number of the persons so impanelled, summoned, and returned, to make a jury of twelve, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, and they are hereby required to add a sufficient number of such honest and indifferent men as shall happen to be present (and who shall also be liable to be set aside, upon the lawful challenges of the said parties) to the persons so drawn by ballot as aforesaid, until they have made up the number twelve; which jury, upon their oaths, to be administered by the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them (who are hereby empowered to administer an oath to them for that purpose) shall, by writing under their hands, ascertain and determine the recompence and satisfaction to be made to the person or persons who shall have sustained any loss or damage as aforesaid; and

On default of arbitrators or umpire, sheriff to summon a jury.

Jurors may be challenged.

for the better afcertaining thereof, all and every witnefs or witneffes who fhall be produced to be examined for that purpofe fhall be examined on oath before the faid jury, and it fhall be lawful for the faid commiffioners of sewers, or any fix of them, and they are hereby impowered to adminifter an oath to fuch witnefs or witneffes for that purpofe; and every fuch award and determination as aforefaid fhall be final, binding, and conclufive unto and upon all and every the parties interefted; and the recompence and fatisfaction, to be afcertained and determined as aforefaid, fhall be paid by the faid commiffioners of sewers, or any fix or more of them, within fix calendar months next after the fame fhall be afcertained and determined as aforefaid; which recompence and fatisfaction, to be made in refpect of fuch lands or grounds (if any) as belong to any body politick or corporate, or are held in truft for any perfon or perfons, fhall be paid to fuch perfon or perfons as the faid commiffioners of sewers, or any fix or more of them, fhall think proper, in truft to be, with all convenient fpeed, infted in the purchafe of other lands or hereditaments, which fhall be conveyed and fettled to the like ufes, trufts, and limitations, as the lands or grounds, in refpect whereof fuch recompence and fatisfaction fhall become payable, fhall be refpectively fettled or limited; and that the lands or grounds which fhall be ftaked or fet out for making the faid new cuts or drains, or other works aforefaid, fhall, from and after the fame fhall be fo ftaked or fet out, be, and the fame are hereby vefted in the faid participants, their heirs and affigns, for ever.

Recompence
to be made
for damage
to commons.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the faid commiffioners of sewers, or any fix or more of them, fhall, and are hereby authorized and required to pay fuch fum or fums of money, as a recompence and fatisfaction for the damage which fhall be done to any commons or wafte grounds, by making any of the faid cuts or drains, and for the value of fo much of the faid commons or wafte grounds as fhall be taken or ufed for the purpofe of making the faid cuts or drains, as fhall be afcertained and determined by a jury in manner aforefaid, which money fhall be paid into the hands of the expendiftor to the faid participants, and fhall be applied in making drains and other works for draining the faid commons or wafte grounds, in fuch manner as the faid commiffioners of sewers, or any fix or more of them, fhall from time to time direct and appoint.

Power to
erect an ad-
ditional fluice
upon Keadby
new river.

VII. And whereas it may be found expedient to erect an additional fluice upon the Keadby new river or drain, in the bank of the river Trent, in the parifh of Keadby, in the county of Lincoln; be it therefore enacted, That the faid commiffioners of sewers, or any fix or more of them, may and are hereby authorized and impowered, if they fhall judge it proper or expedient, at the request of the major part in value of the faid participants, affembled at a meeting to be holden for that purpofe, purfuant to notice to be given fourteen days at the leaft before fuch meeting, in the newspaper, called *The York Courant*, and in fome new-
paper

paper published or circulated within the county of *Lincoln*; or at the request in writing, to which they ſhall ſubſcribe their names (after the aforeſaid works ſhall have been made and completed) of the majority of the owners in value of lands and grounds (giving the like notice of their intentions as is herein required from the participants) on the north and ſouth ſides of the aforeſaid drains, and on the north and ſouth ſides of the *Keadby* new drain, upon producing to the ſaid commissioners of ſewers, ſatisfactory evidence from two known, ſkilful, and experienced engineers or ſurveyors, one to be appointed by the ſaid majority of owners in value, and the other by the majority in value of the ſaid participants, that ſuch additional ſluice will be evidently neceſſary for the prevention of the overflowing of the lands and grounds of the ſeveral and reſpective owners on the north and ſouth ſides of the drains intended to be continued and made in conſequence of this act, and of the owners and proprietors of the lands and grounds lying on the north and ſouth ſides of the *Keadby* new drain, to cauſe a new additional ſluice to be made upon the ſaid *Keadby* new river or drain, in the bank of the ſaid river *Trent*, near to the preſent ſluice at *Keadby* aforeſaid, the ſame to be made upon the lands of the ſaid participants, and to be of ſuch ſize and dimensions as the ſaid commissioners of ſewers, or any fix or more of them, ſhall think proper and expedient, ſuch additional ſluice to have land doors, and the tops thereof to be of the ſame level with thoſe of the preſent ſluice at *Keadby* aforeſaid.

VIII. *And, in order to raiſe money for defraying the charges and expences of obtaining and paſſing this act, and carrying the purpoſes thereof into execution*, be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid commissioners of ſewers, or any fix or more of them, to aſſeſs, rate, and charge the ſeveral lands and grounds within the ſaid level, belonging to the ſaid participants, with ſuch annual ſum or ſums of money as ſhall be ſufficient for paying and defraying the charges and expences attending the obtaining and paſſing of this act, and alſo of carrying the ſame into execution, in like manner as the ſaid commissioners of ſewers, or any of them, are authorized to aſſeſs, rate, or charge the ſame lands or grounds, for the ſupport and preſervation of the preſent works of drainage within the ſaid level, and parts adjacent, ſo that ſuch ſum or ſums of money, ſo to be aſſeſſed, rated, and charged upon the ſaid reſpective lands and grounds, or upon the reſpective owners or proprietors thereof, in purſuance of this act, as before mentioned, do and ſhall bear an equal proportion with the reſpective ſums of money heretofore rated and charged upon or in reſpect of the ſame lands and grounds reſpectively, for the ſupport and preſervation of the preſent works of drainage within the ſaid level, and parts adjacent.

Lands of the participants to be aſſeſſed for the purpoſes of the act.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the rates or ſums of money to be aſſeſſed, rated, and charged by the ſaid commissioners of ſewers, or any fix or more of them, by virtue of this act, ſhall be paid by the reſpective tenants or occupiers of their rents,

Tenants to pay the taxes, and deduct the ſame out of their rents,

of the lands and grounds which shall be charged with the same, and such tenants or occupiers shall and may, and are hereby authorized and impowered, to retain and deduct the same out of the rents payable by them respectively to the owners or proprietors of such lands and grounds, and the said commissioners of sewers, or any six or more of them, shall have and exercise such and the like powers and remedies for recovering payment of the rates or sums of money so to be assessed, rated, and charged by them as aforesaid, when the same shall be in arrear, as by the laws now in being relating to sewers are granted to the said commissioners of sewers, or any of them, for the recovering the arrears of any taxes or rates of sewers.

Former securities not to be affected.

X. Provided also, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this act contained shall in anywise affect, impeach, or lessen any right or priority of claim, which any person or persons who is or are entitled to the money borrowed for the purpose of draining and preserving the said level, and parts adjacent, on the security of the lands and grounds belonging to, or held by or in trust for, the participants of the said level, now hath or have upon such lands and grounds, in respect of the money so borrowed and advanced, and the interest thereof, but that such lands and grounds shall, in the first place, be subject and liable to the payment of such money, and the interest for the same, any thing in this act contained to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Works to be repaired at the expence of the participants.

XI. And be it further enacted, That when the said new cuts or drains, and other the works herein before directed to be made and done, shall be made and perfected, the same shall for ever afterwards be cleansed, secured, repaired, and supported, under the controul, direction, and jurisdiction of the commissioners of sewers for the said level, and parts adjacent, by and at the expence of the said participants, in like manner as the other works of drainage within the said level are or ought to be cleansed, secured, repaired, and supported.

Participants to be bound to repair drains, sluices, and other works, and scour and open the said banks, &c.

XII. And be it further enacted, That in case of any defect or deficiency in the said banks, drains, sluices, or other works, or neglect in mending the said drains and outfalls, and the said participants shall refuse or neglect to repair the said banks, drains, sluices, and other works, and scour and open the said outfalls, or any of them, within a reasonable time after notice in writing to be given for that purpose, and delivered to their expeditor for the time being, or left at his usual place of abode, then and in such case the said participants, their several and respective heirs and assigns, shall be answerable for any damage to arise to the lands and grounds of any person or persons, or to any crop or crops, stock or effects thereon, in consequence of such defect or deficiency in the said banks, drains, sluices, or other works, or neglect to scour and open the said outfalls, the same to be recovered by action in any of his Majesty's courts at *Windsor*, notwithstanding any thing herein contained to the contrary; and that for this purpose only the said

faid participants may, after the completion of the feveral works herein before directed, be fued and impleaded, by and in the name of *The Participants of the Level of Hatfield Glade, and Parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham*; and that fuch name or defcription fhall be of the fame effect and avail, to all intents and purpofes, as if the faid participants had been defcribed in fuch action or actions by their refpective proper perfonal names and additions, or defcriptions; and that procefs ifluing out of any of his Majefty's courts of law or equity againft the faid participants fhall and may be ferved upon the expendifor for the time being employed by and under the faid participant, and that the fame fhall be deemed and taken to be good and lawful fervice upon the faid participants.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That no aft, order, or proceeding of the faid commissioners of fewers, or any of them, in the execution of this aft, fhall be valid, unlefs made or done at a court of fewers to be holden for the faid level, or parts adjacent; and all orders and proceedings of the faid commissioners of fewers, made in purfuance of this aft, fhall be entered in the book of records of the court of fewers for the faid level, and parts adjacent; and fuch orders and proceedings, when entered, fhall be deemed and taken to be original orders and proceedings, and fhall and may be produced and read in evidence in all cafes of appeals, fuits, actions, or other proceedings, touching any thing which fhall be done in purfuance of this aft.

No aft of the commissioners to be valid, unlefs done at a court of fewers: and proceedings to be entered in books of records of fewers.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That it fhall be lawful for the owners or proprietors of, or perfons interefted in, any commons or wafte lands through which any new cut or drain fhall be made by virtue of this aft, to make any drain or drains in or through the fame, for the drainage thereof, to communicate with fuch new cut or drain, and for that purpofe to build and erect fuch cloughs, tunnels, and sluices in the bank of fuch new drain as they fhall think proper, but fo as not to impede or obftruct the drainage hereby intended; or to prejudice or damage the banks of any fuch new cut or drain, or any other of the works hereby directed to be made.

Owners of adjoining lands may make drains to communicate with the new drains.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it fhall be lawful for the owners or proprietors of, or perfons interefted in, any lands in *Althorpe* or *Keadby*, lying adjacent to the faid north and fouth rivers, and of any lands on the north or fouth fides of the *Keadby* drain, at any time or times hereafter to make any drain or drains into or through the banks of the faid rivers, or either of them, or of the *Keadby* drain, and alfo to build, erect, or place, in or upon fuch banks, or either of them, or upon any ground near or adjoining thereto, fuch cloughs, sluices, tunnels, or other engines for draining, as they fhall think proper, but fo as not to impede or obftruct the drainage hereby intended, or to prejudice or damage the banks of the faid rivers, or either of them, or of the faid *Keadby* drain.

Proprietors of lands in *Althorpe*, &c. may make drains through the banks of the rivers, and other works for draining their lands.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That no owner or occupier of any lands and grounds, or any other perfon or perfons, fhall

No perfons to ufe the banks as roads, or

obstruct the
drainage.

Anno viceſimo ſeptimo GEORGII III. C. 54, 55. 1787.

uſe either of the banks which ſhall be made on the ſides of any of the ſaid new cuts or drains, as a road or way, or otherwiſe prejudice or damage the ſame, or make any dams, or cauſe any obſtructions within any of the ſaid new cuts or drains, or in any other manner hinder, obſtruct, or impede the free courſe and paſſage of the water along the ſame.

Lands in Ga-
dintacks may
be drained
through the
tunnel, at
tunnel pit,
or the new
cut.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the reſpective owners or proprietors of the lands and grounds lying in a place called *The Gadintacks*, within the ſaid level, to drain ſuch lands and grounds, either through or by means of a tunnel of the ſame dimensions as the preſent tunnel, to be laid under the ſaid new cut or drain, or to drain into the ſaid new cut or drain to be made to the ſaid drain, called *The New Idle*, as aforeſaid, as to them ſhall ſeem proper.

Limitation of
actions.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any action, ſuit, or information ſhall be brought againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing done in purſuance or execution of the powers by this act given, every ſuch action, ſuit, or information, ſhall be commenced within three calendar months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and the perſon or perſons ſo ſued or proſecuted ſhall, or may plead the general iſſue, and give this act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, without ſpecially pleading the ſame, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance and by virtue of this act, and if in replevin may juſtify and avow by virtue of this act, as perſons acting by authority of commiſſioners of ſewers are enabled to do.

General iſſue.

Publick act.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be deemed and taken to be a publick act; and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

C A P. LIV.

An act to render effectual the purchaſe of a houſe, ſituate in the pariſh of Saint Luke Chelſea, in the county of Middleſex, to be uſed as an additional workhouſe for the pariſh of Saint George Hanover Square, within the liberty of the city of Weſtmiſter; and for other purpoſes.

Purchaſe of a houſe, &c. in the pariſh of St. Luke Chelſea, confirmed. Perſons who have applied the poorſ rates towards the ſaid purchaſe, are indemnified. Said houſe, &c. to be deemed part of Saint George's pariſh. Compensation to be made to the pariſh of St. Luke, &c. yearly; to the pariſh 6l. 13s. 4d. and to the rector 3l. 3s. When the ſaid houſe ſhall ceaſe to be uſed as a workhouſe for St. George's, the annual payments to ceaſe. Inhabitants of St. Luke's pariſh indemnified from all coſts, &c. Publick act.

C A P. LV.

An act for altering and extending the line of the cut or canal authorized to be made and maintained by ſo much of ſeveral acts made in the eighth, eleventh, thirteenth, and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his preſent Maſeſty, as authorizes the making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the frith or river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river of Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the frith or river of Clyde, at or near a place called Dalnuir Burnfoot, in the county

1787.] Anno vicefimo feptimo GEORGE III. c. 56—60.

county of Dumbarton; and alfo a collateral cut from the fame to the city of Glasgow; for deepening the faid cut or canal; and for explaining and amending fo much of the faid acts as relates to the making and maintaining the faid cut or canal.

See 8 Geo. 3. c. 63. 11 Geo. 3. c. 62. 13 Geo. 3. c. 104. and 24 Geo. 3. c. 59.

C A P. LVI.

An act for enabling the magiftrates and town council of Paisley to improve the navigation of the river Cart, and to make a navigable cut or canal acrofs the turnpike road leading from Glasgow to Greenock.

C A P. LVII.

An act for continuing and amending feveral acts, made in the third year of the reign of King George the Firft, the tenth year of the reign of King George the Second, and the fecond year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one fixth part of a penny fterling, on every pint of ale or beer that fhall be vendcd or fold within the town of Dumfries, and privileges thereof, for paying the debts of the faid town, and for building a church and making a harbour there; and for laying a duty on the tonnage of fhipping, and a duty on goods imported and exported into and out of the port of the faid town, for the better repairing of the faid harbour; and for paving, cleaning, lighting, and watching the ftreets, and other publick places, within the faid town, and widening the ftreets where neceffary, and removing and preventing nuifances therein.

See 3 Geo. 1. c. 6. 10 Geo. 2. c. 7. and 2 Geo. 3. c. 55.

C A P. LVIII.

An act for vefting the fcite, buildings, and other the premifes belonging to the old gaol or prifon of the county of Suffex, in trustees, for the purpose of conveying the fame to the right honourable Frances viscountefs Irwin, and her heirs; and to declare the new gaol or prifon, lately built, to be the common gaol for the faid county.

On payment of 620l. by lady Irwin.

C A P. LIX.

An act for making and declaring the gaol for the county of Devon, called the High Gaol, a publick and common gaol; and for difcharging Denys Rolle and John Rolle, efquires, and their refpective heirs and affigns from the office of keeper of the faid gaol; and for improving and enlarging the fame, or building a new one; and alfo for taking down the chapel in the caftle of Exeter; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Denys and John Rolle and the manor of Bifton difcharged on payment of 1,000l.

C A P. LX.

An act for building a new gaol, and providing a proper prifon for debtors, and houfe of correction for the feveral boroughs, towns corporate, liberties, franchises, and all other places, within the county of Stafford; and for regulating the fame refpectively.

C A P. LXI.

An act for taking down the guild hall or town hall in the borough of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and rebuilding the same.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the *foke* of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, is an extensive liberty, including the several towns and parishes herein-after mentioned, in a district of several miles, (that is to say), Grantham, Great Gonerby, Great Ponton, Easton, South Stoke, Colsterworth cum Woolsthorpe, Harlaxton, Denton, Belton, Barkston, Manthorpe, Londonthorpe, Blacby, and Sapperton: and whereas there is a guild hall or town hall within the said borough, in which the justices of the peace for the said borough and *foke* have immemorially held sessions of the peace for the said borough and *foke* when need required, and in the said building is a session or court house for that *po*se, and likewise rooms adjoining for the use of the said justices, and the juries, and certain apartments for the residence of a gaoler, and also a gaol for the confinement of prisoners: and whereas the whole of the said building is very ancient, and the room wherein the said sessions are held, and the said gaol in particular, are in such a state of decay, and so incapable of being repaired, that it is judged quite necessary to rebuild the same: and whereas the inhabitants of the said *foke* of Grantham have been used immemorially to defray the expence of repairing the said guild hall or town hall; but a fund sufficient for the expence of rebuilding the same cannot be raised without the assistance of parliament: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all persons who now are, or hereafter shall be, justices of the peace for the said borough and *foke* of Grantham, shall be, and they are hereby constituted commissioners for taking down the guild hall or town hall, in the borough of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and rebuilding the same, and for executing each of the powers of this act as are herein-after entrusted to them the said commissioners.

Commissioners.

Commissioners meetings.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall meet at the present town hall, in the borough aforesaid, on the *Tuesday* fortnight after the passing of this act, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, and proceed to the execution of this act; and the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, may then, and from time to time afterwards, adjourn themselves to meet, for putting this act in execution, at the said town hall, until the same shall be taken down, or at such other place within the said borough as the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall think proper, and after the said town hall shall be rebuilt and fit for use, do and shall adjourn to, and from time to time hold their future meetings in the new town hall to be erected in the room of the present

sent town hall; and if at any of the said meetings the commissioners present shall omit or neglect to adjourn such meeting to another day, or if there shall not appear a sufficient number of commissioners to adjourn, then, and in every such case, every such meeting or intended meeting shall be and is hereby adjourned to the day three weeks next after the day on which such meeting was held, or such intended meeting was appointed to be held, and so from three weeks to three weeks till a sufficient number of the said commissioners do or shall meet and adjourn, and six days publick notice of every such adjournment shall be given by the clerk to the said commissioners as herein after mentioned; and at any meeting of the said commissioners, no business shall be begun or proceeded upon before the hour of ten in the forenoon, nor shall any adjournment be made to any later hour than four in the afternoon; and the commissioners at all their meetings shall defray their own expences.

To pay their
own expences.

III. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall and they are hereby required to meet at the place or places aforesaid, on the *Monday* in *Easter* week yearly, which shall be called a *General Meeting of the said Commissioners*, and at all such general meetings the accounts of all monies received and paid from time to time, by virtue and in execution of this act, by any person or persons whomsoever, shall be produced, stated, examined, settled, and verified on the oath or oaths of the person or persons accounting for the same, if such oath or oaths shall be required by the majority of the commissioners at such meeting present; which oath the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer.

At yearly
meetings to
audit ac-
counts.

IV. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where notice is by this act directed to be given of any meeting of the said commissioners, or of any thing to be done by the said commissioners, or any of them, in execution of any of the powers hereby granted, such notice shall be in writing, and signed by the clerk to the said commissioners, or by any one or more of the said commissioners, and fixed upon the crosses in the market place of, or other publick and conspicuous place in, *Grantham* aforesaid, on some market day at least ten days before such intended meeting, except in such cases wherein a different time is hereby directed for such notice to be given, and then for the time so directed; and that in every such notice the time of meeting of the said commissioners, and the particular business or thing intended to be transacted or done thereat, shall be mentioned or set forth.

How notice
of meetings
shall be given.

V. And be it further enacted, That at every meeting of the commissioners in pursuance of this act, the commissioners then present, or a majority of them, shall name and appoint, or otherwise elect by ballot, a chairman or president of such meeting, and all questions proposed or agitated at every such meeting shall be determined by a majority of the commissioners then present; and in case of an equal number of voices or votes of

A chairman
to be ap-
pointed at
each meet-
ing;

who is to
have the
casting vote.

the commissioners so assembled upon any such question, including the voice or vote of the said chairman or president, then the chairman or president shall have the casting and decisive voice or vote.

All proceedings to be at meetings pursuant to this act;

method of altering them.

VI. And be it further enacted, That all acts, orders, resolutions, determinations, and proceedings, of the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, in execution of any of the powers hereby granted, shall be made and signed, by the commissioners making the same, at their meetings to be held in pursuance of this act, and not otherwise; and that no act, order, resolution, determination, or proceeding of the said commissioners, so made and signed as aforesaid, shall afterwards be altered, revoked, repealed, or set aside by any subsequent act, resolution, proceeding, or order of the commissioners, unless the number of commissioners desiring or voting for such alteration, revocation, or repeal, shall be greater than the number of commissioners who concurred in making such act, order, resolution, determination, or proceeding.

For appointing officers.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, may and are hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint fit and proper persons to be collectors and receivers of the rates and assessments by this act authorized to be collected as herein-after mentioned, and also a proper person or persons to be clerk or clerks, treasurer or treasurers, and such other officer or officers, and persons, as the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall think proper for carrying this act into execution; and shall and are hereby required to take such security as they shall think proper from every such treasurer, for the due execution of his office; and such collectors and receivers, clerks, treasurers, and other officers and persons, or any of them, from time to time to remove or displace, and to appoint others in the rooms and places of such of them as shall be so removed or displaced, or who shall die, six days publick notice of the time and place of meeting for every such appointment or removal being given, as herein-before mentioned; and the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, may, and are hereby authorized and empowered, out of the monies which shall arise by virtue of this act, to allow and pay to such collectors or receivers, clerks, treasurers, and other officers and persons to be employed as aforesaid, such salaries, rewards, wages, and allowances, for their attendance, care, and service, as to the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall seem reasonable.

Officers to account.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That all and every the collectors, receivers, clerks, treasurers, and other officers who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and all and every other person and persons who shall have received any of the monies to be raised, collected, or received for the purposes or by virtue of this act, and his, her, and their respective executors and administrators, shall from time to time, and as often as he, she, or they shall be thereto ordered or required by the said commissioners, or any
seven

ſeven or more of them, render and give to the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, full, true, and fair accounts in writing of all the monies which ſhall have been by them reſpectively, or by their reſpective teſtators or inteſtates, had, collected, or received, and how, to whom, and for what purpoſe, ſuch monies, and every part thereof, ſhall have been paid, together with the proper receipts and vouchers for ſuch payments; and they ſhall and are hereby reſpectively required to pay all ſuch monies as, upon the balance of ſuch accounts, ſhall appear to be in their reſpective hands, to ſuch perſon or perſons, and at ſuch times, as they the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall direct or appoint; and that all and every the ſaid officers and perſons ſo accounting ſhall, upon their ſeveral oaths, if ſuch oaths ſhall be required by a majority of the commiſſioners aſſembled at their meeting to be held for that purpoſe (which oaths the ſaid commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby authorized and required to adminiſter) verify their ſaid accounts, and the particular items and articles thereof, and the ſeveral receipts and payments which ſhall be therein contained; and if any of the ſaid officers or perſons ſhall reſuſe or neglect to render or give ſuch account or accounts as aforeſaid, or to produce or deliver up to the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, the receipts and vouchers relating to the ſame, or to verify the items or articles thereof upon oath, if ſuch oath ſhall be required as aforeſaid, or ſhall reſuſe or neglect to pay all ſuch money as upon the balance of any account or accounts ſhall appear to be in their reſpective hands, to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall direct or appoint to receive the ſame as aforeſaid, then, and in any of the caſes aforeſaid, the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, may and are hereby authorized and impowered to bring, or cauſe to be brought, any action or actions in the names of the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, or in the name of the clerk to the ſaid commiſſioners, againſt the officer or officers, perſon or perſons reſpectively, who ſhall ſo neglect or reſuſe as aforeſaid, or if complaint ſhall be made by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, of any ſuch reſuſal or neglect as aforeſaid, to any juſtice of the peace for the ſaid borough, ſuch juſtice may and is hereby authorized and required to ſummon the officer or officers, perſon or perſons, ſo reſuſing or neglecting, to appear before him, at a time and place in ſuch ſummons to be mentioned, and upon his or their appearing, or not appearing (the ſervice of ſuch ſummons being proved by the oath of one credible witneſs, which oath ſuch juſtice is hereby impowered to adminiſter) to hear and determine the matter of ſuch complaint in a ſummary way, and to ſettle the ſaid account or accounts, if produced, in ſuch manner as the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, by virtue of this act might have done; and if, upon the confeſſion of the officer or officers, perſon or perſons againſt whom ſuch complaint or complaints ſhall be made, or by

by the oath or oaths of one or more credible witness or witnesses (which oath or oaths such justice is hereby impowered to administer) it shall appear to such justice that any of the monies, which shall have been collected or received by virtue of or for the purposes of this act, shall be in the hands of such officer or officers, person or persons, such justice may, and is hereby authorized and required, upon nonpayment thereof, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such money to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such officer or officers, person or persons respectively, and if sufficient goods and chattels of such officer or officers, person or persons, cannot be found to answer and satisfy the said money, and the charges of levying and raising the same, or if such officer or officers, person or persons shall not appear before the said justice at the time and place by him appointed in such summons, or, if appearing, shall refuse or neglect to deliver to the said justice such account or accounts of the receipts and payments as aforesaid, or to produce or deliver up to the said justice the several receipts and vouchers relating to such accounts respectively, and to verify the same, and the items and articles thereof, upon oath as aforesaid, if required as aforesaid, then, and in any of the cases aforesaid, the said justice may, and is hereby authorized and required, by warrant or warrants under his hand and seal, to cause such officer or officers, person or persons, to be committed to the prison for the said borough and soke, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until he or they shall have delivered and settled his or their respective accounts, and verified the items and articles thereof upon oath, if required as aforesaid, and shall have produced and delivered up the receipts and vouchers relating to such accounts respectively, and shall have paid all monies which shall appear to be in his or their respective hands, and the reasonable charges attending the recovery thereof, or shall have compounded with the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, for the same; which said compositions and monies the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, are hereby authorized and impowered to make and receive.

The guild hall or town hall to be taken down and rebuilt.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to cause to be taken down the present guild hall or town hall in the said borough, and the buildings thereto belonging, and to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, on the ground whereon the same stand, or on some part or parts thereof, and the ground thereto adjoining and belonging, or on some part or parts thereof, a new guild hall or town hall, with a session or court house, and rooms and apartments for the use of the said justices, and the juries attending the sessions from time to time to be held for the said borough and soke, and for the residence of a gaoler, and for the transacting the business of the said justices, and also a gaol for the confinement of prisoners and debtors, in such manner as the said com-

missioners,

missioners, or any seven or more of them, shall adjudge requisite for rendering the said gaol more secure and commodious, and best calculated to answer the respective purposes of this act.

X. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorize the said commissioners to begin to build such new guild hall or town hall, session or court house, rooms or apartments, or gaol, or fit up or provide the same with necessary accommodations, until a proper plan for such new guild hall, or town hall, session or court house, rooms or apartments, and gaol, and an exact estimate of the expence of taking down, new building, and fitting up, and providing the same with necessary accommodations, shall have been first formed, nor unless such plan and estimate shall have been agreed to by a majority of the said commissioners, at some general meeting or meetings to be particularly called for that purpose, of which meeting and meetings, and of the subject matter thereof, eight days notice at the least shall be given, in manner herein-before directed, nor until an agreement or agreements shall have been entered into by one or more able and experienced workman or workmen, with two sufficient securities on his or their behalf, for the due execution of the said plan, at the price or sum of money mentioned in such estimate as aforesaid, under the inspection of a surveyor or surveyors to be appointed by the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, assembled at such meeting or meetings for that purpose.

No proceedings to be had till plan and estimate produced.

XI. And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to make such contract or contracts, and in such manner as they shall think proper, with any person or persons whomsoever, for and towards the taking down and rebuilding the said guild hall or town hall, and all other works and business to be done in executing the purposes of this act, which contract or contracts shall be signed by the clerk of the said commissioners, or his deputy, by the order of any seven or more of them, and also by the person or persons so respectively contracting, and shall be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the clerk of the said commissioners, or his deputy; but previous to the making any such contract or contracts ten days notice at the least shall be given in manner herein-before directed, expressing the nature of such contracts, in order that any person or persons may have an opportunity of sending proposals under seal to the said commissioners clerk, or his deputy, or of making such proposals, at a certain time and place in such notice to be mentioned; and the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, so assembled as aforesaid, shall take such security for the performance of any contract or contracts for the purposes aforesaid, as to the said commissioners shall seem necessary; and that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, and they are hereby directed to cause all and every the works to be done in pursuance of this act to be inspected by a surveyor, or such other skilful person or persons

Impowering the commissioners to contract for executing the work.

perform as they fhall from time to time appoint, and in cafe the fame fhall not be well and fufficiently performed, according to the true intent and meaning of fuch contract or contracts as fhall be entered into in that behalf, or fhall not be finished or completed at or within the time or times that the fame is or are agreed to be completed, fuch furveyor or other perfon or perfons fhall report the fame to the faid commissioners, or any feven or more of them, at the next or any fubfequent meeting, who fhall and may, in the name of their clerk, or his deputy for the time being, bring an action of debt or upon the cafe, in any of his Majefty's courts of law at *Wefminfter*, againft any perfon or perfons fo contracting, and neglecting to perform the fame in the manner or in the time fet forth in any fuch contract, for any penalty or penalties which fhall be contained in any fuch contract or security, or for any breach of covenants or agreements therein refpectively to be contained, and on proving the figning the fame, and nonperformance thereof, the faid clerk or his deputy fhall be entitled to, and fhall recover fuch penalty or penalties, and which, when recovered, fhall be applied for the purpofes of this act, and all the neceffary cofts and charges to be incurred in or about the carrying on fuch refpective actions and proceedings, or any of them, fhall be paid out of the monies affeffed, raifed, and levied for the purpofes of this act.

That actions
fhall not abate
on the death
of the clerk.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no action or proceedings fhall abate or be difcontinued upon the death or removal of fuch clerk, or his deputy, but be carried on in the name of his fucceffor, or his deputy.

Impowering
the commif-
fioners to ap-
point com-
mittees.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the faid commissioners, or any feven or more of them, may, if they think fit, nominate and appoint one or more committee or committees, and every fuch committee fo appointed fhall fuperintend, regulate, and controul fuch artificers, officers, and workmen, as fhall be employed by the faid commissioners, and fhall fee to the due performance of fuch contracts and agreements as may be entered into for the purpofe of carrying this act into execution, and all orders and inftructions figned by the majority of any fuch committee, provided they do not exceed the limits of the orders of the commissioners at large, fhall be binding on fuch artificers, officers, and workmen.

For punifhing
perfons ob-
ftructing the
work.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That if any perfon or perfons fhall wilfully and maliciously obftrudt the erecting, building, or repairing the faid guild hall or town hall, gaol, or other buildings hereby directed to be built, or wilfully or maliciously pull down, damage, or deftroy the fame, or any part thereof, every perfon fo offending, and being lawfully convicted, fhall be adjudged guilty of felony, and fhall be fubject and liable to the like pains and penalties as in cafes of felony, and the court by and before whom any fuch perfon fhall be tried and convicted fhall have power and authority to caufe fuch perfon to be punifhed in like manner as felons are directed to be punifhed by the laws and ftatutes of this realm; and the faid commissioners,

or any seven or more of them, are hereby impowered to prefer, or cause to be preferred, any bill or bills of indictment against any person or persons whatsoever whom they shall have cause to prosecute.

XV. And be it further enacted, That all timber, stone, bricks, slates, or tiles, and other materials, to be made use of, or which shall be collected to be made use of, by the order of the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, for building and completing the said guild hall or town hall, or other building or work carrying on for the purposes of this act, and which may not be the immediate property of any agent or agents of the said commissioners, or persons contracting with them, shall be vested in the said commissioners, and they, or any seven or more of them, are hereby authorized and impowered to bring, or cause to be brought, any action or actions, in the name of their clerk, or his deputy, or to prefer, or cause to be preferred, any bill or bills of indictment against any person or persons who shall steal, take, or damage, any such materials, or disturb them in the possession thereof.

Materials not the property of contractors to be vested in the commissioners.

XVI. And, for the purpose of taking down the said guild hall or town hall, and for the erecting, completing, and finishing a new guild hall or town hall, jessior or court house, and other buildings as aforesaid, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, and they are hereby required, once in every year, to assess, by a

For raising money by a rate.

separate rate or assessment, such sum and sums of money as shall not exceed in the whole, in any one year, the sum of three-pence in the pound upon the several owners, tenants, or occupiers of all houses, buildings, and lands within the said borough and soke, which rate or assessment shall be laid and collected upon and from the several and respective towns and hamlets within the said soke, in such and the same manner and proportion as the rates or assessments for the purpose of passing vagrants, and repairing the said guild hall and town hall, commonly called *The Vagrant Assessment*, now are, and for several years last past have been laid upon and collected from each such town and hamlet, and in no higher proportion; and the first year for which such rate and assessment shall be made shall commence at and be computed from the first meeting for putting this act in execution, or from such time after passing the same, as the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall at such or any subsequent meeting order, direct, or appoint; and the monies to be so rated and assessed shall from time to time be paid to the respective collectors or receivers to be appointed as aforesaid, or to the officer or officers employed, from time to time, in collecting the vagrant assessment within each town and hamlet within the said soke, as the commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall think proper, and be by such collectors or receivers, officer or officers respectively, paid over into the hands of such person or persons, and at such time, as the said commis-

sioners,

ſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall order, direct, or appoint.

Manner of
recovery.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any perſon or perſons ſo rated, charged, or aſſeſſed as aforeſaid, ſhall reſuſe or neglect to pay any ſuch rates or aſſeſſments for the ſpace of ten days after perſonal demand made; or demand in writing, under the hand or hands of the ſaid collector or collectors, officer or officers, left at the dwelling-houſe or laſt place of abode of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo reſuſing or neglecting to pay as aforeſaid, then, upon due proof on oath, before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the ſaid borough and ſoke (which oath he or they is or are hereby impowered to adminiſter) of any ſuch demand and nonpayment, ſuch juſtice or juſtices ſhall, and is and are hereby authorized and required, by warrant under his or their hand and ſeal, or hands and ſeals, to authorize and direct the ſaid collector or collectors, officer or officers reſpectively, to levy ſuch rates or monies as ſoon as may be, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo reſuſing or neglecting to pay as aforeſaid, where ſuch goods and chattels can be found, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner or owners of ſuch goods and chattels on demand, after deducting the coſts and charges, to be aſcertained by ſuch juſtice or juſtices, attending ſuch diſtreſs and ſale.

Perſons ag-
grieved by the
rate may ap-
peal.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall think himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves aggrieved by any rate or aſſeſſment which ſhall be made or laid in purſuance of this act, ſuch perſon or perſons may appeal to the ſaid commiſſioners aſſembled at any meeting to be held in purſuance of this act, within twenty days next after demand made of ſuch rate or aſſeſſment, but if no meeting ſhall be held within ſuch time, then at their firſt meeting which ſhall be held in purſuance of this act, after the expiration of the ſaid twenty days; and the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, at ſuch meeting aſſembled, are hereby authorized and impowered, if they ſhall think ſuch perſon or perſons aggrieved, to give ſuch relief in the premit as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable; and the determination therein of the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them, at ſuch meeting, ſhall be ſine binding, and concluſive.

Rates may be
mortgaged.

XIX. *And, for the more ſpeedily raiſing a fund for the purpoſes of this act,* be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, at their firſt or any ſubſequent meeting to be held in purſuance of this act, to borrow and take up, on the credit of the rates and aſſeſſments to be laid by virtue of this act upon the owners or occupiers of houſes and lands within the ſaid borough and ſoke, in ſpecifick or ſeparate ſums, not leſs than fifty pounds, or more than one hundred pounds each, at legal or lower intereſt, as they the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall

1787.] Anno victorie Regine Graciorum. C. 61.

shall think fit, so as the money to be raised for the purposes of taking down the present guild hall or town hall, and erecting, completing, and finishing a new guild hall or town hall, session or court house, and other buildings as aforesaid, and all other expences of the said commissioners in putting this act in execution, do not exceed in the whole the sum of one thousand pounds; and for securing all and every such sum and sums of money so borrowed, the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, may, and are hereby impowered from time to time, by any writing or writings under their hands and seals, to mortgage, demise, grant, or assign the said rates and assessments, or any part or parts thereof, (the charges of such mortgages, demises, grants, or assignments, to be paid for thereout), to any person or persons, as a security or securities for the money which shall be so borrowed, and the interest thereof; and copies of all such mortgages, demises, or assignments, shall be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the clerk to the said commissioners; but no money shall be borrowed by virtue of this act, after the said first meeting of the said commissioners, unless fourteen days publick notice of the meeting for the borrowing of such money shall be given, as herein-before directed.

XX. And be it further enacted, That all persons to whom such mortgages, demises, grants, or assignments shall be made, shall be, in proportion to the sum or sums therein respectively mentioned, creditors on the said rates and assessments so to be mortgaged as aforesaid, in equal degree one with another, and shall not have any preference with respect to the priority of advancing any such monies, or the dates of their respective mortgages. Mortgagees to be creditors in equal degree.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the form of every assignment to be made by virtue of this act, as a security for any sum or sums of money to be borrowed on the credit thereof, shall be in the words following, or in any other words to that purpose; (that is to say),

BY virtue of an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, for taking down the guild hall or town hall in the borough of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and rebuilding the same, we, seven of the commissioners appointed by and in pursuance of the said act, in consideration of the sum of Form of assignment.
advanced and lent by
A. B. upon the credit and for the purposes of the said act, do grant, bargain, sell, and demise unto the said A. B. his executors, administrators, and assigns, such proportion of the rates and monies arising by virtue of the said act as the said sum of doth
or shall bear to the whole sum which may at any time be borrowed or become due and owing, or charged upon the credit of the said act, so be had and holden from this day of
the year of our Lord until the said
sum of with interest for the same, after
the

*the rate of
and satisfied.*

per centum per annum, shall be repaid

And all and every person or persons to whom any such assignment or assignments shall be made, by the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall be equally entitled to his or their proportion of the said rates and monies, according to their respective sums in such assignments mentioned to be advanced, to secure the repayment thereof, with such interest as therein specified, without any preference by reason of priority of assignment, or any other matter whatsoever; and entries or memorandums of every such assignment, containing the dates, names of the parties, and sums borrowed, shall be made in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the clerk to the said commissioners, and which shall and may be inspected at all seasonable times by all persons whomsoever, without fee or reward; and all and every person or persons to whom any such assignment or assignments shall be made as aforesaid, or who shall be entitled to the money thereby secured, may from time to time transfer or assign over his, her, or their right, title, and interest to the principal and interest money thereby secured, to any person or persons whomsoever, by indorsement on the back of such security, or other writing to be annexed thereto, signed before two or more credible witnesses, in the words following, or to the like effect:

Securities
may be trans-
ferred.

Form of trans-
fer.

I Do transfer this [or the annexed] assignment, with all my right and title to the principal money hereby [or thereby] secured, and all the interest now due and to become due for the same, to C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns. Dated this day of

Witness E. F.
G. H.

A. B.

Which said transfer or assignment shall be produced and notified to the clerk to the said commissioners for the time being, who shall register and enter the same in the said book or books to be kept for entering the said original assignment, for doing whereof he shall be paid two shillings and sixpence, by the person requesting the same, and after such entry thereof made, and not till then, every such transfer shall entitle such assignee, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, to the benefit thereof and payment thereon, and such assignees may in like manner transfer and assign again, and so *toties quoties*, such transfer being entered and paid for as aforesaid; and it shall not be in the power of such person or persons, who shall have made such assignment or transfer, to make void, release, or discharge the same, or any money due thereon.

Time to be
limited for
paying off the

XXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby required to make provision, by means of the rates which they are hereby authorized to

to make, and by their orders and directions, which they are hereby authorized to give, in such manner that the whole money to be borrowed under the authority of this act shall be fully paid and discharged within a time to be limited, not exceeding twenty six years from the time of borrowing the same.

money borrowed.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said justices to remove such felons, debtors, and other prisoners as may happen to be confined in the said gaol or prison at the time of taking down the present guild hall or town hall, to the house of correction belonging to the said borough and soke, or such other place or places of confinement as the said justices shall approve, and to confine them there during the time the new guild hall or town hall, and gaol, shall be building and made fit for use, and also during such time to commit to and confine in the said house of correction, or other place or places of confinement as the said justices can procure, such person or persons as shall be charged with felonies or misdemeanors committed within the said borough or soke, and also during such time to hold their sessions, and other courts or meetings for the transacting of business relating to the said borough and soke, at such place or places, within the said borough, as the said justices can procure; and that when such gaol shall be made fit for the reception and safe keeping of such felons, debtors, and other prisoners, it shall be lawful for the said justices to remove thither all such felons, debtors, and other prisoners as shall then be in their custody, and such removal and removals as aforesaid shall not be deemed or taken to be an escape; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to discharge the said justices, or their gaoler, from being answerable for the actual escape of any prisoner in their custody; and also when the new guild hall or town hall, sessions or court house, and other rooms, shall be erected as aforesaid, and made fit for use, it shall be lawful for the said justices to hold and enjoy the same, and keep the sessions of the peace for the said borough and soke, and courts and meetings for the transacting of business relating to the said borough and soke, and for such other purposes as they shall think proper, in the same manner as they have held and enjoyed, and now hold and enjoy, the present guild hall or town hall of the said borough.

Prisoners to be removed to the house of correction in the mean time.

Sessions and courts may be held at any other place.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That all acts and proceedings, ministerial, judicial, or corporate, which shall be done in such place or places as the said justices shall think proper to appoint for the holding of their sessions of the peace, or other courts or meetings for the transacting of business relating to the said borough and soke, during the time the new guild hall or town hall shall be building, and until the same shall be made fit for use, shall be, to all intents and purposes, considered as legal and valid as if the same had been done within the present guild hall or town hall in the said borough.

Corporation business done or transacted elsewhere, whilst the new guild hall is building, deemed valid.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That no action at law shall be brought, Limitation
of actions.

General iſſue.

be brought or commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done or to be done by virtue of this act, until after twenty-one days notice thereof ſhall have been given to or left at the uſual place of abode of the perſon or perſons againſt whom ſuch action is intended to be brought, thereby ſetting forth the particular cauſe of ſuch action; or after tender of ſufficient amends hath been made to the party or parties aggrieved; or after three calendar months next after the fact or cauſe of action ſhall have ariſen; and every ſuch action ſhall be brought and laid in the county of *Lincoln*, and not elſewhere, and the defendant or defendants in ſuch action ſhall and may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done by virtue and under the authority of this act: and if on the trial of ſuch action it ſhall appear to be ſo done, or that ſuch action ſhall be brought before the expiration of ſuch twenty-one days next after ſuch notice ſhall have been given or left as aforeſaid, or after ſufficient tender of amends ſhall have been made to the party or parties aggrieved, or after the end of three calendar months next after the fact or cauſe of ſuch action ſhall have ariſen, or if ſuch action ſhall be brought or laid in any other county than as aforeſaid, then, and in every of the ſaid caſes, the jury, on the trial of ſuch action or actions, ſhall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants therein; and in all caſes where a verdict ſhall be found for any defendant or defendants in ſuch action, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein ſhall diſcontinue the ſame, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared thereto, or ſhall be nonſuited, or if upon demurrer judgement ſhall be given againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs, then and in every ſuch caſe the defendant or defendants in ſuch action ſhall have double coſts, and ſhall have the like remedy for recovering the ſame as defendants have for recovering his, her, or their coſts in any other caſe by law.

Double coſts.

Saving the rights of all perſons intereſted in the preſent town hall and buildings.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prejudice or affect the rights of any perſon or perſons, bodies politick or corporate to the ſaid building, or apartments thereunto adjoining, but that the ſaid rights ſhall continue in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been made; any thing in this act contained to the contrary in anywiſe notwithstanding.

Publick act.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be a publick act; and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch, by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whomſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

C A P. LXII.

An act for taking down and rebuilding the chapel of Hanley, in the county of Stafford; for veſting the right of nomination in truſtees, and for enlarging the chapel yard; and other purpoſes.

C A P. LXIII.

An act for rebuilding the church of the parish of Saint Mary Wanstead alias Wanstead, in the county of Essex.

C A P. LXIV.

An act for building a new chapel upon Portsmouth Common, in the parish of Portsea, in the county of Southampton.

C A P. LXV.

An act for confirming a charter or letters patent granted by his Majesty to the royal college and corporation of surgeons of the city of Edinburgh, so far as relates to a scheme for raising a fund for a provision for the widows and children of the members of the said corporation, and of their clerk, with certain alterations; and for establishing the said scheme, and empowering the corporation, and the trustees and officers elected for managing the fund, effectually to carry the said scheme into execution.

WHEREAS the members of the college and corporation of Surgeons of the city of Edinburgh having formed a scheme for raising a fund for a provision to the widows and children of the members thereof, and of their clerk, which was unanimously approved of in a general meeting of the said corporation held upon the eleventh day of July in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, did obtain from his Majesty his royal charter or letters patent, under the seal appointed by the treaty of union to be kept and used in Scotland, in place of the great seal formerly used there, bearing date the fourteenth of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, whereby his Majesty did of new incorporate the then members of the said college and incorporation, and the persons who should thereafter be legally admitted members thereof, into one body politic and corporate, or legal incorporation and society, under the title and name of The Royal College of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh, with the usual privileges; and for effecting the said charitable scheme of raising a fund for a provision for the widows and children of the members of the said corporation and their clerk, did ordain, That the persons who were members of the said corporation and college at the feast or term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and whose accession and desire to become contributors to the scheme for raising the said fund, was declared by writing under their hands before the term of Candlemas in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, should make payment to a collector, to be named in manner after-mentioned, of the sum of five pounds sterling each, with legal interest from the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; and should also make payment, as at the said term of Candlemas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and at each succeeding term of Candlemas during their respective lives, of the like sum of five pounds sterling, with a fifth part more of penalty in case of failure, and the legal interest of the said respective sums from the aforesaid terms of payment during the non-payment: and that the persons who

Recital of his Majesty's letters patent granted to the corporation of surgeons in Edinburgh, dated March 14, 1778.

were members of the said corporation at the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and whose accession to the scheme was not declared by writing under their hands before the said term of Candlemas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, should be excluded the benefit thereof for ever ~~as aforesaid~~. That all persons who had been admitted members of the said corporation since the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, or who should be admitted after the date of the said charter, should, in consequence of their admission, be held to accede to the scheme, and should make payment of the sum of five pounds sterling at the first term of Candlemas after their respective admissions, and the like sum at each succeeding term of Candlemas during their respective lives, with penalty and interest as aforesaid: and, in order more effectually to secure payment of the respective sums or rates due by the contributors, they should sign and deliver such deed or deeds for that end as should be judged valid and necessary by the corporation: and as by the scheme devised and agreed to by the said corporation, it was appointed, That over and above the sums to be annually paid by contributors as aforesaid, there should be paid at the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, by the treasurer of the corporation, to the collector of the scheme for the benefit thereof, the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling out of the funds of the corporation; and the like sum of twenty-five pounds sterling at Candlemas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and at each succeeding term of Candlemas: his Majesty, by his said royal charter, approved of the payments which had been made, and authorized the said annual payments out of the corporation funds, to be made in future agreeable to the preceding article: and in case at any time thereafter it appeared to the members of the corporation, at a general meeting, regularly summoned by a billet left at their respective houses, at least two days previous to the meeting, that the funds of the corporation were more than sufficient in any one year to maintain their poor, to defray their other necessary expences, and to pay the aforesaid sum of twenty-five pounds sterling, they should appoint the treasurer to pay to the collector of the scheme such additional sum for that year as they should judge proper, it being always understood, and expressly provided, That no order should be issued for such additional payment, unless three fourths of the members were present: and his Majesty further ordained, That the then present clerk of the corporation should have it in his option to become a contributor to the scheme, and to be entitled to the benefit thereof, upon the same terms with the members of the corporation who were admitted before the term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; but declaring, That no future clerk should be entitled to that privilege, except with the approbation and special allowance of three fourths of the members of the corporation, contributors to the scheme, signified at a general meeting, and within one year after his admission. And his Majesty also ordained, That the contributors who were members of the corporation at the term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and who should survive the term of Candlemas one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and leave widows, and the contributors who had been,

been, or should be admitted members of the corporation after the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and who should survive the term of Candlemas, at which their fourth year's rate became due, and leave widows, such widows should be entitled to annuities as follows; videlicet, to twelve pounds ten shillings sterling, or an half year's annuity, at the term of Whitsunday immediately following the year in which their respective husbands died, and computed from the first of January to the thirty-first of December; and twenty-five punds sterling as a full year's annuity, at each term of Whitsunday thereafter during life, and their continuing unmarried; but in case of their death or marriage, the said annuity should immediately cease, and not be due for any term happening after either of these events: That the original and future contributors, who should survive the respective terms above-mentioned, and die widowers, leaving a child or children under sixteen years of age, such child or children should, at the term of Whitsunday immediately following the year in which their respective fathers died, computing said year from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, be entitled to receive one hundred pounds sterling, which sum should be equally divided amongst them, if there were more than one child; provided, That if any of the original contributors should happen to die before the term of Candlemas one thousand seven hundred and eighty, or any of the future contributors before the term of Candlemas, at which their fourth year's rate would have been due, neither their widows nor children should be entitled to any benefit from the scheme, but should be entirely excluded therefrom: and by the said royal charter it was further ordained, That if any person who had been, or should be admitted a member of the corporation after Lammas one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, was, at the time of his admission, forty years of age, or upwards, and happened to die, leaving a widow, or leaving a child or children under sixteen years of age, but no widow, before he had paid, or been liable to pay twelve years rates; in that case there should be retained out of the annuity due to his widow, or out of the provision due to his child or children, such sum as, together with the sums paid by him without computing interest thereon, should amount to twelve years rates, videlicet, sixty pounds sterling; and that if any contributor to the scheme allowed his annual rate to run on unpaid for six years, his widow or child, or children, should forfeit the respective annuities and provisions to which they would have been entitled after his decease; declaring, That such contributor should nevertheless be obliged to pay the foresaid annual rates in arrear, and also continue liable in payment of his annual rates during life; because if such forfeiture should exempt either from payment of the annual rates in arrear, or the rates that might thereafter fall due, some contributors might voluntarily incur the forfeiture, whereby the scheme would be deprived in so far of its proper support, the data (on which the calculation was instituted) supposing the annual rate of every contributor to be paid by him during life, though he might have no prospect of bringing any burden upon the fund: but, to prevent any disagreeable consequences that might follow the forfeiture aforesaid, in case it should appear to the contributors at a general meeting,

where at leaſt three fourths of them were preſent, that the failure of payment of any contributor was occaſioned, not with a view to injure the fund, but from the decay of buſineſs, or other miſfortunes, it ſhould be competent for ſuch meeting to allow, in caſe he died a widower, his child or children to draw their reſpective provisions, after deducting therefrom a ſum equal to his arrears and intereſt; and in caſe he left a widow, to enter her on the roll of annuitants, as if ſhe was the annuity that would have fallen due to her, had there been no forfeiture or arrears, ſhould amount to a ſum equal to theſe arrears and intereſt, calculated in a progreſſive account: and it was further ordained, That the whole annual rates payable by the contributors, and the ſums payable out of the corporation's ſtock, before the term of Whitſunday one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, ſhould be applied by truſtees (after payment of the expence of management) towards raiſing a capital ſtock of four thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling, and that the annual produce of the fund at the ſaid term of Whitſunday one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and at each term of Whitſunday thereafter, ſhould be applied as follows; videlicet, firſt, for defraying the expence of management; ſecondly, for raiſing the capital, the following ſums ſhould be lent out in each year; videlicet,

Annual rates payable by the contributors how to be applied.

At the term of Whitſunday one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three; one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and fifty pounds:

At Whitſunday one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-fix, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-seven, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, one hundred pounds:

At Whitſunday one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-fix, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-seven; one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and one thouſand eight hundred, fifty pounds: And at each Whitſunday thereafter, till the ſaid capital of four thouſand five hundred pounds was completed, thirty pounds:

And thirdly, for payment of the annuities due to the widows of the contributors, and the provisions due to their children: and if the annual produce aforeſaid in any one year exceeded the charges of management, the ſum ſo ordered to be applied for raiſing the capital, and the annuities and provisions due to the children for that year, and the arrears of any annuities and provisions of former years after-mentioned, if any ſuch were, ſuch exceſs or ſurplus ſhould be lent out, together with the ſoreſaid ſums, for the purpoſe of raiſing the capital; and on the other hand, if in any one year the annual produce was not ſufficient for defraying the annual burdens as aforeſaid, yet no increaſement ſhould on that account be made upon the capital ſo far as them-
raiſed,

raised, nor should the further raising thereof, in manner above directed, be thereby stopped or retarded; but such deficiency or shortcoming should first affect the children's provisions proportionally and then the annuities of all the widows proportionally, without regard to the order of time in which those provisions became due, and the same should again be made good to them out of the surplus of the annual produce for the succeeding year or years, in this order: videlicet, first, after payment of the expense of management, and of the sum to be applied for raising the stock or capital as aforesaid, the widows annuities unpaid in the preceding year should be made good: secondly, the widows annuities of the current year: thirdly, the children's provisions of the former year or years, according to the order of time in which they became due: and lastly, the children's provisions for the current year. Provided always, That when the said capital was raised, if in any one year the annual produce should be more than sufficient for payment of all the burdens of that year, and arrears of former years, the surplus should be applied by the contributors at a general meeting, regularly summoned by a billet left at their respective dwelling houses, two days previous to the meeting, and where at least three fourths of them were present, either towards the further raising of the capital, or should be divided amongst the widows then on the fund, as should appear most advisable to a majority of the meeting. And if the aforesaid capital of four thousand five hundred pounds, when made up in whole or in part, happened to be diminished, either by the insolvency of the debtors, or by any other accident whatsoever, such diminution should from time to time be made up by after-surplusses, to be lent out as aforesaid; and ordained, That the annuities payable to the widows, and the provisions payable to the child or children of the contributors as aforesaid, should not be liable to be arrested, or otherways affected or attached by their creditors; but should, notwithstanding such arrestment or attachment, be paid to the widows themselves or their order, or to the tutors and curators of the said child or children, or to their heirs, executors, or assignees; and if the child or children had no tutors or curators, then, and in that case, the provision to which they were entitled should be paid to such person or persons as should be named for receiving the same by the trustees for the management of the fund, to be applied for the use and behoof of the said child or children respectively: and by the said charter it was likewise ordained and appointed, That the trustees for managing the scheme should consist of six contributors, whereof three to be a quorum; and they should have power to elect a preses at every meeting, who, in case of an equality of votes in any question, should have the casting vote as preses, besides his vote as a trustee: That they should have two stated meetings in each year; the first to be held on the second Tuesday of March, for making up a list of the widows and children entitled to annuities and provisions at Whitsunday thereafter, which list should lie open to the inspection of all parties interested, in the clerk's hands; and the said parties might give in their objections in writing, if any they had, to be by him laid before the trustees, for their determination at the second stated meeting, which should be held on the second Monday of May yearly: That besides the foresaid two stated meetings, they might hold such occasional

Trustees appointed.

occasional meetings as circumstances required: which the last presess either of himself, or upon the application of any two of their number, should have power to call: and his Majesty, by his said royal charter and letters patent, nominated, appointed, and confirmed the following six contributors to be the original trustees: videlicet, Robert Walker, John Balfour, Alexander Wood, William Chalmers, Joseph Robertson, and Thomas Hay, who were to continue to execute that trust till Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one: and ordained, That the said Robert Walker should go out of office at the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, the said John Balfour at Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, the said Alexander Wood at Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, the said William Chalmers at Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, the said Joseph Robertson at Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the said Thomas Hay at Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; That one should be elected at the said term of Lammas one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, to supply the said Robert Walker's place, and one at each of the foresaid succeeding terms of Lammas, to supply the then vacancy: That in all time thereafter the eldest trustee, that is, the first trustee in the list, should go out of office at Lammas yearly, and another be elected in his room; but that notwithstanding of the said general rule, if a majority of the contributors inclined to continue any trustee in office when it came to his turn to be removed, they should be at liberty so to do, which trustee, being then considered as the youngest, should be placed last in the list, and continue in office during the same period as if he had been then elected for the first time: That if a vacancy happened by the death or demission of any of the original or future trustees, or in any other manner of way than as aforesaid; or in case one elected declined to accept, another should be elected in his place, it being always understood, and expressly provided, that it should not be competent to elect any person as trustee but one of the contributors; and no election of a trustee should be made but at a general meeting of the contributors, regularly warned by billets left at their respective houses, at least two days previous to the meeting: and if any trustee should be absent from a meeting to which he was regularly summoned, he should forfeit and pay one shilling to the collector, to be applied by him to the use of the scheme, unless he satisfied the trustees at their next or some after-meeting, that his absence was occasioned by indisposition: and that the sums to be applied for raising the capital should be lent out by the trustees, from time to time, upon such real or personal securities as they should judge sufficient and best for the interest of the fund, the bonds and other securities for the same to be taken payable to the said trustees, or any three of them, and to their successors in office; and the said trustees for the time, or any three of them, should have power to assign and discharge the said bonds or other securities, and to suit all manner of execution necessary for recovering payment thereof, or concerning the same any manner of way; but expressly provided, That no money should be lent by the trustees to any member or members of the corporation upon any account whatsoever; and that the trustees should

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choose a collector and clerk to the scheme, to continue in their office respectively during the pleasure of the trustees; both of which offices might be filled by one person, if the trustees judged proper; which collector should have power to carry on all suits for recovery of the annual rates, and other sums payable for support of the fund, and all arrears that might be due by any contributor at the time of his decease; and should residing, at the sight and direction of the trustees, from the widows annuity, or from the children's provisions, such sums as should be due by their respective husbands or fathers, or their heirs and executors, which had not been, or could not be recovered from them, upon assigning to such widow or children respectively, such debt: and that the collector should, on his admission to the office, grant bond, with a sufficient cautioner, to the trustees, to the extent of one hundred pounds sterling, for the faithful discharge of his trust; and should subscribe all the receipts for the annual rates, and for the annual sums paid by the corporation, and keep regular books, shewing the state of the funds under his management, in such manner as the trustees should appoint; and the clerk should also keep a book for recording the sederunts of the trustees; which books were at all times to be open to the inspection of every contributor: and the collector should exhibit to the contributors at a general meeting, to be held on the second Monday of August yearly, a state of the funds under his management, and an account of the sums received by him for the preceding year, and the application of the same; which meeting should have power to audit and pass the said accounts, and discharge him and his surety of the sums accounted for. And whereas the members of the said college and corporation, and the trustees and officers elected by them for managing the said fund, have proceeded in the execution of the said scheme agreeably to the regulations in the said charter and letters patent herein-above mentioned; and it is found by experience that the said scheme will be of great benefit to the widows and children of the members, but that the same would be still more beneficial and effectual if the alterations upon the said scheme and regulations in the said letters patent herein-after mentioned, were made, and if the authority of parliament were interposed for carrying the said scheme, subject to the said alterations, into execution: and whereas John Shiells, one of the members of the said college and corporation at the time the said scheme was instituted, did not accede thereto; and therefore in terms of the said letters patent stands excluded from the benefit thereof; but the said John Shiells has since declared his willingness to become a contributor, paying all the annual rates since the institution, which the contributors are willing to agree to, if they were not prohibited by the terms of the scheme, and of the said letters patent: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Letters patent the said charter and letters patent, and all the regulations, or generally contained, and appointments therein contained, and herein above recited, relative to the scheme for raising a fund for a provision to widows and children of the members of the said college and corpora-

corporation, and all the proceedings had in consequence thereof, agreeable to the terms of the said letters patent, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed in so far as the same are not altered by this present act, and that the said scheme shall be carried into execution hereafter, in conformity to the said regulations, ordinances, and appointments, subject to the alterations herein-after mentioned.

No annual
rate to be
paid beyond
24 years.

II. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no present or future member of the said college and corporation, who is a contributor to the said fund, and who shall have paid his annual rate or contribution for twenty-four years successively, with interest and penalty if incurred, shall be obliged to pay or contribute more thereafter during his life; any thing in the said charter or letters patent, or in the deeds executed by the contributors, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sum to be
contributed
out of the
corporation
funds.

III. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in lieu of the sum of twenty-five pounds, which by the scheme and the said charter and letters patent is appointed to be paid annually out of the funds of the corporation to the collector of the said scheme for raising the capital, there shall be paid by the treasurer of the corporation, and out of their funds, at the term of *Candlemas* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and at each succeeding term of *Candlemas* thereafter, to the collector of the said scheme, the sum of one pound sterling for each person who is a member at the time, and whose widow and children may eventually be entitled to the benefit of the scheme: and further, That the said treasurer shall pay over to the collector of the scheme the half of the entry money paid by each and every person who shall hereafter be admitted members of the said college and corporation, and that towards raising and augmenting the capital or fund for providing the widows and children of the members contributors.

Funds of the
corporation,
if able, may
contribute
thereto.

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case at any time hereafter it shall appear to the members of the said college and corporation at a general meeting, to which they shall be regularly summoned by a billet left at their respective houses at least two days previous to the meeting, that the funds of the corporation are more than sufficient in any one year to maintain their poor, and to defray the other necessary expenses, and to pay the sums of money aforesaid to the collector of the scheme; then it shall be lawful to appoint the treasurer of the corporation to pay to the said collector such additional sum for that year, as shall be judged proper; provided that no order for such additional payment shall be made unless three fourths of the members of the college or corporation are present at such general meeting.

Annuities to
widows.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the widows of contributors who have survived the term at which their fourth annual rate became due, as well those widows who are already entitled to the benefit of the fund, as those who shall hereafter come to be so entitled, shall each be entitled to, and receive

receive the following annuities; that is to say, at the first term of *Whitsunday* after the decease of their respective husbands, and at each succeeding *Whitsunday* during their lives, and till *Whitsunday* which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, thirty pounds sterling; and at the said term of *Whitsunday* one thousand eight hundred and one, each widow shall be entitled to and receive forty pounds sterling, and the same sum annually thereafter during their lives; any thing in the said scheme as originally framed, or in the said charter and letters patent, to the contrary notwithstanding: but provided nevertheless, That the annuity of any widow of a contributor who shall marry again, shall, from and immediately after such her marriage, cease and determine.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be no deduction upon any account from the widows annuities the first year after they have come on the fund, but that the arrears of contributors shall be paid by deducting a sum not exceeding one third of the annuity each subsequent year till the said arrears are paid up; and in case any contributor, who has become a member of the corporation at the age of forty years or upwards, shall die before he has paid twelve years rates, the deficiency shall be made up in the same manner.

No deduction the first year.

VII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if a contributor shall survive the term upon which the payment of his fourth annual rate become due, and shall die a widower, leaving a child or children under sixteen years of age, such child or children shall, at the term of *Whitsunday* immediately following the death of their father, be entitled to and receive one hundred pounds sterling, which sum, if there be more than one child, shall be equally divided amongst the children; provided, That if any of the contributors shall happen to die before the term of *Candlemas* at which the fourth annual rate would have been due, neither their widows nor children shall be entitled to any benefit from the scheme, but shall be entirely excluded therefrom.

Provisions to children.

VIII. And whereas it is found necessary, in place of the capital mentioned in the said recited charter and letters patent, that there should be a capital of eleven thousand pounds sterling, upon the supposition of there being forty contributors, (the present number being thirty-seven), and that the capital should be increased two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, for each contributor above that number: be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the trustees in whom the management of the said scheme is vested shall, besides the sum already raised, being three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds or thereby, apply the whole annual rates, together with the money paid by or received from the funds of the corporation, and the profits of the stock, first, in defraying the expences of management; secondly, in lending out the following sums annually, for increasing and raising the capital; that is to say, at the term of *Whitsunday* in each of the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand seven hundred

Capital to be 11,000l. sterling, with contingent increase.

Application of the money.

Sums to be annually lent out.

hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and one thousand eight hundred, the sum of two hundred pounds sterling: at the term of *Whitsunday* in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and one, one thousand eight hundred and two, one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand eight hundred and four, and one thousand eight hundred and five, the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds sterling: at the term of *Whitsunday* in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and six, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and one thousand eight hundred and eight, the sum of one hundred and fifteen pounds sterling: at the term of *Whitsunday* in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and nine, one thousand eight hundred and ten, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling: at the term of *Whitsunday* in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of fifty pounds sterling: and at the term of *Whitsunday* in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in each year subsequent, the sum of thirty pounds sterling, till the capital of eleven thousand pounds is completed: and thirdly, for payment of the annuities due to the widows of the contributors, and the provisions due to their children: and if the annual produce aforesaid in any one year shall exceed the charges of management, the sum so ordered to be applied for raising the capital, and the annuities and provisions due to the widows and children for that year, and the arrears of any annuities of former years after mentioned, if any such were, such excess or surplus shall be lent out together with the foresaid sums, for the purpose of raising the capital: and on the other hand, if, in any one year, the annual produce shall not be sufficient for defraying the annual burdens as aforesaid, yet no encroachment shall on that account be made upon the capital, so far as then raised, nor shall the further raising thereof, in manner above directed, be on that account stopped or retarded, except in the case of a contributor or contributors leaving a child or children entitled to provision from the fund as aforesaid, in which case the capital stock may suffer a diminution, and shall contribute to make up what the produce of the current year in which the event happens is deficient, to answer or pay the sum or sums to which such child or children is or are entitled; but in every other case such deficiency or shortcoming shall affect the annuities of all

all the widows proportionally, without regard to the order of time in which their annuities became due, and the same shall be restored to them out of the surplus of the annual produce for the succeeding year or years, as above-mentioned. Provided always, That when the said capital is raised, if in any one year the annual produce shall be more than sufficient for payment of all the burdens of that year, and arrears of former years, the surplus shall be divided amongst the widows then on the fund; and if the aforesaid capital of eleven thousand pounds, when made up in whole or in part, shall happen to be diminished, either by the insolvency of debtors, or by any other accident whatever, such diminution shall from time to time be made up by after-surplusses to be lent out as aforesaid: provided always, That such diminution did not happen by payments to the child or children of a contributor, in which case the sums so paid shall be replaced by annual payments of twenty pounds for each one hundred pounds advanced.

IX. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees now in the management of the said scheme and fund, elected agreeably to the said recited letters patent, and the trustees hereafter chosen conformably thereto, and the quorum of them, or the collector of the said scheme, shall have full power to ask, demand, levy, sue, and use all manner of legal diligence for recovery of the annual rates payable by contributors, and interest thereof, and penalties if incurred; and also of the sums payable by or out of the funds of the said college and corporation, and all sums lent out for or due to the common fund, or making part of the capital, and the profits thereof, and otherwise to act agreeably to the regulations of the said letters patent, the accounts of the collector being exhibited to a general meeting of the contributors at the term of *Lammas* yearly, in place of the second *Monday of August* as directed by the said letters patent.

X. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said *John Shiells* shall be admitted to all the benefits of the scheme, in the same manner as if he had originally acceded thereto; provided that he shall pay into the hands of the collector of the scheme the sum of fifty-five pounds sterling within six weeks from and after the passing of this act, and continues to pay the common annual rate of a contributor for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in each subsequent year during his life, till he has paid twenty-four years rates in all, if he shall so long live.

XI. And be it enacted, That the expence of obtaining this act shall be paid out of the common funds of the said college and corporation, and not out of the money contributed or collected for the purposes of providing for the widows and children of the members.

XII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act; and shall be judicially taken

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taken notice of as such, by all judges, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

C A P. LXVI.

An act for dividing and inclosing the low lands and common fens, within the hamlet of Martin in the parish of Timberland, and within the parish of Blackney, in the county of Lincoln; and for draining and preserving the low lands and fens within the said hamlet of Martin, and parish of Blackney, and within the hamlet of Linwood, in the said parish of Blackney.

C A P. LXVII.

An act for the better repairing, paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, and lanes of and in the town and port of Sandwich, in the county of Kent, and in the several parishes of Saint Peter the Apostle, Saint Mary the Virgin, and Saint Clement, in the said town, port, and county; and for removing and preventing incroachments, nuisances, obstructions, and annoyances in the said highways, streets, and lanes, and on the common quay belonging to the said town and port, and in the haven adjoining to the said quay, and the bridge built over the said haven; and for regulating the births and mooring places of vessels at the said quay, and the proper times for vessels to pass through the said bridge.

END OF VOL. XXXVI. PART I.

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE STATUTES AT LARGE;

Passed in the twenty-seventh Year, of the Reign of King GEORGE III.; in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, being the fourth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of *Great Britain*, which began the twenty-third Day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and ended by Prorogation the thirtieth Day of *May* following.

A.

Aberbrothock.

ACTS 11 Geo. 2. c. 4. and 3 Geo. 3. c. 28. as to duty on ale sold in *Aberbrothock* continued. Chap. 46. p. 266.

Accounts.

1. Commissioners of customs may settle accounts of collectors or receivers of customs, who have applied money to other branches of the revenue. Chap. 13. f. 25. p. 36.
2. The several boards of revenue to keep quarterly accounts, and the treasury to lay them annually before parliament. Chap. 13. f. 72. p. 68.

Actions.

1. For penalties on act against unlawful lotteries, to be brought in six months, and bail given for 500*l.* Chap. 1. f. 2. p. 3.
 2. The time limited for bringing actions, for acting under the following acts, viz. Chap. 28. f. 14. p. 203. (see *Glast*). Chap. 30. f. 9.
- VOL. XXXVI.

p. 208. (see *Licences*). Chap. 31. f. 32. p. 223. (see *Excise*). Chap. 53. f. 18. p. 278. (see *Hatfield Chase*) Chap. 61. f. 25. p. 261. (see *Grantham*).

3. Actions for using new patterns for printing linen, &c. to be brought in six months, and defendant may plead the general issue, and if he prevails have full costs. Chap. 38. f. 2. p. 261.

Admissions.

See *Indemnity* 2.

Affidavits.

1. Power given to the court of session of *Chester*, to appoint persons to swear affidavits, and take bail. Chap. 43. p. 263.
2. But affidavits not to be sworn within a mile of *Chester*, in session time. Chap. 43. p. 263.

See *Attornies*.

Aggregate Fund.

800,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* payable to the King, &c. by 1 Geo. 3. c. 1. and 17 Geo. 3. c. 21. and all the other annuities charged thereon, to

be paid out of the consolidated fund, and all powers relating thereto continued. Chap. 13. f. 63. 68. p. 62.

Ale Duty.

See *Aberbrothock, Dumfries.*

Allowances.

To dealers in wine, for stock in hand above 252 gallons, to be paid out of the revenue of excise. Chap. 31. p. 208.

America.

Acts 23 Geo. 3. c. 39. and 24 Geo. 3. c. 45. for regulating the trade between the King's subjects, and the inhabitants of the united states of *America*, continued and rendered more effectual. Chap. 7. p. 15.

Commissioners appointed to enquire further into losses, and services of loyalists in *America*. Chap. 39. p. 262.

Annuities.

1. An annuity of 2000*l.* a year, granted to sir *John Stynner* knight, late lord chief baron of the exchequer. Chap. 12. p. 22.
2. Annuities for lives, payable at the exchequer, not claimed for three years, prior to 5 *January*, 1787, or within the like time hereafter, to be placed to the account of the commissioners, for reducing the national debt. Chap. 13. f. 69. p. 61.
3. The exchequer to give an account annually, to the treasury of annuities fallen in or unclaimed. Chap. 13. f. 61. p. 62.
4. But if any claimants appear they are to be paid.

See *Consolidated Annuities.*

Appeals.

1. An appeal to the quarter sessions,

App

by the pawnbrokers' act. Chap. 37. f. 30. p. 259.

2. Also by the act for paving *Sandwich*. Chap. 33. p. 235.

Appropriation.

Of the supplies granted for the year, 1787. Chap. 33. p. 235.

Attornies.

The time enlarged for filing affidavits, of the execution of indentures of clerks. Chap. 40. p. 262.

B.*Bales of Goods.*

See *Customs.*

Bail.

1. **I**N actions on the lottery act, defendant to give bail for not more than 500*l.* Chap. 1. f. 9. p. 3.
2. Power to take special bail, in court of session of *Chester*. Chap. 43. f. 2. p. 264.

See *Affidavits.*

Barrels.

Every barrel of *French* beer, ale, or rum, to be deemed to contain 36 gallons, *English* beer measure. Chap. 31. f. 27. p. 221.

Beer.

Act 26 Geo. 3. c. 40. not to extend to beer exported, and the drawbacks due since *August* 1, 1786, to be paid. Chap. 31. f. 24. p. 219.

See *Barrels.*

Bills of Exchange.

The negotiating bills of exchange, and

and promisory notes in *England*, for 20s. and less than 5*l.* restrained by acts 15 Geo. 3 c. 51. and 17 Geo. 3. c. 30. made perpetual. Chap. 16. p. 186.

Blankney Parishes.

See *Fens*. Chap. 66 p. 304.

Bridges.

See *Gainsborough*. Chap. 15 p. 176.

Bristol.

For dividing the parish of St *James* in *Bristol*, and for building a new church, and providing a church yard, and parsonage house to the new parish. Chap. 49 p. 268.

Bahama Islands.

See *Importation and Exportation*, Chap. 27. p. 193

C.

Callicoets.

SEK *French Goods*. Chap. 13. f. 22. p. 34.

Camberwell

1. For lighting and watching the village of *Camberwell* in *Surrey*, and places adjoining. Chap. 52 p. 269.
2. To pay the trustees of *Pekham* 20*l* per ann. for the terrace. f. 5. p. 269.
3. Not to pay the patrol, from *Pekham* to *London*. f. 7 p. 269.

Cambricks.

1. *Cambricks* and *French* lawns may be imported, worn, and sold, and if imported before this act made,

to pay duty; and if seized before, that time, may be sold for homeconsumption. Chap. 13 f. 23, 24. p. 35.

2. If *cambricks* imported in ships less than 60 tons, or in quantity less than 100 pieces, or 200 demi-pieces, to be forfeited. Chap. 13. f. 24. p. 36.
3. *French* *cambricks* imported for exportation before 10 *May*, 1787, may be taken out of the King's warehouse, on paying the difference of duties, or not being warehoused, on making entry and paying duty. Chap. 32. f. 17, 18. p. 232.
4. None to be prosecuted for having *French* *cambricks* in custody, prior to *May* 10, 1787. Chap. 32. f. 19. p. 232

Canals.

1. The course of the canal from the river *Forth*, to the river *Chyde*, by acts 8 Geo. 3. c. 63, 11 Geo. 3. c. 62, 13 Geo. 3. c. 104, and 24 Geo. 3. c. 59, altered, and a collateral cut made to *Glasgow*. Chap. 55 p. 278.
2. The magistrates of *Paisley* enabled to make a navigable canal, from the river *Can*, cross the turnpike road from *Glasgow* to *Greenock*. Chap. 56. p. 279.

Candles.

1. Entries of candle makers, not deemed withdrawn, till all duties paid. Chap. 31 f. 18 p. 215.
2. Officers of excise, not to enter house of candle makers, from 11 at night, till 5 in the morning, without a peace officer (except as mentioned). Chap. 31. f. 20. p. 216.
3. If moulds not locked up, candle makers forfeit 100*l*. Chap. 31. f. 22. p. 218.

Canterbury.

The streets of the city, and liberties, to be paved. Chap. 14. p. 176.

N.B. By f. 63, no stallion to be shewn within the walls of the city.

Cart River.

See *Canals.*

Chairmen.

See *Margate.* Chap. 45. p. 266.

Chester.

See *Affidavits.* Chap. 35. p. 263.

Churches.

See *Stoneloupe (Gall) Devon.* Chap. 17. p. 176. — *Bristol (St. 7 &c.)* Chap. 49. p. 268. — *Hanley, Staffordshire.* Chap. 62. p. 292 *Walshead, Essex.* Chap. 63. p. 293. *Portsmouth* common, in parish of *Portsea.* Chap. 64. p. 293.

Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor.

To prosecute for offences, in regard to pawnbrokers, at the expence of the parish. Chap. 37. f. 23. p. 257.

Coalmines.

1. The treasury enabled to purchase of the proprietors of the coalmines of *Pittferran* in *Fife-shire*, the right of exemption of duty on coals exported from thence. Chap. 21. p. 182.
2. Duty on coals carried coastway, to be charged on all carried by sea, from port to port, except where otherwise directed by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. Chap. 32. f. 21. p. 233.

3. This duty may be secured by bond; but if another required before that is due, to have three securities, and to be in penalty of 400*l*. Chap. 32. f. 22, 23. p. 233.

Cocoa Nuts.

Powers in force on passing 24 Geo. 3. c. 38. to extend to securing the duty thereby repealed, and also to levying the duties of excise laid this ~~year~~ on on cocoa nuts and coffee. Chap. 31. f. 26. p. 221.

Commissioners.

See *America.* Chap. 39 p. 262. — *F. &c.* Chap. 35. p. 241. — *Land &c.* Chap. 47. p. 266.

Commitment.

See *Penalties.*

Consolidated Fund.

1. From 10 May, 1787, all money paid into the exchequer, and not otherwise appropriated, to be carried to the consolidated fund. Chap. 13. f. 52. p. 50.
2. The annuities for lives or years specified, the debts due to the *South Sea* company, bank of *England*, and the *South Sea* annuities purchased by the bank; several sorts of 3*per cent* annuities, 4*per cent* consolidated annuities, 5*per cent*. annuities, long annuities, and lottery annuities and all charges thereon, to be paid out of the same fund, and then the annuities due to the several companies in the proportions mentioned, and after deducting the several annuities, to be paid thereout by consent of proprietors. Chap. 13. f. 53. p. 51.
3. If this fund insufficient, the treasury to make good the deficiency,

- to be paid out of any future surplus. Chap. 13 f. 58. p. 59.
4. And then 250,000^l to be set apart quarterly out of this fund according to 6 Geo. 3 c. 31. Chap. 13. f. 59 p. 60
 5. The duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors to be carried to this fund. Chap. 39 f. 8. p. 207.
 6. 24,000^l. granted out of this fund, with other money appropriated for the service of the year, 1737. Chap. 33 p. 235.

Corn.

See *Wheat*. Chap. 36. p. 242.

Costs, Full.

1. By act for suppressing unlawful lotteries, the defendant if convicted to pay full costs as well as penalty. Chap. 1. f. 2. p. 3.
2. By act for encouragement of arts, &c. (see *Pattern*) on action for offences, if defendant prevail to have full costs. Chap. 38. f. 2. p. 261.

Costs, Double.

Acts under which double costs are directed.—See *Parliament*. Chap. 37 f. 27. 258 *Grantum*. Chap. 61 f. 25. p. 280.

Costs, Treble.

Acts under which treble costs are directed.—See *Lotteries*. Chap. 1. f. 11. p. 17 — *Glasf.* Chap. 28. f. 14. p. 203. *Post Horses*. Chap. 26. f. 17 p. 193. *Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors*. Chap. 30. f. 9. p. 208. *Excise*. Chap. 31. f. 32. p. 223. *Affidavits*. Chap. 43. f. 94. p. 263. *Bristol*. Chap. 49. f. 52. p. 268. *Devonshire Gaol*. Chap. 59. f. 10. p. 279. *Hanley Grapel*. Chap. 62. f. 31. p. 292. *Winsted Church*. Chap. 63. f. 18.

p. 293. *Portsmouth Chapel*. Chap. 64. f. 59. p. 293. *Blankney Parish*. Chap. 66. f. 71. p. 304. *Sandwich Paving*. Chap. 67. f. 65. p. 304.

Court of Criminal Judicature.

1. The King enabled to establish a court of criminal judicature, on the eastern coast of *New South Wales*, and the parts adjacent. Chap. 2. p. 7.
2. The method of proceeding therein prescribed, and to be a court of record. Chap. 2. f. 2, 3. p. 9.

Court of Session.

See *Affidavits*.

Cumberland.

The duke of *Cumberland* not liable to land tax. Chap. 5. p. 15.

Customs.

1. The duties of customs and drawbacks (except package due to the city of *London*, or any other corporation) to cease from 10 *May*, 1787. Chap. 13. f. 1. p. 23.
2. From thence in lieu thereof, the duties contained in schedules A. B. C. D. and E. (except as therein provided) to be levied, and the drawbacks specified to be allowed. Chap. 13. f. 2. p. 24.
3. To be under the commissioners of customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, and levied and allowed as the old duties and drawbacks, and the penalties, bounties, and premiums, &c. and all acts relative to the customs, not altered, to continue, and the duties to be consolidated, and applied to the public revenue. Chap. 13. f. 25. p. 36.
4. Goods whereon duties are payable by weight, being damaged, the

the damage to be allowed for according to the proof, and the goods may be laden and unladen, and the officers to attend, and have the same fees as before. Chap. 13. f. 33, 34. p. 39.

5. Officers may open bales of goods shipped for exportation, but this not to extend to vessels, coming from *Asia, Africa, or America*. Chap. 32. f. 10. p. 227.
6. Further provisions made in regard to vessels, described in act 24 Geo. 3. f. 2. c. 47; and for extending the same to other vessels and boats. Chap. 32. p. 223.
7. The several laws amended relative to the revenue of the customs. Chap. 32. p. 223.
8. Commissioners may restore goods, &c. seized, on conditions, being satisfied no fraud was intended. Chap. 32. f. 15. p. 230.
9. But if the conditions are not complied with, the goods to be condemned. Chap. 32. f. 15. p. 230.
10. Persons accepting the conditions, not to have recompence for seizure. Chap. 32. f. 15. p. 230.

D.

Death.

SEE *Felony without Benefit of Clergy.*

Debts (Publick).

All acts relating thereto to continue in force (except as hereby altered.) Chap. 13. f. 6. p. 26.

Declarations.

The value of goods non enumerated, to be ascertained by the declaration of the importer and exporter, which are to bind them respectively as if on oath, and if undervalued may be taken for the crown on pay-

Dev

ing the price set, and then sold, and a moiety of the clear produce to go to the officer. Chap. 13. f. 17. p. 30.

Devonshire.

The gift for *Devonshire* declared to be a publick common gaol, and *Denys Rolle* and *John Rolle* and their heirs, discharged from being keepers thereof, and the same to be improved and enlarged, or a new one built. Chap. 59. p. 279.

Dominica.

See *Importation and Exportation*. Chap. 27. p. 193.

Drawbacks.

As to customs, not to be allowed except on goods properly entered and exported within three years, and the drawbacks claimed within two years after shipped; nor unless such drawback be due by some act in force 10 May, 1787. Chap. 13. f. 3. 9. p. 24.

Droits. (Ancient).

See *Margate*. Chap. 45.

Duchy of Lancaster.

See *Lancaster Duchy*.

Dumfries.

The duty on ale and beer there by 3 Geo. 1. c. 6; 10 Geo. 2. c. 7; and 2 Geo. 3. c. 55; continued and for paving the streets. Chap. 57. p. 279.

E.

East India Company.

1. **G**OODS imported from places within their charter not specified in the schedule (A) to be subject

Eas

ject to duties in table (B). Chap. 13. f. 15. p. 29.

2. To pay their duties to the receiver general of the customs. Chap. 13. f. 27. p. 36.
3. The company may continue their warehouses already built and build new ones, above 35 squares each, not subject to the building act 14 Geo. 3. c. 78. Chap. 43. p. 267.

See *Manifests*.

East Stonehouse.

For building the chapel of *East Stonehouse* in *Devonshire*. Chap. 17. p. 176.

Ebony.

To be manufactured, may be imported from *Africa* duty free. Chap. 32. f. 25. p. 235.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

1. Suits therein for defamatory words to be commenced in 6 months. Chap. 44. f. 1. p. 266.
2. No suit for fornication or incontinence, or for striking or brawling in church or churchyard, above 8 months after offence, nor for fornication at any time after the parties are married. Chap. 44. f. 2. p. 266.

Edinburgh.

The streets there widened, &c. and acts 25 Geo. 3. c. 28; and 26 Geo. 3. c. 113; amended. Chap. 51. p. 269.

The charter of the corporations of surgeons of *Edinburgh*, so far as relates to a scheme for raising a charitable fund, &c. confirmed. Chap. 65. p. 293.

Exchequer Bills.

To pay 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on ex-

Exc

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chequer bills issued by virtue of the malt act. Chap. 4. p. 12.

2. For raising 2,500,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills as directed by the malt act. Chap. 23. p. 187.
3. The like for raising 1,500,000*l.* more. Chap. 24. p. 180.
4. The like for raising 1,500,000*l.* more. Chap. 25. p. 188.

Exchequer.

See *Annuities* 2.

Excise.

1. From 10 May, 1787, the excise duties (except on malt, muni, cyder and perry, by 26 Geo. 3. c. 6. and 27 Geo. 3. c. 4; and also except the duty on licences granted by the commissioners of excise) to cease, and in lieu thereof other duties granted, as specified in schedule (F). Chap. 13. f. 35. p. 40.
2. Powers in 24 Geo. 3. c. 4. to extend to secure the repealed duties, and also to the duties on cocoa nuts, and coffee. Chap. 31. f. 26. p. 220.
3. The new duties to be under the commissioners of excise and raised, and drawbacks allowed subject to the same conditions and proportions, and applied to the same purposes as before. Chap. 13. f. 36. p. 41.
4. The commissioners of excise to transmit a quarterly account of the hereditary duties of excise, granted by 12 Charles 2. c. 24; and 1 Geo. 3. c. 2; 12 Charles 2. c. 23; and 9 Geo. 2. c. 23. to the exchequer, and the money arising to be set apart after the King's demise and paid to his successors. Chap. 13. f. 51. p. 47.
5. For amending several laws relating to excise. Chap. 31. p. 208.
6. Commissioners to provide frames to denote the measuring *French* calicoes and other piece goods enumerated.

numerated, to be marked therewith, and with stamps to denote the duty paid. Chap. 31. f. 10, 11. p. 213.

7. Officers of excise may administer the necessary oaths on exportation of goods entitled to drawback or bounty. Chap. 31. f. 25. p. 220.
See *French Goods*. Chap. 31. f. 15. p. 214.

Exeter.

For taking down the chapel in the castle of *Exeter*, &c. Chap. 59. p. 279.

Exportation.

See *Importation*. Chap. 27. p. 193.

*F.**Fees.*

COMMISSIONERS appointed further to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments received in the several publick offices, and to examine into abuses therein, and report their observations for better conducting the business. Chap. 35. p. 241.

Acts 25 Geo. 3. c. 19; and 26 Geo. 3. c. 66; continued.

Felony without Clergy.

1. Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit stamps on paper, felony without clergy. Chap. 13. f. 46. p. 45.
2. The like of stamps on calicoes. Chap. 31. f. 13, 14. p. 214.
3. Counterfeiting stamps of seizure the like. Chap. 32. f. 14. p. 230.
4. Representing another person as special bail, felony without clergy. Chap. 43. f. 4. p. 265.

Fens.

For dividing and inclosing the low

lands and common fens, in the hamlets of *Martin* and *Linwood*, and the parishes of *Timberland* and *Blankney* in *Lincolnshire*. Chap. 66. p. 304.

Fish and Fisheries.

1. The bounty of 20s. per ton granted by 26 Geo. 3. c. 81. extended to all *British* ships. Chap. 10. p. 17.
2. Fish caught by vessels built in the King's dominions, and manned by his *European* subjects, may be imported duty free. Chap. 13. f. 32. p. 39.

Flasks.

Wherein wine or oil is imported the duty taken off. Chap. 32. f. 9. p. 226.

Forces.

See *Mutiny*. Chap. 6. p. 15.

Forth River.

See *Clyde*. Chap. 20. p. 182.

Forfeitures.

Goods found with a counterfeit stamp of seizure forfeited, and also 500*l*. Chap. 32. f. 14. p. 229.

See *French Goods*.

French Goods.

1. From 10 *May*, 1787, to 10 *May*, 1800, the articles enumerated may be imported from the *French* King's *European* dominions on the duties in tables (C and F). Chap. 13. f. 22. p. 34.
2. *French* lawns. See *Cambricks*. Chap. 13. f. 23. p. 35.
3. Calicoes and other *French* goods enumerated to be entered in 30 days after report, with the collector.

lector of excise, or the duties to be paid or the goods forfeited, and may be seized by the officer of excise. Chap. 31. f. 8, 9. p. 211.

4. On oath of suspicion of having *French calicoes, &c.* in custody unstamped by order (in limits of excise office) of the commissioners, and out of, by 2 justices (with a peace officer) in the day time, houses may be searched by excise officer. Chap. 31. f. 15. p. 214.

5. If such goods found unmarked (except shipped for exportation) forfeited and also 100*l.* Chap. 31. f. 16. p. 215.

See *Barrels, Cambricks, Wine.*

Funds.

See *Aggregate and Consolidated Funds.*

G.

Gaols.

SEE *Devonshire.* Chap. 59. p. 279.
Staffordshire. Chap. 60. p. 279.
Suffex. Chap. 58. p. 279.

Gainborough.

For building a bridge over the *Trant* from *Gainborough* to the parish of *Saunshy* in *Nottinghamshire.* Chap. 15. p. 176.

Gazette.

One months notice in the gazette of time and place of letting post horse duty to farm. Chap. 26. f. 3. p. 189.

General Issue.

Acts under which defendants being sued for, acting pursuant thereto, may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence. *Lottery Office Act.* Chap. 1. f. 11. p. 7. *Post Horses.* Chap. 26. f. 17. p. 193. *Glass Duty.* Chap.

28. f. 14. p. 203. *Licences on Spirituous Liquors.* Chap. 30. f. 9. p. 223. *Excise Act.* Chap. 31. f. 32. p. 223. *Pawnbrokers.* Chap. 37. f. 27. p. 258. *Patterns for Linens, &c.* Chap. 38. f. 2. p. 261. *Lottery Act.* Chap. 41. p. 262. *Margate.* Chap. 45. f. 94. p. 266. *Bristol Church.* Chap. 49. f. 52. p. 268. *Hatfield Chase.* Chap. 53. f. 18. p. 287. *Devonshire gaol.* Chap. 59. f. 10. p. 279. *Staffordshire Gaol.* Chap. 60. f. 51. p. 279. *Grantham Town-hall.* Chap. 61. f. 21. p. 280. *Hanley Chapel.* Chap. 62. f. 31. p. 292. *Wanstead Church.* Chap. 63. f. 18. p. 243. *Portsmouth Common Chapel.* Chap. 64. f. 59. p. 293. *Parish of Blankney.* Chap. 66. f. 71. p. 304. *Sandwich Paving.* Chap. 67. f. 65. p. 304.

Geneva (Foreign).

An additional duty of 9*d.* per gallon and a drawback of 8*d.* per gallon, allowed on foreign geneva imported. Chap. 32. f. 24. p. 234.

George (St.) Hanover Square.

For rendering effectual a purchase of a workhouse at *Chelfea*, for the parish of *St. George, Hanover Square.* Chap. 54. p. 278.

Glass.

1. Duty granted on glass imported from *France*, to be under the commissioners of excise. Chap. 28. f. 1, 2. p. 197.
2. Drawbacks on home made glass exported. Chap. 28. f. 4. p. 199.
3. In lieu of the present duty of excise, and several alterations made. Chap. 28. f. 5. p. 200.

Glasgow.

See *Canals.* Chap. 55. p. 278.

Gloucester.

Glo Gloucester.

The duke of *Gloucester* not liable to land tax. Chap. 5. p. 15.

Goods.

1. Goods permitted to be entered duty free to continue so, unless charged by the schedules (A. B. C. D. and E.). See *customs*. Chap. 13. f. 8. p. 27.
2. But not to be imported or exported contrary to former acts, unless permitted by this act. Chap. 13. f. 10. p. 27.
3. All goods imported to be entered at the custom house (except diamonds, jewels, pearls, precious stones, and bullion, and fresh fish taken and imported by *British* ships, and also except turbot and lobsters). Chap. 13. f. 12. p. 28.
4. Goods whose duties are not fixed by schedule (A) to be subject to duties and drawbacks in table (D) (except otherwise exempted or imported by the *East India* company). Chap. 13. f. 13. p. 29.
5. Goods whereof no entries made, whereon the duties are reduced by Chap. 13. of this session to be subject to those duties only. See *customs*. Chap. 32. f. 20. p. 232.

Grantham in Lincolnshire.

For taking down and rebuilding the town hall at *Grantham*. Chap. 61. p. 280.

Grenada.

See *Importation and Exportation*. Chap. 27. p. 193.

H.

Hanaper Office.

1. AFTER the Kings demise 2000*l.* per ann. to be paid out of the alienation office for

Han

charges of this office, and the surplus of the new wine licence duty over and above 7,002*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per ann. (directed to be paid to the King and his successors) to be carried to the consolidated fund. Chap. 12. f. 49. p. 47.

2. The powers by 23 Geo. 2. c. 25. extended to the duties by this act. Chap. 13. f. 67. p. 67.

Hanley, Staffordshire.

For taking down and rebuilding the chapel there, and vesting the right of nomination in trustees, &c. Chap. 62. p. 292.

Harbours.

See *Margate*. Chap. 45. p. 266.

Hatfield Chase.

For draining the level there and parts adjacent in the counties of *York*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*. Chap. 53. p. 269.

Hemp and Flax.

See *Linens* imported. Chap. 13. f. 65. p. 64.

Hides.

So much of 9 Geo. 3. c. 39. as relates to the free importation of raw hides and skins from *Ireland* and the *British* plantations continued to 1 June, 1791. Chap. 36. f. 1. p. 242.

Household.

The qualification required of the master of the King's household as a commissioner of the land tax. Chap. 5. f. 99. p. 14.

Hydrometer.

Till 5 April, 1788, all spirits to be deemed of the degree of strength which *Clarke's* hydrometer, tried by the excise officer, shall denote. Chap. 31. f. 17. p. 215.

Imp I.

Importation and Exportation.

GOODS enumerated, allowed to be imported and exported in several ports in *Jamaica, Grenada, Dominica*, and in *New Providence* one of the *Bahama* islands, under regulations till 1 Sept. 1792, and to the end of the next session. Chap. 29. p. 193.

Indemnity.

1. To indemnify those who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices; and justices of peace for not registering qualifications; and further time given. Chap. 40. p. 262.
2. Also to indemnify members of corporations, whose admissions have not been stamped, or are lost, and to allow further time to provide stamps. Chap. 40. p. 262.

Inhabitants.

May be witnesses. See *Sandwich* paving act. Chap. 67. f. 62. p. 304.

Innkeepers.

Only to travel to the next market town to pay the duty. See *Post Horse* act. Chap. 26. f. 14. p. 192.

Insurance.

See *Lottery Office*s. Chap. 1. f. 6, 7. p. 5.

1. When insurance made the ticket to be deposited for the remaining time of drawing with the receiver general of stamps, or his deputy, and may be assigned with the insurance without stamps. Chap. 1. f. 5, 6. p. 5.
2. Persons not duly licensed, making insurance, liable to the same penalties as for keeping an unlicensed lottery office. Chap. 1. f. 7. p. 5.

Ire. 315 Invalids.

See *Mutiny*. Chap. 6. p. 15.

Ireland.

See *Postage*. Chap. 9. p. 16.

Irwin, Lady Frances.

See *Gaols*. Chap. 58. p. 279.

Judges.

Their salaries established by 12 Geo. 1. c. 2; 32 Geo. 2. c. 35. 5 Geo. 3. c. 47. and 12 Geo. 3. c. 30; to be paid out of the consolidated fund. Chap. 13. f. 66. p. 65.

Justices of the Peace.

1. May commit vagrants, &c. for small offences, either to the common goal or to the house of correction. Chap. 11. p. 22.
 2. Disputes about pawning goods to be settled by justices of the peace. Chap. 37. f. 17. p. 254.
 3. Justices or their clerks not to have fees for acting under the pawnbrokers act. Chap. 37. f. 25. p. 258.
 4. Justices may order constables to give account of marines to be quartered. Chap. 3. f. 43. p. 12.
- See *Indemnity*. Chap. 40. p. 262.

K.

King, &c.

1. **T**HE treasury empowered to sell certain houses and ground belonging to the King. Chap. 22. p. 185.
 2. After the King's demise the 2000*l.* per ann. paid out of the revenue of the alienation office, for support of the hanaper office, and the surplus of the new wine licence duty, &c. to be carried to the consolidated fund. Chap. 13. f. 49. p. 47.
- King's*

King's Warehouses.

See *Seized Goods*. Chap. 32. f. 13. p. 229.

L.

Lancaster.

SO much of the act of 16 Geo. 3. c. 37. as relates to allowing the exportation of wheat, &c. to the sugar colonies from *Lancaster* continued to 1 May, 1788. Chap. 36. f. 2. p. 242.

Lancaster (Duchy).

Act 19 Geo. 3. c. 45. touching fee farm and other rents in the duchy of *Lancaster* to be sold; amended and power given to the chancellor of the duchy, &c. to discharge incumbrances. Chap. 34. p. 237.

Land Tax.

1. Land tax at 4 s. in the pound for the year 1787. Chap. 5. p. 12.
2. Where the stamp, victualling, and navy office are to be assessed. Chap. 5. f. 72, 73, 74. p. 13.
3. For rectifying the commissioners names and adding new ones. Chap. 47. p. 266.

Leith.

For making a road from *Leith* to *Edinburgh*. Chap. 51. p. 269.

Licences.

1. Additional duties laid on licences to deal by retail in spirituous liquors. Chap. 30. p. 204.
2. Mode of paying for licences from the excise yearly. Chap. 30. f. 2. p. 205.

Linens.

1. 6,335*l.* 15*s.* to be annually set apart out of the duties on linen

imported (granted by 7 Geo. 3. c. 58.) at the exchequer for the encouragement of raising hemp and flax, &c. Chap. 13. f. 65. p. 64.

2. Act 29 Geo. 2. c. 15. for granting a bounty on *Burgh* and *Leith* linens exported, and taking off the duties on raw linen yarn made of flax imported, continued till 24 June, 1788, &c. Chap. 36. f. 4. p. 242.
3. Proprietors of original patterns for printing linens, &c. to have the sole right of printing them for two months, and the act to continue one year. Chap. 38. p. 260.
4. Other persons printing the same within that time, to be subject to action for damages, but the plates may be purchased of the proprietors and used. Chap. 38. p. 261.

Lighting and Watching.

See *Camberwell*. Chap. 52.

Lanwood.

See *Fens*. Chap. 66.

Loans.

See *Exchequer Bills*.

London.

Custom duties collected in *London* to be paid over to the receiver general the same day. Chap. 13. f. 27. p. 37.

Lotteries.

1. The laws against unlawful lotteries rendered more effectual. Chap. 1. p. 1.
2. The powers by 8 Geo. 1. c. 2.; 12 Geo. 2. c. 28.; 17 Geo. 2. c. 5.; and 22 Geo. 3. c. 47. continued in force, except such parts as are altered. Chap. 1. f. 1. p. 2.
3. Act 17 Geo. 2. c. 5. extended to dealers

Lay
dealers in tickets under 22 Geo. 3. c. 47. Chap. 1. f. 6. p. 3.

4. Offenders against this act, not to be liable to pecuniary penalties, and also to be punished as vagabonds. Chap. 1. f. 8. n. 6.
5. Nor liable to prosecution on former lotteries, unless information made before 5 Feb. 1794. Chap. 1. f. 9. p. 6.
6. 756,875*l.* raised by a lottery of 50,000 tickets at 15*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* each, and 500,000*l.* in prizes divided amongst 15,521 fortunate tickets, to be paid out of the supplies on 1 June, 1788. Chap. 41. p. 262.

Loyalists.

See *America*. Chap. 39. p. 262.

M.

Malt Duty.

THE same as annually. Chap. 4. p. 12.

Manifests.

1. The regulations by 26 Geo. 3. c. 40. not to extend to beer exported, but the drawbacks to be paid as before. Chap. 31. f. 24. p. 219.
2. Manifests required by the said act for ships in the limits of the *East India* company to be delivered to and authenticated by the person who delivers the last dispatches, having been the company's servant seven years, and for ships for *China* by the company's chief supercargo there, and not by the officer of the customs. Chap. 32. f. 11. p. 228.

Manufactures of Iron and Steel.

See *Tools*. Chap. 36. f. 3. p. 242.

Margate.

For rebuilding the pier at *Margate* and establishing duties in lieu of ancient droits for supporting the same, and paving the town and parish of St. John, and regulating porters and chairmen, &c. Chap. 45. p. 266.

Marines.

1. Regulated whilst on shore. Chap. 3. p. 9.
2. May be exchanged in their quarters, but their wives not to be quartered without consent. Chap. 3. f. 20. 31. p. 9.
3. Constable quartering marines without consent, forfeits 20*s.* Chap. 3. p. 10.
4. Marine officer destroying game to forfeit 5*l.* and each private man 20*s.* to the poor of the parish. Chap. 3. f. 32. p. 10.
5. Offences against former acts may in three years be enquired of and punished by this act. Chap. 3. f. 37, 38. p. 11.
6. Marines while confined for debt to receive no pay. Chap. 3. f. 41. p. 11.
7. Constables neglecting to quarter marines, or taking money to excuse the same, and victuallers refusing, to forfeit each 5*l.* Chap. 3. f. 42. p. 11.

Martin Hamlet.

See *Fens*. Chap. 66. p. 304.

Milford Haven.

See *Post and Post Office*. Chap. 9. p. 16.

Militia.

For defraying the expence of their pay and cloathing. Chap. 8. p. 16.

Mint.

From 10 May, 1787, the treasury to order 1,500*l.* per ann. to be issued for the purposes of the act 27 Geo. 2. c. 11. for the mint. Chap. 13. f. 64. p. 63.

Mutiny Act.

17,638 land forces including 2030, invalids. Chap. 6. p. 15.

N.

Navigation.

SEE *Ships.* Chap. 19. p. 176.

Newcastle upon Tyne.

A playhouse licensed at *Newcastle upon Tyne.* Chap. 50. p. 268.

New Providence.

See *Importation and Exportation.* Chap. 27. p. 193.

Notes (Promissory).

Acts 15 Geo. 3. c. 51. and 17 Geo. 3. c. 30. made perpetual. Chap. 16. p. 176.

O.

Oaths.

DECLARATIONS of non enumerated goods not to be on oath of importer or proprietor. Chap. 13. f. 17. p. 30.

See *Excise.* Chap. 31. f. 25. p. 220. Chap. 31. f. 25. p. 214. & 220.

Further time allowed to qualify for offices. Chap. 40. p. 262.

See *Witnesses.* Chap. 37. f. 27. p. 258.

Officers.

See *Customs, Excise, Penalties.* Chap. 31. f. 10. 13. 25. p. 227. 220. 224.

Off
Offices (Publick).

See *Fees.* Chap. 35. p. 241. —
Indemnity. Chap. 40. p. 262.

Overseers of the Poor.

See *Churchwardens, Pawnbrokers.* Chap. 37. f. 23. p. 257.

P.

Paper.

IN lieu of the duty on enumerated paper by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. is to be paid for every sort not above the largest size of nearest the same kind in the table, the duty nearest above in size and value to such sort: and above the largest size of the nearest of the same sort, kind and weight, a duty in proportion to its size. Chap. 31. f. 29. p. 222.

Papists.

Further time allowed to inroll deeds, &c. Chap. 42. p. 263.

Parliament.

Quarterly accounts to be kept by the several boards of the publick revenue, and the treasury to lay annually before parliament an account of the produce of the customs, excise, stamp duties, and incidents respectively. Chap. 13. f. 72. p. 68.

Patterns for printing Linens.

See *Linens.* Chap. 38. p. 260.

Paving.

See *Canterbury.* Chap. 14. *Edinburgh.* Chap. 51. *Margate.* Chap. 45. *Dumfries.* Chap. 57. *Sandwich.* Chap. 67.

Pawn-

Paw
Pawnbrokers.

1. The trade and business of pawn-brokers further regulated. Chap. 37 p. 242.
2. For counterfeiting pawnbrokers' notes, liable to be committed for three months, and not under one month. Chap. 37. f. 6. p. 246.
3. The like punishment for offering to pawn goods, and the party not giving a good account of themselves. Chap. 37. f. 7. p. 246.
4. If goods are unlawfully pawned, the broker to restore them on being repaid, or to be committed till satisfaction made. Chap. 37 f. 8.
5. Persons producing notes deemed owners, and if the note is lost the broker to give a copy. Chap. 37. f. 10 p. 242.
6. Goods pawned deemed forfeited at the end of one year, but the owner may give notice not to sell them for 7 days beyond the year. Chap. 37. f. 12 p. 252.
7. Hours of pawning limited, and if goods are sold before forfeited, or hurt, the broker to make satisfaction, with a penalty of 10*l*. Chap. 37 f. 13 p. 255.
8. Pawnbrokers to produce their books when necessary, and if not kept regularly to forfeit 10*l* and for other offences 5*l*. each, to be levied by distress. Chap. 37. f. 21. p. 257.
9. Justices may order 50*s*. of the penalty to the prosecutor, and the rest to the poor of the parish, but information must be given in 12 months. Chap 37. f. 22. p. 257.
10. This act not to extend to persons lending money at 5*l*. *per cent*. without further profit. Chap. 37. f. 24. p. 258.

Penalties.

1. Penalties incurred under lottery acts 8 Geo. 1. c. 2. ; 12 Geo. 3.

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2. 28.; and 22 Geo. 3. c. 47. may be sued for by any person in six months after the fact, and to be divided equally between the King and the prosecutor, with full costs. Chap. 1. f. 2. p. 3.
2. The King's share of penalties by this act to be paid to the receiver general of the stamp duties. Chap. 1. f. 10. p. 6.
3. In actions for penalty on this act, defendant to give bail for not more than 500*l*. Chap. 1. f. 9 p. 6.
4. Constables quartering marines' wives without consent, penalty 20*s*. by distress. Chap. 3. f. 31 p. 10.
5. Marine officers destroying game, penalty 5*l*. and forfeiture of commission. Chap. 3 f. 32. p. 10.
6. Constables neglecting to quarter marines, or taking money to excuse, or victuallers refusing to receive them, 5*l* penalty. Chap. 3. f. 42. p. 11.
7. Penalties under this act, by laws of excise, by action at *Westminster*, or in *Scotland*, and divided between the King and the informer. Chap. 3. f. 7. p. 207.
8. For counterfeiting frames for measuring *Fresh* piece goods, penalty 100*l*. Chap. 31. f. 12. p. 213.
9. For unstamped calicoes found, except shipped for exportation, penalty 100*l*. Chap 31 f. 16. p. 215.
10. Soapmakers not weighing materials before officers, penalty 50*l*. Chap. 31 f. 19. p. 216.
11. Candlemakers not providing fastenings, or not locking up moulds, penalties 100*l*. Chap. 31. f. 21, 22 p. 218.
12. Officers not stamping goods seized, or accepting fee, penalty 200*l*. and also disabled to serve. Chap. 32. f. 13. p. 229.
13. For having stamps of seizure in custody, not being authorized, penalty 500*l*. Chap. 32. f. 14. p. 229.

14. For pawning other persons goods penalty 20 s. besides the value of such goods. Chap. 37. f. 5. p. 245.
15. For counterfeiting pawnbrokers' notes, liable to commitment for 3 months and not under one month. Chap. 37. f. 6. p. 246.
16. For forging certificates under post horse farming act, penalty 50 l. Chap. 26. f. 9. p. 191.

Pensions.

See *Annuities* 1.

Pensions on excise or post office to be paid as before. Chap. 13. f. 69. p. 67.

Pitferran.

See *Coals*. Chap. 21. p. 187.

Playhouses.

See *Newcastle upon Tyne*. Chap. 50. p. 268.

Portage.

The bounty or allowance to masters of ships inwards, called portage, to cease from 10 May, 1787. Chap. 13. f. 21. p. 34.

Ports in Jamaica.

See *Importation and Exportation*. Chap. 27. p. 193.

Portsmouth

For building a new chapel on *Portsmouth* common in the parish of *Portsea*. Chap. 64. p. 293.

Post and Post Office.

1. The post office revenues, during the present King's life, to be carried to the consolidated fund, and

- after to be paid to his successors. Chap. 13. f. 48. p. 46.
2. After the King's demise, 38626 l. 18 s. 10 d. to be paid quarterly out of the post office revenue into the exchequer to be carried to the consolidated fund. Chap. 13. f. 50. p. 48.
3. The treasury enabled to let the post horse duty granted by 25 Geo. 3. Chap. 51. To farm from 1 August, 1787, on one month's notice in the gazette. Chap. 26. f. 1. 7. p. 188.
4. No proposal to be proceeded on unless delivered three days previous to the time appointed. Chap. 26. f. 4. p. 189.
5. The mode of proceeding thereon. f. 5. p. 190.
6. Farmers to be appointed collectors, and the powers of former acts continued, and bonds to be taken in the King's name, and farmers to have the same remedy as the King. Chap. 26. f. 8. p. 190.
7. Farmers may vary mode of accounts, and forging certificates, penalty 50 l. Chap. 26. f. 9. p. 191.
8. Innkeepers, &c. within 5 miles of the stamp office to give farmers the accounts required by former acts, but only compellable to travel to the next market town. Chap. 26. f. 14. p. 192.
9. Duties to belong to the district from whence the ticket issued. Chap. 26. f. 13. p. 192.
10. Farmers may vote for members of parliament, but none licensed to let post horses, or any for his benefit, to be farmer or assignee of the contract. Chap. 26. f. 16. p. 193.
11. Postage of letters between *Great Britain* and the port of *Waterford* in *Ireland* established. Chap. 9. p. 16.

Powers.

Given by several acts in regard to lotteries, extended. Chap. 1, p. 1.

Promissory Notes.

See *Bills of Exchange*.

Prosecutions.

See *Cambricks* 4. Chap. 13. f. 23.
p. 35.

Q.

Qualifications.

SEE *Indemnity*. Chap. 48. p. 262.
See *Houfhold*. Chap. 5. f. 99.
p. 14.

Queen.

Not liable to land tax. Chap. 5.
p. 15.

R.

Rates.

1. **R**ULES annexd to the book of rates established by 12 Charles 2. c. 4.; and 11 Geo. 1. c. 11. repealed Chap. 13. f. 31. p. 39.
2. Rates of profit to be taken by pawnbrokers further regulated, and tables thereof to be set up in shops. Chap. 37. f. 1, 2. and 16. p. 242.

Recognizances.

See *Chester, Affidavits and Bail*. Chap. 43. p. 263.

Rivers.

1. The powers of the *Forth* and *Clyde* navigation company varied. Chap. 20. p. 182.

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2. For building a bridge over the river *Trent* at *Gainsborough*. See *Gainsborough*. Chap. 13. p. 178.

Roads.

See *Leith*. Chap. 51. p. 269.

Rolls.

Denys and *John Rolle*. See *Davenshire*. Chap. 59. p. 279.

Rum.

The produce of the *British* sugar plantations warehoused on, 10 May, 1787, may be delivered out on paying the duty laid thereon this session. Chap. 31. f. 28. p. 221.

S.

Sales.

AN account to be kept of sales of goods pawned, and the surplus to be paid to the owner, and the pawnbroker not to purchase goods whilst in his own custody. Chap. 37. f. 14. p. 253.

See *Pawnbrokers*.

Sandwich.

For paving the streets of the town and port of *Sandwich*. Chap. 67. p. 304.

Saunby.

See *Gainsborough*. Chap. 15. p. 176.

Schedules to Act. Chap. 13.

1. A. Custom of goods imported, with the drawbacks, p. 70.
The like exported, p. 135.
The like carried coastwise, p. 138.
2. B. The like of goods imported
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by the *East India* company, with the drawbacks, p. 140.

3. C. The like of *French* goods imported, with drawbacks, p. 143.
4. D. The like of all other goods imported, not enumerated, with drawbacks, p. 148.
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6. F. Duties of excise, p. 151.; allowances, p. 169.; bounties, p. 171.; drawbacks, p. 172.

Scotland.

1. All annuities payable from the excise, customs, or salt duties in *Scotland*, to be paid as heretofore. Chap. 13. f. 70. p. 68.
2. Act 23 Geo. 3. c. 45.; for regulating courts of judiciary and circuits in *Scotland*, made perpetual. Chap. 18. p. 176.

See *Aberbrothock*. Chap. 46. p. 266.

Dumfries. Chap. 57. p. 279.

Search.

See *French Goods*. Chap. 31. f. 15. p. 214.

Seized Goods.

To be stamped before delivered to the King's warehouse. Chap. 32. f. 13. p. 229.

Ships.

1. The bounty of 20 s. per ton by 26 Geo. 3. c. 81.; extended to all *British* ships employed in fisheries. Chap. 10. f. 2. p. 18.
2. *British* built ships or prizes taken at sea by letters of marque legally condemned and owned, navigated and registered according to law, deemed *British*-built ships men-

tioned in the schedules (A. C. E.) Chap. 13. f. 7. p. 26.

3. To enforce the navigation acts 12 Charles 2. &c. Chap. 19. p. 176.
4. Ships seized in *America* or the *West Indies* may be broken up and sold. Chap. 32. f. 12. p. 228.
5. Further provisions made in regard to vessels described in act 24 Geo. 3. c. 47.; against smuggling, and extending the same to other vessels and boats. Chap. 32. p. 223.
6. Cutters found within four leagues of the coast whose bowsprit exceeds two thirds of the length of the vessel forfeited. Chap. 32. f. 1. p. 224.
7. Names of ships to be painted on boats belonging thereto, or forfeited if found within limits, but not to extend to the King's navy. Chap. 32. f. 2. p. 224.

Sinking Fund.

All money due from repealed duties and all deficiencies not carried to the sinking fund by 10 May, 1787, to be part of the consolidated fund. Chap. 13. f. 71. p. 68.

Skynner (Sir John).

See *Annuities*. Chap. 12. p. 22.

Skins.

See *Hides*. Chap. 36. p. 241.

Smuggling.

See *Customs*. Chap. 32. p. 223.

Soap.

See *Penalties*. Chap. 31. p. 216.

Spirituous Liquors.

See *Licences*. Chap. 30. p. 204.

See

Till 5 April, 1788, spirits to be deemed of the strength denoted by *Clarke's* hydrometer. Chap. 31. f. 17. p. 215.

Staffordshire.

For building a new gaol for *Staffordshire*. Chap. 60. p. 279.

Stamps.

See *Tickets (Lottery)*. Chap. 1. f. 10. p. 7.

1. One stamp may be used to denote several duties, which are to be consolidated, and one account kept thereof. Chap. 13. f. 41. p. 43.
2. Stamp duties to be paid into the exchequer weekly. Chap. 13. f. 42. p. 44.
3. Commissioners of stamp duties to be subject to the commissioners of treasury, and all former powers to continue in force. Chap. 13. f. 43. p. 44.

See *Seized Goods*. Chap. 32. f. 13. p. 229.

See *Penalties*. Chap. 32. f. 14. p. 230.

See *Starch*. Chap. 31. f. 23. p. 219.

Starch.

Not stamped according to 26 Geo. 3. c. 51.; or loose starch above 28 pounds or scrapings found in custody of the maker, or dealer, or removing, forfeited. Chap. 31. f. 23. p. 219.

Still.

With every wash still licenced under 26 Geo. 3. c. 64; to be licenced a low wine or spirit still of not less than one fourth of its contents. Chap. 31. f. 30. p. 223.

Stonehouse (East).

For rebuilding the chapel there. Chap. 17. p. 176.

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Sugar Colonies.

See *Wheat*. Chap. 26. f. 2. p.

242. — *Rum*. Chap. 31. f. 28. p. 221.

Suits.

See *Ecclesiastical Courts*. Chap. 44. p. 266.

Supplies.

See *Appropriations*. Chap. 33. p. 235.

Surgeons.

See *Edinburgh*. Chap. 65. p. 293.

Sussex.

For vesting the old gaol of *Sussex* in lady *Irwin* on payment of 620*l.* and declaring the new gaol lately built, to be the county gaol. Chap. 58. p. 279.

T.

Tickets (Lottery).

1. ACT 17 Geo. 2. c. 5. (concerning vagrants) extended to dealers in lottery tickets, without licence pursuant to 22 Geo. 3. c. 47, &c. Chap. 1. f. 3. p. 4.
2. Justices may commit offenders to house of correction till next quarter sessions, and the powers of 17 Geo. 2. extended to this act. Chap. 1. f. 3. p. 5.
3. The possessor of any whole undrawn ticket may insure the same before drawing under certain conditions expressed. Chap. 1. f. 4. p. 5.
4. Agreements for the same to be in writing, and not subject to stamp duty. Chap. 1. f. 4. p. 6.

Tim-

Timberland Parish.

For dividing and enclosing the low lands and common fens there. Chap. 66. p. 304.

Tools.

Act 26 Geo. 3. c. 89. to explain 25 Geo. 3. c. 7. for prohibiting the exportation of tools used in the iron and steel manufactures, continued to the end of next session. Chap. 36. f. 3. p. 242.

Treasury.

See *Coals*. Chap. 21. p. 182. — *King*. Chap. 22. p. 185. — *Parliament*. Chap. 13. f. 72. p. 68. — *Post Horses*. Chap. 26. p. 189. Treasury may fix separate districts for farming post horse duty. Chap. 26. f. 2. p. 189.

Turnpikes.

N.B. There were 28 acts passed this session, for erecting new turnpikes or continuing old ones, but none of them are printed in this collection.

V.

Vagabonds.

See *Tickets (Lotteries)*.

OFFENDERS against this act not liable to prosecutions for pecuniary penalties, and also as vagabonds, nor with respect to former lotteries, unless information before 5 February, 1787. Chap. 1. f. 8. p. 6.

Vagrants.

Act 6 Geo. 1. c. 19. explained and amended as to vagrants and offenders charged with small offences (at the discretion of the magistrate)

may be committed to the common gaol, or to the house of correction. Chap. 11. p. 21.

W.

Wales.

1. **T**HE King enabled to establish a court of criminal judicature on the eastern coast of *New South Wales* and the parts adjacent. Chap. 2. p. 7.
2. The prince of *Wales* not liable to land tax. Chap. 5. p. 15.

Wanstead.

For rebuilding the parish church of *Wanstead* in *Essex*. Chap. 63. p. 263.

Warehouses.

See *Rum*. Chap. 31. f. 28. p. 221. — *Seized Goods*. Chap. 32. f. 13. p. 223. — *East India Company*. Chap. 48. p. 267.

Watching and Lighting.

See *Camberwell*. Chap. 52. p. 269.

Waterford.

See *Post Office*. Chap. 9. p. 16.

West Indies.

See *Ship*. Chap. 32. p. 223.

Wheat, &c.

So much of 16 Geo. 3. c. 37. as relates to allowing the exportation of wheat, &c. to the *British* sugar colonies in *America*, and of 25 Geo. 3. c. 69. ; the like from *Lancaster* continued till 1 May, 1788. Chap. 36. f. 2. p. 242.

Wine.

Wine.

1. If more than 3 dozen of bottles or 10 gallons in casks of wine is imported, into any outport, and thence carried within 20 miles of London without a certificate that the difference of duty is paid, it may be seized, and if staved the owner to pay the difference of the duty. Chap. 13. f. 13, 14. p. 28.
2. Allowances out of the excise duties made to dealers in wine. Chap. 31. f. 1. p. 209.
3. If French wine imported in package less than 3 dozen quarts, forfeited. Chap. 13. f. 24. p. 36.
4. New wine licence duty. See *Hanaper Office*. Chap. 13. f. 49. p. 47.
5. Wine imported to pay excise as well as customs. Schedule A. p. 124.

Witnesses.

1. Inhabitants competent witnesses to prove an offence, though the place may be benefited by the conviction, unless the penalty exceeds 20l. Chap. 29. p. 203.
2. Inhabitants of places where offences are committed against the pawnbrokers act, may be witnesses. Chap. 37. f. 28. p. 258.

Wood.

The additional duty on wood imported, contracted for before 10 May, 1787, (see Chap. 13.) may be added to the price. Chap. 32. f. 16. p. 231.

Workhouses.

See *George (St.) Hanover Square*. Chap. 54. p. 278.

THE END OF THE INDEX.

THE
STATUTES at Large, &c.

Anno regni GEORGII III. Regis, Magnæ Britannicæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, vicefimo octavo.

AT the parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini 1784, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. And from thence continued, by several prorogations, to the twenty-seventh day of November, 1787; being the fifth session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain.

C A P. I.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. — This act the same as last year.

C A P. II.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. — At 4s. in the pound; this act the same as last year.

C A P. III.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

XLIV. PROVIDED nevertheless, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, when and as often as any person or persons shall be enlisted as a marine or marines in his Majesty's service, he

Clause for relief of persons hastily enlisting themselves.

and they ſhall, within four days, but not ſooner than twenty-four hours after ſuch inliſting reſpectively, be carried before the next juſtice of the peace of any county, riding, city, or place, or chief magiſtrate of any city, or town corporate, (not being an officer of marines), and before ſuch juſtice or chief magiſtrate he or they ſhall be at liberty to declare his or their diſſent to ſuch inliſting; and, upon ſuch declaration, and returning the ſaid money, and alſo each perſon ſo diſſenting paying the ſaid twenty ſhillings for the charges expended or laid out upon him, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo inliſting ſhall be forthwith charged and ſet at liberty, in the preſence of ſuch juſtice or chief magiſtrate; but if ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall reſuſe or neglect, within the ſpace of twenty-four hours, to return and pay ſuch money, as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall be deemed and taken to be inliſted, as if he or they had given his or their aſſent thereto before the ſaid juſtice or chief magiſtrate; or if ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall declare his or their having voluntarily inliſted himſelf or themſelves, then ſuch juſtice or chief magiſtrate ſhall, and he is hereby required forthwith to certify under his hand, that ſuch perſon or perſons is or are duly inliſted; ſetting forth the place of the birth, age, and calling, of him or them reſpectively, (if known), and that the ſecond and third ſections of the articles of war, for the better government of his Maſteſty's marine forces while on ſhore, were read to him or them, and that he or they had taken the oath of fidelity mentioned in the twelfth ſection of the ſaid articles of war; and if any ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo to be certified as duly inliſted, ſhall reſuſe to take the ſaid oath of fidelity before the ſaid juſtice or chief magiſtrate, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch officer, from whom he has received ſuch money as aforeſaid, to detain or confine ſuch perſon or perſons until he or they ſhall take the oath before required; and every officer of marines that ſhall act contrary hereto, or offend herein, upon proof thereof, upon oath made by two witneſſes, before a general court martial to be thereupon called, ſhall, for ſuch offence, be forthwith caſhiered and diſplaced from ſuch his office, and ſhall be thereby utterly diſabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment within this kingdom, or in his Maſteſty's ſervice.

XIV. And whereas it may be expedient in certain caſes, particularly where a ſufficient number of marine officers cannot be conveniently aſſembled, or in matters wherein any of his Maſteſty's land forces may be intereſted, that officers of the land forces ſhould be aſſociated with the marine officers for the purpoſe of holding courts-martial; be it enacted and declared, That when and as often as it ſhall be neceſſary, it ſhall and may be lawful for officers of the marine and land forces to ſit in conjunction upon courts-martial, and to proceed in the trial of any marine officer or private man, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if ſuch courts-martial were compoſed of marine officers only; and the officers of the marine and land forces are, in ſuch caſes, to take rank according to the ſeniority of their commiſſions in either ſervice.

C A P. IV.

An act for charging an additional duty on spirits manufactured in Scotland, and imported into England.

WHEREAS by an act, made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, into this kingdom, and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt, certain duties were imposed on British spirits manufactured in Scotland, and brought from thence into any other part of the united kingdom: and whereas, at the time of making the said act, the said duties, together with certain duties by a certain act, made in the twenty sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty, intituled, An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the several duties payable in Scotland upon low wines and spirits, and upon worts, wash, and other liquors there used in the distillation of spirits, and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof, imposed upon the cap or content of certain stills mentioned in that act, were deemed equivalent to the duties by the said act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his said Majesty, imposed on wort, wash, and other liquor, in the last recited act mentioned, brewed or made in that part of Great Britain called England, for extracting spirits for home consumption: and whereas it is found by experience that the said duties are not equivalent, and that it is expedient to impose an additional duty on British spirits manufactured in Scotland, and brought from thence into any other part of the united kingdom, on or before the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for every gallon of *British* spirits of a strength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which shall be manufactured in *Scotland*, and brought from thence into any other part of the united kingdom, from and after the day on which this act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, and on or before the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, an additional duty of sixpence, and for every gallon of all such spirits of a greater strength than one to ten over hydrometer proof, and not exceeding three per centum over and above one to ten over hydrometer proof, sixpence, and also a further

From passing this act to July 5, 1788, an additional duty of 6d to be paid for every gallon of British spirits distilled in Scotland and brought into any other part of the united kingdom, of a strength not exceeding 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof; and for every gallon of a greater strength, and not exceeding 3 per cent. over and above that strength, 6d. and a further duty in pro-

portion to its greater strength.

Additional duties to be paid by the importer before landing, &c.

Spirits actually shipped and cleared at the port of exportation before Feb. 1, 1788, not to be liable to the additional duty.

Additional duty may be charged on spirits contracted for previous to the passing this act, and not deliverable till after that period; but the parties contracting to receive them may annul their bargains.

further duty proportioned to the degree of strength in which such spirits shall exceed the said strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said additional duties by this act imposed, and also all other duties now payable by law for or in respect of *British* spirits manufactured in *Scotland*, and brought from thence into any other part of the united kingdom, shall be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, and shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and applied in the same manner, and under such management, and with such powers for recovering the same, and by such rules, ways, and methods, as the said other duties on such spirits are now raised, levied, collected, paid, and applied, under the direction of any act or acts of parliament now in force relating thereto, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the several clauses, powers, directions, rules, penalties and forfeitures, in such act or acts relating thereto, were particularly repeated and re enacted in the body of this act.

III. And be it further enacted, That all spirits which shall have been actually shipped for exportation from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and which shall have been cleared outwards at the custom house of the port where the same shall have been so shipped on or before the first day of *February* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, shall and may be landed in any other part of the united kingdom, without being subject to the payment of the additional duty imposed by this act, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. And whereas standing contracts may have been made before the passing of this act, by the importers or proprietors of spirits, for serving persons with such spirits to be delivered in point of time after the passing of this act, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the day on which this act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, the importers or proprietors of such spirits, which shall be delivered after the said day in pursuance of such contracts, shall be allowed to add the duties hereby charged upon such spirits, and shall be intitled, by virtue of this act, to be paid the same accordingly: provided nevertheless, that the parties who have contracted to receive such spirits, shall have the liberty to annul and cancel the bargains they have entered into, in case they chuse so to do, rather than pay the said addition of duties.

C A P. V.

An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the united States of America, so far as the same relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said united States.

23 Geo. 3. c. 39. so far as relates to the commerce between this kingdom and the united States of America, and 24 Geo. 3. c. 45. to continue in force till April 5, 1789.

II. And

II. And be it further enacted, That if any iron, hemp, sail-cloth, or other articles of the produce of any place bordering on the Baltic, which may be lawfully exported from this kingdom, shall be exported from hence in any other manner than such as is or shall be allowed by any law now in force, or which shall hereafter be in force, or by order of his Majesty in council; or if any goods or commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the territories of the united states of America, into any of the ports of this kingdom, other than such as by any law now in force, or which shall hereafter be in force, or by virtue of this present act, or by order of his Majesty in council, now are, or hereafter shall be permitted to be imported; or if any goods or commodities shall be imported from the territories of the said united states of America into any of the ports of this kingdom, in any other manner whatever than such as is or shall be allowed by any law now in force, or which shall hereafter be in force, or by order of his Majesty in council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship or vessel in which such goods or commodities shall respectively be exported or imported, and all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel belonging thereto.

Articles from any place bordering on the Baltic, which may be exported from this kingdom, if exported contrary to law, any goods imported from the united states of America, and not permitted by law, and also goods imported from these states contrary to law, to be forfeited.

Forfeitures to be recovered and applied as by law, respecting the revenue of the customs, in the place where the offence shall be committed, and the produce thereof to be disposed of in like manner in the said places respectively. This Act to continue in force till April 5, 1789.

C A P. VI.

An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, and in the West India islands, and the countries belonging to the united states of America; and between his Majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies.

WHEREAS the regulations made by his Majesty's several Preamble. orders in council, for carrying on the commerce between his Majesty's subjects in North America, and in the West Indies, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the united states of America, in pursuance of the powers vested in his Majesty for that purpose by several acts of parliament, have by experience been found to be beneficial: and whereas it is now proper that the said regulations should be established and made permanent; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no goods or commodities whatever shall be imported or brought from any of the territories belonging to the said united states of America, into any of his Majesty's West India islands (in which description the Bahama Islands, and the Bermuda or Somers Islands, are included), under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought, together with all her guns, furni-

If any goods, except the articles therein specified, shall be brought from the united states of America into the West India islands,

they are forfeited with the vessel, &c.

Such articles as are permitted to be imported must be brought by British subjects in British ships, on penalty of forfeiture.

Goods, not prohibited to be exported from the West India islands, to any foreign country in Europe, may be exported to the united States, &c. cocoa nuts and ginger so exported, to be liable to the same duties as if exported to a British colony in America, &c. No article, except salt from Turk's Island, to be so exported but by British subjects in British ships, on penalty of forfeiture, &c. Where bonds are required on exportation of goods to a British colony in America, like bonds to be taken on their importation into the united States.

ture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, except tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading-boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort; such commodities respectively, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said united States or *de iure*.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That none of the goods or commodities herein-before excepted, enumerated, and described, shall be imported or brought into any of the said islands from the territories of the said united States, under the like penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, except by *British* subjects, and in *British*-built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated, according to law.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to export from any of the said *West India* islands to any port or place within the territories belonging to the said united States, any goods or commodities whatsoever, which are not now by law prohibited to be exported from the said islands to any foreign country or place in *Europe*; and also sugar, melasses, coffee, cocoa nuts, ginger, and pimento: and that all cocoa nuts or ginger which shall be so exported, shall be subject and liable to the same duties to which the same are now severally subject and liable if exported to any *British* colony or plantation in *America*; and that the said duties shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, recovered, and applied, in the same manner as the duties on cocoa nuts or ginger exported to any *British* colony or plantation in *America* are severally raised, levied, collected, paid, recovered, and applied: provided always, That no sugar, melasses, coffee, cocoa nuts, ginger, or pimento, nor any other articles or commodities whatsoever (except salt from the islands called *Turk's Islands*, being part of the *Burma* islands) shall be so exported, except by *British* subjects, and in *British*-built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, under the like penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so exported, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in every case where, on exportation of any goods or commodities to any *British* colony or plantation in *America*, a bond is now or may be hereafter required by law for the due landing of such goods or commodities in such colony or plantation, and a certificate is required to discharge such bond, a similar bond shall be required, on exportation of such goods or commodities to the territories of the united States, for the due landing the same in the said territories; and such bond shall and may be dis-

discharged, upon a certificate under the hand and seal of the *British* consul or vice consul, provided any such consul or vice consul shall be resident at the port or place where such goods shall be landed; or in case there shall not be any such consul or vice consul so resident, then under the hand and seal of any officer or officers who are or may be appointed by the said united states, or any of them, for the purpose of granting such certificate; and if it shall happen that there shall not be any officer so appointed, then, and in such case, such bond shall and may be discharged, upon a certificate under the hand and seal of any magistrate of the said united states, or any of them, certifying that there is no such officer at the port or place where such goods shall be landed, and that oath hath been made before such magistrate by the master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, that the goods for which such certificate is required were duly landed by him at such port or place within the territories belonging to the said united states.

How such bonds shall be discharged.

V. And whereas it is expedient to give due encouragement to the making of salt in the said islands called *Turk's Islands*; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any ship or vessel belonging to the inhabitants of the said united states of *America* coming in ballast, and not otherwise, to enter the ports of the said islands, called *Turk's Islands*; for the purpose of being there laden with salt, and for no other purpose whatever; under and subject to the provisions, regulations, and restrictions, herein-after mentioned; any thing in this act, or any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vessels coming in ballast from the united states may be laden at *Turk's Islands* with salt.

VI. Provided always, That the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, immediately after the arrival of such ship or vessel into any port of the said islands, make a just and true entry, upon oath, before the collector, or other principal officer, of such port, of his ship or vessel, declaring of what country she is built, how manned, who was the master during the voyage, and who are the owners thereof, and the purpose for which he enters the said port, in order that such ship or vessel may undergo the search and examination of the proper officers of his Majesty's customs; and such master, or other person taking the charge or command thereof, shall truly answer upon oath to such questions touching and concerning the same, as shall be demanded of him by such collector or other principal officer, upon pain, for any default therein, that such master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds; and the collector, or other principal officer of his Majesty's customs at such port, is hereby authorized and required to administer the said oaths herein-before required to be taken.

Master of such vessel, on its arrival, to make entry thereof;

and to answer upon oath to such questions as shall be demanded of him, on penalty of 100l. Collector authorized to administer oaths.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, a ton-

A duty of 2s. 6d. to be paid for every

ton burthen
of vessels of
the united
States coming
to Turk's
Islands.

How the ton-
nage is be as-
certained.

nage duty at and after the rate of two shillings and sixpence sterling, payable in dollars at the rate of five shillings and sixpence *per* ounce, for each and every ton burthen of every ship or vessel belonging to the inhabitants of the said united States ~~of the said~~ *so coming to the said islands called Turk's Islands; and that the* tonnage of every such ship or vessel shall be ascertained by admeasurement, made by such officer or officers as shall be appointed for that purpose by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them; which said officer or officers so appointed as aforesaid shall admeasure such ship or vessel according to the following method, *videlicet*, drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the afterpart of the stern-post at the load water mark; then measure from the top of the said plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load water mark at the fore part of the main stem; subtracting from such measurement the above distance, the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which is to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load draught of water for the rake abaft, and also three fifths of the ship's breadth for the rake forward, the remainder shall be esteemed the just length of the keel, to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from outside to outside of the plank, in the broadest part of the ship, either above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of sheathing or doubling that may be wrought upon the side of the ship; then multiply the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

Tonnage duty to be paid before any salt is put on board any vessel, and to be under the management of the commissioners of the customs, &c.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the full and true amount of the said tonnage duty, so ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid into the hands of the collector of his Majesty's customs in the said islands respectively, at the port or place wherein he shall be appointed to reside in any of the said islands before any salt shall be laden or laid on board of such ship or vessel; and such duty shall be under the management of the said commissioners of his Majesty's customs, and be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered, in such and the like manner, and by such and the like rules, ways, means, and methods respectively, and under such penalties and forfeitures, as any other duties now payable to his Majesty on goods imported into any of the said islands, plantations, colonies, or territories belonging to or under the dominion of his Majesty in *America* or the *West Indies*, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered, by any act or acts of parliament now in force, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the several clauses, powers, directions, penalties, and forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly repeated and again enacted in the body of this present act; and such duty shall, under such management, be subject to

to the payment of the salaries of the officers and other incidental charges of the port, and the residue be paid to the receiver-general of the customs in *England* for the time being, to be paid by him into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, under the head of consolidated customs.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no goods or commodities whatsoever shall be exported from the said Islands called *Turk's Islands*, to any part of his Majesty's dominions in *America* or the *West Indies*, or shall be laden or laid on board any ship or vessel in the said islands called *Turk's Islands*, for that purpose, except salt, and that no goods or commodities whatsoever shall be exported from the said islands called *Turk's Islands*, to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or shall be laden or laid on board any ship or vessel in the said islands for that purpose, except salt, and also except such goods and commodities as may now, or may hereafter be by law imported into this kingdom from all other countries whatsoever, free of all duties, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such goods or commodities as shall be so exported, laden, or laid on board, and of the ship or vessel in or on board of which the same shall be so exported, laden, or laid on board, and of all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

No goods, except salt, to be exported from *Turk's Islands* to his Majesty's dominions in *America* or the *West Indies*, and no goods to be exported from those islands to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, except salt, and such articles as may by law be imported from of forfeiture.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading boards, timber, shingles, or lumber of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, shall be imported or brought into any island, under the dominion of his Majesty, in the *West Indies* (in which description the *Bahama Islands* and the *Bermuda* or *Somers Islands* are included), from any island in the *West Indies* under the dominion of any foreign *European* sovereign or state, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tobacco, &c. imported into any British from any foreign *West India* island to be forfeited, with the vessel, &c.

XI. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful, in case of publick emergency or distress, for any of the governors, lieutenant governors, or commanders in chief for the time being, of any of the said islands in the *West Indies*, under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with the advice and consent of their respective councils, to authorize the importation of tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading boards, timber, shingles, or lumber of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, for a limited time, from any island in the *West Indies*, under the dominion of any foreign *European* sovereign or state, for the supply of the inhabitants of the said islands. and provided always, That such goods and commodities, so authorised to be imported,

In cases of emergency the governors of the British *West India* islands, with consent of their council, may authorize the importation of pitch, &c. from foreign islands, if imported by British subjects, in British ships.

ed,

ed, shall not be imported, except by *British* subjects, and in *British* built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, under the penalty of the forfeiture above mentioned.

Goods imported from the united states into Nova Scotia, &c. to be forfeited with the vessels, etc

XII And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no goods or commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the territories belonging to the said united states, into the provinces of *Nova Scotia*, or *New Brunswick*, or the islands of *Cape Breton*, *Saint John's*, or *Newfoundland*, or into any country or island within their respective governments, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, together with the ship or vessel importing the same, and all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

In case of emergency the governor of Nova Scotia, etc. with the consent of their council, may authorize the importation of scantling, etc. from the united states, if imported by British subjects in British ships

XIII Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful, in case of public emergency or distress, for any of the governors, lieutenant governors, or commanders in chief for the time being, of the provinces of *Nova Scotia*, or *New Brunswick*, or of the islands of *Cape Breton*, or *Saint John's*, with the advice and consent of their respective councils, to authorize the importation of scantling, plank, staves, leading-boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, for a limited time, from any of the territories belonging to the said united states, for the supply of the inhabitants of the said provinces, islands, or countries respectively: and provided always, That such goods and commodities so authorized to be imported, shall not be imported, except by *British* subjects, and in *British* built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, under the penalty of the forfeiture above-mentioned provided also, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty in council, by order or orders, to be issued and published from time to time, to authorize, or by warrant or warrants under his sign manual, to empower the governor of *Newfoundland* for the time being to authorize, in case of necessity, the importation into *Newfoundland*, of bread, flour, *Indian* corn, and live stock, from any of the territories belonging to the said united states, for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of *Newfoundland*, for the then ensuing season only and provided always, That such bread, flour, *Indian* corn, and live stock, so authorized to be imported into the island of *Newfoundland*, shall not be imported, except in conformity to such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as shall be specified in such order or orders, warrant or warrants respectively, and except by *British* subjects, and in *British* built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, under the penalty of the forfeiture above mentioned.

His Majesty in council may authorize the governor of Newfoundland, to permit, the importation of bread, etc. from the united states, etc

XIV And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no goods or commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the territories belonging to the united states of *America*,

by

Navigation to be imported from the

by sea, or coastwise, into the province of *Quebec*, or into the countries or islands within the government thereof, or up the river *Saint Lawrence* from the sea, under the penalty of the forfeit^{ure} thereof, together with the ship or vessel importing the same, and all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

United States
by sea into the
province of
Quebec, etc,

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal an act passed in the last session of parliament (intituled, *An act for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandises, in the ports of Kingston, Savannah La Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucea, in the island of Jamaica, in the port of Saint George, in the island of Grenada; in the port of Rozeau, in the island of Dominica, and in the port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, one of the Bahama islands, under certain regulations and restrictions*), but that the same, and every provision thereof, shall continue and remain to be in force, and of the same effect, as if this act had never been made.

This act not
to repeal
27 Geo. 3.
c. 27.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the goods or commodities, and all ships or vessels forfeited by this act, shall and may be seized by the commander or commanders of any of his Majesty's ships, or vessels of war, or any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer, specially authorized by him or them, or by any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs, and that every forfeiture and penalty incurred by this act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of the customs may now be sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in this kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's dominions in *North America*, or the *West Indies*, respectively, as the case may happen to be.

By whom
goods, etc.
forfeited may
be seized.

How forfei-
tures may be
recovered and
applied.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the fourth day of *April* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Act to com-
mence from
April 4, 1788.

C A P. VII.

An act to amend and render more effectual an act, made in the fifteenth year of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act to prevent the counterfeiting of gold and silver lace, and for settling and adjusting the proportions of fine silver and silk, and for the better making of gold and silver thread.

WHEREAS by an act, made in the fifteenth year of the Preamble.
reign of his late majesty King George the Second, (intituled, 15 Geo. 2.
An act to prevent the counterfeiting of gold and silver lace; and c. 20.
tor

for ſettling and adjusting the proportions of fine ſilver and ſilk ; and for the better making of gold and ſilver thread,) it is (amongſt other things,) enacted, That, from and after the firſt day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-two, all copper, ~~brass,~~ and every other metal inferior to ſilver, ſhall be ſpun upon thread, yarn, or inkle only, and not ſpun, mixed, wove, wrought, or ſet upon ſilk, upon pain that each and every perſon offending therein ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five ſhillings for each and every ounce ſo ſpun, mixed, wove, wrought, or ſet upon ſilk : and where- as, notwithstanding the ſaid recited act, great frauds have been com- mitted by copper or other baſe metal being woven or mixed with ſilk, and worked up in imitation of gold lace ; and it hath alſo been a prac- tice for perſons to gild and ſilver copper, braſs, or other baſe metal, and to ſpin or weave the ſame upon ſilk, thread, yarn, or inkle, and to work up the ſame in imitation of, and to mix the ſame with gold and ſilver lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, and buttons, which have been ſo exactly counterfeited, that the publick have been greatly impoſed upon thereby, which tends to the diſcouragement as well of the manuſacture as of the exportation thereof, and to the uſe and wear thereof at home, to the great diminution of the bullion of this kingdom, inasmuch as whatever is uſed in gilding or ſilvering copper is never recovered, and alſo in diminution of his Maſteſty's re- venue : for remedy whereof, he it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act, all copper, braſs, and every other metal inferior to ſilver, ſhall be ſpun upon thread, yarn, or inkle only, and not ſpun, mixed, woven, wrought, or ſet upon ſilk ; and that no perſon or perſons whomſoever ſhall ſell or offer or expoſe to ſale, or export, any copper, braſs, or other metal inferior to ſilver, which ſhall be ſpun, mixed, woven, wrought, or ſet upon ſilk, upon pain that each and every perſon offending therein ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds for one ounce, or any quan- tity leſs than one ounce, and the further ſum of five pounds per ounce for each and every quantity exceeding one ounce, which ſhall be ſo ſpun, mixed, woven, wrought, or ſet upon ſilk, or ſold, or offered or expoſed to ſale, or exported as afore- ſaid, to be recovered and diſpoſed of as herein-after is men- tioned : and, for default of paying down the penalty upon con- viction, ſhall be committed, by the court in which judgement ſhall be given thereon, to the houſe of correction for the coun- ty, city, liberty, or place, where ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be ſo convicted, there to remain, and to be kept to hard la- bour, for any time not exceeding the ſpace of ſix months, nor leſs than three months, or until payment be made of the ſaid penalty ; and alſo upon pain that all ſuch copper, braſs, or other metal inferior to ſilver, which ſhall be ſo ſpun, mixed, woven, wrought, or ſet upon ſilk, or ſold, or offered or expoſ- ed to ſale, or exported as aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, one moiety

All baſe me-
tal to be ſpun
upon thread,
yarn, or inkle
only,

on penalty of
5l. per ounce,

and forfeiture
of ſay metal.

moiety thereof to the King's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety thereof to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall ſue for the ſame.

It is therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, no metal inferior to ſilver, which ſhall be gilt and drawn into wire, or flattened into plate, ſhall be ſpun or wrought into or upon, or mixed with lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or ſet upon ſilk, or made into bullion, ſpangles, or purl, or any other materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manufacturing of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or in imitation of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or of any of the materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manufacturing thereof, or of any of them; and that no perſon or perſons whomſoever ſhall ſell, or offer or expoſe to ſale, or export, any metal inferior to ſilver, which ſhall be gilt and drawn into wire, or flattened into plate, and ſpun or woven, or wrought into or upon, or mixed with lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or ſet upon ſilk, or made into bullion, ſpangles, or purl, or any other materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manufacturing of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory as aforeſaid, or which ſhall imitate, or be meant or intended to imitate, lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or any of the materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manufacturing thereof, or of any of them, upon pain that each and every perſon offending therein ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds for one ounce, or any quantity, leſs than one ounce, and the further ſum of five pounds *per ounce* for each and every quantity exceeding one ounce, which ſhall be ſo ſpun or wrought into or upon, or mixed with lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or ſet upon ſilk, or made into bullion, ſpangles, or purl, or any other materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manufacturing of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or in imitation of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or of any of the materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manufacturing thereof, or of any of them, or ſold, or offered or expoſed to ſale, or exported as aforeſaid; and for default of paying down the penalty on conviction, ſhall be committed, by the court in which judgement ſhall be given thereon, to the houſe of correction for the county, city, liberty, or place, where ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be ſo convicted, there to remain, and to be kept to hard labour, for any time

No gilt baſe metal to be drawn or flattened for making lace,

on penalty of 5*l* per ounce,

not

and forfei-
ture of the
metal.

not exceeding the ſpace of ſix months, nor leſs than three months, or until payment be made of the ſaid penalty, and alſo upon pain that all ſuch metal inferior to ſilver, which ſhall be gilt and ſo ſpun or wrought into or upon, or mixed with lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or ſet upon ſilk, or made into bullion, ſpangles, or purll, or any other materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manuſacturing of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or in imitation of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or of any of the materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manuſacturing thereof, or of any of them, or ſold, or offered or expoſed to ſale, or exported as aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, one moiety thereof to the King's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety thereof to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall ſue for the ſame.

To limit the
proportion of
fine ſilver uſed
in copper
wire,

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, no copper, braſs, or other metal, which ſhall be ſilvered and drawn into wire, or ſtated into plate, or made into bullion, ſpangles, or purll, or any other materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manuſacturing of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or in imitation of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or of any of the materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manuſacturing thereof, or of any of them, ſhall hold more, or bear a higher or greater proportion than three pennyweight of fine ſilver upon or to the pound weight avoirdupois of ſuch copper, braſs, or other metal, and that no perſon or perſons whoſoever ſhall ſell, or offer or expoſe to ſale, or export, any copper, braſs, or other metal, which ſhall be ſilvered and drawn into wire, or ſtated into plate, or made into bullion, ſpangles, or purll, or any other materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manuſacturing of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or in imitation of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the gold and ſilver lace manufactory, or of any of the materials uſed or to be uſed in the making or manuſacturing thereof, or of any of them, and which ſhall hold more, or bear a higher or greater proportion than three pennyweight of fine ſilver upon or to the pound weight avoirdupois of ſuch copper, braſs, or other metal, upon pain that each and every perſon offending therein, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds for one ounce, or any quantity leſs than one ounce, and the further ſum of five pounds per ounce for each and every quantity exceeding one ounce, which ſhall hold more, or bear a higher or greater proportion than three pennyweight of fine ſilver upon or to the pound weight

on penalty of
ſl. per ounce,

avoir-

the affairs of the ſaid company of merchants trading thereto, in the manner in the ſaid act directed, and is likewiſe authoriſed and empowered from time to time to ſuperintend, direct, and controul all acts, operations, and concerns, which in anywiſe relate to the civil or military government and revenues of the ſaid ſhips, in the manner in the ſaid act directed, and whereas the court of directors of the ſaid company is required by the ſaid act to pay due obedience to, and to be governed and bound by ſuch orders and directions as the ſaid court ſhall from time to time receive from the ſaid board, touching the civil or military government and revenues of the ſaid ſhips, it is enacted, as, nevertheless, doubt have been riſen, whether the ſaid commissioners are, under the ſaid act, empowered at any time to aſſeſs, if it be the expence of raiſing, transporting, and maintaining ſuch forces may be judged neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh territories and poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, ſhall be deſtroyed out of the revenues ariſing from the ſaid territories and poſſeſſions.

And it is enacted, That the ſaid ſhips are ſent at the expence of raiſing, transporting, and maintaining ſuch forces as may be judged neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh territories and poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, ſhall be deſtroyed out of the revenues ariſing from the ſaid territories and poſſeſſions, in addition to the forces now there: and where- as it appears that, by reaſon of the ſaid doubts, the ſaid directors have directed to take meaſures for transporting in the ſaid company's ſhips the forces which his Maſteſty has judged neceſſary to be ſent to India for the ſecurity of the ſaid poſſeſſions: therefore, for obviating every ſuch doubt, may it pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted and declared, and be it enacted and declared by the King's moſt excellent ma- jeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid board of directors for the affairs of India was and is by the ſaid act authorized and empowered to order and direct that all the expences incurred, or to be hereafter incurred, for raiſing, transporting, and maintaining ſuch forces as ſhall be ſent to India for the ſecurity of the ſaid territories and poſſeſſions, ſhall be paid, defrayed, and borne out of the revenues ariſing from the ſaid territories and poſſeſſions, and that nothing in the ſaid act contained or extended or extends, or ſhall be conſtrued to extend, to reſtrain or to have reſtrained the ſaid commissioners from giving ſuch orders or directions as aforeſaid, with reſpect to the expence of raiſing, transporting, and maintaining any forces which may be ſent to India for the ſecurity of the ſaid poſſeſſions, in addition to the forces now there.

II Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid commissioners to give or approve any ſuch direction as aforeſaid, with reſpect to the payment of any greater number of his Maſteſty's forces than ſhall amount in the whole to eight thouſand and forty-five men, including the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers; or of the European forces of the Eaſt India company, than ſhall

Board of com-
miſſioners, ap-
pointed under
the recited
act, empowered
to direct all
expences for
raiſing, &c
forces ſent to
India, to be
defrayed out
of the reve-
nues of the
territories
there.

Commisſion-
ers not to give
directions for
the payment
of a greater
number of
troops than
herein ſpeci-
ned.

amount in the whole to twelve thousand two hundred men, including the commissioned and non commissioned officers.

III. And whereas it is expedient that further provisions should be made for limiting the application of the said revenues, with respect to the established salaries and allowances to be paid therefrom to any person in India, and with respect to any extraordinary allowances or gratuities to be paid therefrom to any person on account of services performed in India, be it therefore further enacted by the authority

Commissioners not to give directions for increasing salaries beyond the amount fixed by orders which have been sent to India, unless proposed by the directors, &c.

aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners for the affairs of India to give, or cause to be given, any directions, ordering or authorizing, by any dispatches to be sent to India, the increase of the established salaries, allowances, or emoluments of any office in the service of the said company, beyond the amount to which the same are now fixed by the orders which have been sent to India, unless such increase shall be specified and contained in some of his letters directed by the said court of directors to be sent to any person or persons as their agents for the

commissioners for their approval of the actual salaries, allowances, and the authority aforesaid, and of the increase proposed to be made therein, and for such increase, shall have been laid before both houses of parliament thirty days before such dispatch shall be sent.

Commissioners not to give directions for payment of any gratuity, but such as shall be specified in dispatches proposed by the directors, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said commissioners to give, or cause to be given, any direction for the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity from the said revenues, to any person, on account of services performed in India, or on any other account whatever, to any greater amount, or to any other person, than shall be specified and contained in some dispatch proposed by the said court of directors to be sent to India, and transmitted by them to the said commissioners for their approbation, and that in every case where any such directions shall be received, a distinct account of all such allowances or gratuities shall be added to the next list of establishments laid before parliament by the said court of directors.

Directors to lay before each house of parliament an annual account of the produce of the revenues of their respective presidencies, &c.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the directors of the said united company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days after the first day of February in every year, lay before each of the two houses of parliament respectively, an account (made up according to the said advices) of the annual produce of the revenues (distinguishing the same under the several heads thereof) at their several presidencies respectively, and of the annual disbursements at each of the said presidencies and settlements respectively (distinguishing the same under the several heads thereof), and of the amount of the bond and other debts at each of the said presidencies respectively, the rate of interest which such debts respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest.

C A P. IX.

An act for enabling the right honourable George earl Brooke and earl of Warwick, to build a new bridge over the river Avon, in the borough of Warwick, and to open proper roads and ways thereto

C A P. X.

An Act for pulling down the church of Saint James at Clerkenwell, in the county of Middleſex, and for building a new church, and making a new church-yard or cemetery, in the ſaid pariſh, with convenient avenues and ſtairs thereto.

C A P. XI.

An Act for ſettling the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called Engliſh, for one year, beginning the twenty-fifth day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

C A P. XII.

An Act for providing muſic and deſertion; and for the better payment of the army, which ſhall be—Number of forces 17,697, including 1625 invalids.

C A P. XIII.

An Act for enlarging and varying ſome of the powers contained in certain acts of parliament relating to the watching, lighting, and cleaning of the ſtreets and other places within the town of Liverpool, and for removing and preventing obſtacles and annoyances therein.

C A P. XIV.

An Act for more effectually draining and improving certain ſen lands and low meadows in the manor or township of North Lyme, in the county of Northampton.

C A P. XV.

An Act for ſupplying with water the town of South Shields, and ſuits adjacent, and the ſhipping reſorting to the ſaid town.

C A P. XVI.

An Act for amending an Act, made in the ſecond and third years of the reign of King George the Sixth intitled, An Act to amend the carrying of white ſheep out of the realm.

C A P. XVII.

An Act for the better regulation of the manufacture of ounce thread.

WHILE AS the rarity of reels uſed, and the methods practiſed, in making up ounce or nun's thread, for ſale, have of late years drawn great inconveniences, and given opportunity to many ſcandalous practices to the ſaid trade, and to that valuable manufacture: for remedy whereof, may it pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the firſt day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, the reel uſed in reeling or making up that kind of thread commonly called *Ounce* or *Nun's Thread*, ſhall be one yard, or thirty-fix inches in circumference; and that ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall thereafter uſe, in reeling or making up ounce or nun's thread, any reel or reels leſs than one yard or thirty-fix inches in circumference, ſhall be liable to the penalties therein contained. From June 1, 1788, reels of leſs circumference than one yard, uſed in making ounce thread, to be forfeited, and alſo ſt.

circumference, and ſhall be convicted thereof in manner herein after mentioned, ſhall forfeit the reel or reels ſo ſold, which ſhall be broken, burnt, and deſtroyed, and ſhall alſo pay for every ſuch offence, to the perſon or perſons who ſhall inſorm and ſue for the ſame, the ſum of five pounds, to be levied in manner alſo herein after mentioned

In what manner ounce thread is to be made up

II. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *June*, all ounce or nun's thread manufactured in *Great Britain*, ſhall be made up in hanks, ounces, quarters, and pounds, avoirdupois weight, each hank containing thirty threads or rounds of the ſaid reel of one yard or thirty-fix inches in circumference, of the ſame quality and fineneſs, and each ounce containing a particular number of ſuch hanks entire, of the ſame quality and fineneſs, and no fractions or broken parts of a hank, and each quarter containing four ſuch ounces, of the ſame quality and fineneſs, and each pound containing four ſuch quarters, of the ſame quality and fineneſs, and the cover of each pound or ſmaller package of ſuch thread ſhall be marked with a ſtamp, aſcertaining the contents of ſuch package to be ounce or nun's thread, and ſpecifying the number of hanks in each ounce thereof, and expreſſing the manufacturer's name and place of abode: and that no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *June*, reel or make up any ſuch thread in any other or different manner than as aforeſaid, or ſell or expoſe to ſale any ounce or nun's thread manufactured in *Great Britain*, but ſuch as is reel'd, made up, and ſtamped in manner aforeſaid, and that ſuch perſon or perſons who, after the ſaid firſt day of *June*, ſhall reel or make up any ſuch thread in another or different manner than as aforeſaid, or who ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any ſuch thread or the manufacture of *Great Britain*, to reel'd or made up in another or different manner than as aforeſaid, knowing the ſame to be ſo improperly reel'd or made up, and ſhall be convicted thereof as herein-after mentioned, ſhall forfeit and pay to the perſon or perſons who ſhall inſorm and ſue for the ſame, the ſaid reel'd or made up contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, and the ſum of ten pounds for each pound thereof, avoirdupois weight, to be levied in manner after mentioned: provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be extended to ſuch ounce or nun's thread, or forty threads in the hank, as ſhall be bona fide manufactured and made up and ſtamped at the ſaid firſt day of *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight

Perſons making up ounce thread contrary hereto, or ſelling the ſame, to forfeit the thread, and ſol for each pound weight thereof.

Not to extend to thread or 40 threads in the hank, manufactured prior to June 1, 1788

Perſons counterfeiting ſtamps, &c to forfeit the ſame, and the thread, as alſo ſol

III And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall imitate or counterfeit the mark or ſtamp uſed by any manufacturer of ſuch thread, in order to make the thread therewith ſtamped paſs for the manufacture of the perſon whoſe ſtamp is ſo counterfeited, or who ſhall mark or ſtamp any thread with a ſtamp ſo counterfeited, or who ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any thread ſo marked with a counterfeit ſtamp, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited, and ſhall be convicted

victed thereof in manner after mentioned, ſhall, in every ſuch caſe, forfeit all ſuch ſtamp or ſtamps, to be broken and deſtroyed, and ſhall alſo forfeit, to and for the uſe of the perſon whoſe ſtamp is ſo counterfeited, the thread ſo ſtamped with ſuch counterfeited ſtamp, and the ſum of ten pounds, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned.

IV And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any two or more juſtices of the peace of the county, riding, diſtrict, city, town, or place, within which any offence againſt this act ſhall be committed, or within which the offenders ſhall be or be found, to hear and determine all offences againſt this act, and ſuch juſtices are hereby empowered and required, on information exhibited, or complaint to them made in writing in that behalf, to ſummon the party accused, and alſo the witneſſes on either ſide, and to examine into the matter, and upon proof made thereof, either by the voluntary confeſſion, or by examination of the party accused, or by the oath of two or more credible witneſſes, to give judgement for the forfeitures and penalties, according as in and by this act is directed, and to iſſue their warrant for carrying ſuch ſentences into execution, and for levying the penalties by diſtreſs and ſale (if not redeemed within ten days) of the offender's goods or effects, rendering the overplus, if any ſhall be, after deducting the charge of ſuch diſtreſs and ſale, to the owner or owners thereof, and in caſe ſuch goods or effects cannot be found ſufficient for payment of the ſaid penalties, then to commit the offender or offenders to the gaol of the county, riding, diſtrict, city, town, or place, where the offence ſhall be committed, there to remain for the ſpace of three months, unleſs ſuch penalty be ſo repaid and ſatisfied, and if any perſon or perſons ſhall and him or themſelves aggrieved by ſuch judgement of any ſuch juſtices, then he or they ſhall or may, upon giving ſecurity, to make good the ſentence, and to pay ſuch coſts as ſhall be ordered in caſe ſuch judgement ſhall be affirmed, appeal to the juſtices of the peace at the next general quarter ſeſſions for ſuch county, riding, diſtrict, city, town, or place, who are hereby empowered to ſummon and examine witneſſes upon oath, and ſhall to hear and determine the ſame, and in caſe the judgement ſhall be affirmed, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch juſtices to order the appellant to pay ſuch coſts, occaſioned by ſuch appeal, as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

Juſtices may determine offences againſt this act,

and may commit to gaol, offenders not paying penalties.

Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the general quarter ſeſſions.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful to, and in the power of the ſaid juſtices of the peace, and alſo of the ſaid quarter ſeſſions, to modify and mitigate the ſaid penalties, in ſuch manner as to them ſhall ſeem expedient, provided that ſuch penalties ſhall in no caſe be reduced below one half, and the full coſts of the proſecution.

Penalties may be mitigated.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſummoned as a witneſs or witneſſes, to give evidence before ſuch juſtices of the peace, touching any of the matters relative to this act, either on the part of the proſecutor,

Witneſſes not attending, to forfeit ſſ.

secutor, or the person or persons accused, and shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place to be for that purpose appointed, without a reasonable excuse for such his, her, or their neglect or refusal, to be allowed by such justices of the peace to whom the prosecution shall be depending, that then every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit, to and for the use of the prosecutor, the sum of five pounds, to be levied and paid in such manner and by such means as is herein before directed as to other penalties, besides being liable to be compelled to appear and give evidence by means of another summons, under the like penalty, or any other means known and practised in the law in similar cases.

Onus Probandi to lie upon the owner of the thread

VII And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any thread shall be seized in pursuance of the powers contained in this act, and it shall be alledged or pleaded that such thread is of foreign manufacture, the *Onus Probandi* shall lie upon the owner of such thread, and if the owner of such thread shall fail in such proof, the thread so seized shall be forfeited, and the owners made liable to the penalties before mentioned.

C A P. XVIII

An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.—3,500,000 to be raised by this act

C A P. XIX

An act for raising a further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.—2,000,000 to be raised by this act, in pursuance of the

C A P. XX.

An act for amending an act made in the twenty first year of the said Majesty's reign, for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery; and for making further provision for the said purpose.

Preamble

26 Geo. 3.
c. 50, recited.

WHEREAS by an act made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the said Majesty's present Majesty, (intituled, An act for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery), certain premiums, for a limited time, are allowed to twenty ship or vessels employed in the said fishery, and the limitations and restrictions upon the said premiums are to be altered, on condition that they shall have been fitted and cleared out, conformably to the directions of the said act, after the first day of May and before the first day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, and to be cleared the first day of May or the first day of September in each succeeding year, and shall return into some port of Great Britain before the first day of July, in the year subsequent to that in which they cleared out; and to such other of the said ship or vessels the premiums are to be allowed, on condition that such ships or vessels shall have been fitted and cleared out, conformably to the directions of the said recited act, and shall sail within the times herein-

herein-before mentioned, and shall return into some port in Great Britain on or before the first day of May in the year in which they cleared out; and it is expedient that the said recited Act be amended, in respect to the times when the ships or vessels proceeding on the said fishery, are required to clear out from and to return to Great Britain; and it is also proper that further incitements should be held out to encourage and extend the said fishery, may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifteenth day of April in the present year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, the respective premiums, granted by the said recited act to the fifteen ships or vessels as therein particularly mentioned, shall, during the time for which the said premiums are granted by the said act, be paid and allowed to such fifteen ships or vessels as shall be fitted and cleared out, under the conditions, regulations, and restrictions of the said act, between the said fifteenth day of April and the first day of November, in the present year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and between the first day of January and the first day of November in every succeeding year, and shall return to some port in Great Britain on or before the first day of September, in the year subsequent to that in which such ships or vessels shall have been fitted and cleared out; and that the respective premiums, granted by the said recited act to the five ships or vessels as therein particularly mentioned, shall, during the time period, be paid and allowed to such five ships or vessels as shall be fitted and cleared out, in like manner, between the said fifteenth day of April and the first day of November, in the present year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and between the first day of January and the first day of November in every succeeding year, and which shall return to some port in Great Britain on or before the thirty first day of December, in the year subsequent to that in which such ship or vessel shall have been fitted and cleared out, but not in less time than fourteen months from the clearing out of such ship or vessel.

II. And, for the further encouragement and extension of the said fishery, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, during the time in which premiums are granted to twenty ships or vessels by the said herein-before mentioned act, made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, the several additional premiums herein-after mentioned shall be paid and allowed, under the conditions, regulations, and restrictions of the said act, and of this present act, to the owner or owners of three ships or vessels which shall be fitted and cleared out from some port of Great Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of November, in the present year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and between the first day of January

From April 15, 1788, the premiums granted by recited act to 15 ships, shall be allowed to such as clear out between that day and Nov. 1, 1788, and between Jan. 1, and Nov. 1, in every succeeding year, and return by Sep. 1, the following year; and the premiums granted to 5 ships shall be allowed to such as clear out within the time periods and return by Dec. 31, in the year subsequent to their clearing out.

Additional premiums granted to three of the 20 ships to which premiums are allowed by the recited act, on the conditions herein specified.

and the first day of *November* in every succeeding year, and which shall double *Cape Horn*, or pass through the *Streights of Magellan* into the south seas, and carry on the said fishery, within the space of four months, to the westward of *Cape Horn* in the seas, that is to say; To the owner or owners of such ship or vessel as shall be so fitted and cleared out, and shall so carry on the said fishery, and shall return to some port in *Great Britain* on or before the first day of *December* in the second year after that in which such ship or vessel shall have so fitted and cleared out, but not in less time than eighteen months from the clearing out of such ship or vessel, and which shall so return with the greatest quantity of oil or head matter (being not less in the whole than thirty tons, caught during the said voyage either outward or homeward), there shall be paid and allowed the premium of eight hundred pounds; and to the owner or owners of the ship or vessel which shall be so fitted and cleared out, and which shall return as aforesaid with the next greatest quantity of oil or head matter (being not less in the whole than thirty tons, caught during the said voyage either outward or homeward), there shall be paid and allowed seven hundred pounds; and to the owner or owners of the ship or vessel which shall be so fitted and cleared out, and which shall return as aforesaid with the next greatest quantity of oil or head matter (being not less in the whole than thirty tons, caught during the said voyage either outward or homeward), there shall be paid and allowed the sum of six hundred pounds.

How far ships may sail, that carry on the fishery to the eastward or westward of *Cape Horn*, or through the *Streights of Magellan*, which ships must have a licence from the *East India* and *South Sea* companies, &c.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any ship or vessel, employed in carrying on the said southern whale fishery to the eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, to sail or pass as far as the equator northward, and as far as fifty-one degrees longitude east from *London*, and no further, and for any ship or vessel, employed in carrying on the said fishery to the westward of *Cape Horn*, or through the *Streights of Magellan*, to sail and pass as far as the equator northward, and as far as one hundred and eighty degrees longitude west from *London*, and no further provided always, That every ship or vessel, which shall sail or pass to the eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, or to the westward of *Cape Horn*, or through the *Streights of Magellan*, shall be obliged to have a licence from the *East India* and *South Sea* companies, and the master shall be obliged to deliver, or cause to be delivered, a certificate, as required by the said act, made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, respecting ships allowed to proceed to the respective limits therein mentioned, on the terms and conditions, and subject to the provision, in that act prescribed; and every such ship or vessel, licensed pursuant to this act, the owner or owners, and the master and crew thereof, shall be subject and liable to all and every the terms, conditions, and provisions, in and by the said act of the twenty sixth year of his present Majesty's reign prescribed, and shall be liable to all and every the penalties and forfeitures in such act provided and

and intended for things done or omitted to be done, contrary to the rules and regulations in the said act provided with regard to such vessels passing the *Cape of Good Hope* or *Cape Horn* or the Strait of *Magellan*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, shall not be required or obliged to grant any licence for any ship or vessel to sail to or pass within the limits of their exclusive trade round the *Cape of Good Hope*, until the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, or the major part of such owners, if there shall be more than one owner, shall have entered into and executed a bond to the said united company, in the penalty of two thousand pounds, with a condition to be thereunder written for payment to the said united company of the sum of one thousand pounds, as a forfeiture to the use of the said united company, over and above the forfeitures and penalties mentioned in the said act of the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, in case any goods or merchandizes whatsoever (other than and except the stores of such ship or vessel, and the tackle, materials, and other things necessary for the purpose of the voyage) shall be taken into or put on board such ship or vessel, for or upon her outward voyage; or in case such ship or vessel shall have taken on board, in any part of the voyage homeward before her arrival in *Great Britain*, any goods or merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the *East Indies*, or any islands, ports, havens, coasts, cities, towns, or places, between the *Cape of Good Hope* and the *Streights of Magellan*, to the value of one hundred pounds or upwards, computing the same according to the value in *England*, except such provisions, stores, or clothing, as it may at any time during the voyage have become necessary for the said ship's crew to take on board, for the sole use of the said crew.

East India company not obliged to grant any licence until bond be given that no goods shall be taken on board, etc.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any thing shall be done by any ship or vessel, licensed as aforesaid, or by the owner or owners, master or crew thereof, in any way respecting the rights and privileges of the said united company, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this and the said former act, the owner or owners of the said ship or vessel shall not afterwards be intitled to require, nor shall the said united company be obliged to grant or give to them, or any of them, any future licence for the same, or for any other ship or vessel to proceed within the limits of the said company's exclusive trade.

If any thing contrary to this and the recited act be done by any licensed ship, it shall not be intitled to any future licence.

VI. And be it further enacted, That in case any ship or vessel, to be licensed by the said united company as aforesaid, shall touch at the island of *Saint Helena*, or shall be found within the limits before described, it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor of *Saint Helena*, the commander of any ship or vessel belonging to or in the service of the said company, or any person authorised or deputed by them respectively, or to and for any

Governor of St. Helena &c. &c. &c.

agent,

and if any
goods be
found they
ſhall be for-
feited, etc.

agent, ſpecially authorized or deputed for that purpoſe by the ſaid company, and reſiding at any place within the limits before deſcribed, to ſearch and examine ſuch licenſed ſhip or veſſel, to ſee if any goods or merchandizes ſhall be on board here in violation to the provisions of the ſaid act of the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, and of this act; and in caſe any ſuch goods or merchandizes ſhall be found in or on board of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, on ſuch ſearch or examination, the ſame ſhall be forfeited to the ſaid united company, and the owner or owners, and maſter of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be liable to all other penalties and forfeitures for trading contrary to the ſaid company's charters; and it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid united company, and the perſons aforeſaid, on the behalf and for the uſe of the ſaid company, to ſeize and take away ſuch goods and merchandizes to and for the uſe of the ſaid united company, and to ſend them home to the ſaid united company, or to ſell and diſpoſe thereof to the uſe of the ſaid company, as they ſhall think fit.

Ships fitted
out for the
purpoſe of
doubling the
Cape of Good
Hope, etc. on
obtaining a li-
cencce from the
admiralty,

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, which ſhall be ſo fitted and cleared out as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe of doubling the *Cape of Good Hope* or *Cape Horn*, or paſſing through the *Streights of Magellan*, not being of leſs than two hundred tons burthen, to be properly furniſhed with arms and ammunition for reſiſtance and defence, provided the owner or owners of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, before clearing out, ſhall obtain a licence from the lord high admiral of *Great Britain*, or the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral for the time being, authorizing the ſame.

and the ad-
miralty may
grant licences
to ſuch ſhips
on the condi-
tions herein
mentioned.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lord high admiral of *Great Britain*, or the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral for the time being, is and are hereby authorized and impowered to grant ſuch licence for arming, in ſuch caſes as to him or them ſhall ſeem fit and proper; provided that there ſhall have been exhibited to him or them a certificate, under the hands and ſeals of the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's customs (which certificate they are hereby authorized and required to give), teſtifying that ſuch ſhip or veſſel is entered out for the purpoſe of doubling the *Cape of Good Hope* or *Cape Horn*, or paſſing through the *Streights of Magellan*; and provided alſo, that the owner or owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have entered into a bond, with two ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of one thouſand pounds, with condition that ſuch arms and ammunition ſhall not be uſed for any unlawful purpoſe, but merely for reſiſtance and defence in caſes of involuntary hoſtility.

No ſhip inti-
tled to more
than one ad-
ditional pre-
mium, though
ſhe ſhould
make two

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſhip or veſſel whatever ſhall be intitled, within or during the periods of time reſpectively limited by this act for ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſail on and to return from ſuch voyage, to more than

That one of the additional premiums hereby granted, although such ſhip or veſſel ſhall make two voyages within any one of the years aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no premium whatever, granted by the ſaid act paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, or by this act, ſhall be paid and allowed to the owner or owners of any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall clear out after the fifteenth day of April, in the preſent year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, on the ſaid fiſhery, unleſs it ſhall appear by certificates from the proper officers of the cuſtoms, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel was viſited, and the crew by them reſpectively muſtered, as well before the clearing out of ſuch ſhip or veſſel for the ſaid fiſhery, as on her return to any port in *Great Britain*; any law, cuſtom, or uſage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſhip or veſſel which after the fifteenth day of April one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, ſhall be fitted or cleared out for the ſaid fiſhery, ſhall be intitled to any of the premiums, granted either by the ſaid act paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, or by this preſent act, unleſs ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have been duly regiſtered purſuant to the terms and directions of an act paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his Maſteſty's reign, (intituled, *An act for the further increaſe and encouragement of ſhipping and navigation.*)

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral additional premiums granted by this act, ſhall be paid by ſuch and the like perſon, and in ſuch and the like manner, and under ſuch and the like conditions, rules, regulations, and reſtrictions, as is and are directed and preſcribed in and by the ſaid herein-before recited act, made and paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, and in and by this preſent act.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all oil, head matter, or other produce of fiſh or creatures living in the ſeas, caught and taken in any part of the ocean by the crew of any ſhip or veſſel ſo fitted and cleared out as aforeſaid, for the ſeveral additional premiums granted by this act, and which ſhall ſo double *Cape Horn*, or paſs through the *Straits of Magellan*, and ſo carry on the ſaid fiſhery in the *South Seas*, &c., upon importation into *Great Britain*, be admitted to entry, and landed under the uſual reſtrictions and regulations, without payment of any duty whatever.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, not being a ſubject or ſubjects of his Maſteſty, who has or have been heretofore employed in carrying on the whale fiſhery, and being the owner or owners of any ſhip or veſſel, and intending to reſide, together with his or their family or families, in this kingdom, for the purpoſe of continuing to carry on ſuch fiſhery from hence, ſhall, on or before the fiſt day of *January* one thouſand ſeven hundred and

voyages in the time limited by this act for one.

No premium to be allowed any veſſel which ſhall clear out after April 15, 1788, unleſs it be certified that ſhe was viſited on clearing out, etc.

nor unleſs ſhe be duly regiſtered.

Premiums granted by this act to be paid agreeable to the rules of the recited act.

Oil, etc. may be imported duty-free in ſhips fitted out agreeable to this act.

Foreigners who have carried on the whale fiſhery three years, and coming with their families to reſide in this kingdom

before Jan. 1, 1790, may have licence to carry on the whale fishery from Great Britain in foreign ships built before Jan. 1, 1788, not exceeding 40, etc.

ninety, come into this kingdom, together with his or their family or families, and shall bring any ship or vessel or vessels, built before the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, to Great Britain, and in the case of such ships or vessels not exceeding forty in the whole, manned with any number of teamen or fishermen, not more than twelve in number, having been heretofore employed in carrying on the said fishery in every such ship or vessel; and it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, by the oaths (or affirmations, if of the people called *Quakers*) of such owners respectively, (which oaths or affirmations the said commissioners are hereby respectively authorised and empowered to administer), and by other means, that he or they have been so employed in carrying on the said fishery for three years next previous to his or their arrival, and that he or they, together with his or their family or families (if any they shall have), are then actually resident in *Great Britain*, and that twelve such seamen and fishermen at the least are brought into *Great Britain* in every such ship or vessel, and the same shall be certified by the said commissioners in *England* and *Scotland* respectively to his Majesty, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice of his privy council, if he shall see just cause so to do, to grant to the owner or owners of every such ship or vessel or ships or vessels, not exceeding in the whole forty in number, a licence or licences to fit out any such ship or vessel for the sole purpose of carrying on the said whale fishery from *Great Britain*, and to employ such ship or vessel in carrying on the same; and every such ship or vessel shall, from and after the granting of such licence as aforesaid, during the continuance of such licence, enjoy all the privileges and advantages which now by law belong, or may at any time hereafter belong, to any *British* ship or vessel employed in the said fishery (except the premiums granted by this act, and by the hereinbefore recited act, made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty), and shall be allowed to import oil, and all other produce of the whale fishery, subject to the regulations and provisions herein-before contained, and free from all duties whatever, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Such foreign licensed ships as have carried on the whale fishery from Great Britain for five successive years, may be registered as *British*-built ships, &c.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such ship or vessel, so licensed as aforesaid, shall have been employed by such owner or owners as aforesaid, in carrying on the whale fishery from *Great Britain*, or shall be continued in carrying on such fishery, in case of his or their decease, during five successive seasons, and it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, by a certificate or certificates, under the hands of the minister and churchwardens of the respective parish or parishes in which the owner or owners

owners of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have reſided, and by other proper means, that he or they, or his or their family or families, have been reſident in ſuch pariſh or pariſhes reſpectively for the ſpace of five years ſucceſſively, and the ſame ſhall be certified by the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively to his Maſteſty, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall be lawful for his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by and with the advice of his privy council, to authoriſe the owner or owners to regiſter every ſuch ſhip or veſſel as ſhall have been fo brought into this kingdom, and employed as aforeſaid in the whale fiſhery from thence for five ſucceſſive ſeaſons, by virtue of ſuch licence as aforeſaid; in like manner as if the ſame was a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, owned by *Britiſh* ſubjects, and navigated according to law; and every ſuch owner or owners ſhall alſo from thenceforth, in reſpect of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, be entitled to all ſuch premiums as are granted to *Britiſh*-built ſhips and veſſels employed in carrying on the ſaid fiſhery; and they, and each of them, ſhall have and enjoy the rights, privileges, and advantages of natural-born ſubjects of *Great Britain*, in like manner, and ſubject to the like diſabilities, as the ſame may be granted to aliens by ſpecial acts of parliament.

XVI. Provided always, That all and every owner or owners of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, before he or they ſhall be admitted to regiſter any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and before they ſhall have and enjoy the rights, privileges, and advantages, of a natural-born ſubject of *Great Britain*, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oath of allegiance to his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in one of his Maſteſty's courts of record at *Wefmiſter* or *Edinburgh*, or at the general or quarter ſeſſions or the peace holden in the place where he or they reſide; which oath ſhall be enrolled by the court wherein the ſame ſhall be taken and ſubſcribed, on payment of the like ſum or ſums to the officer or officers of ſuch court for entering the ſame, as are or ſhall be payable by law on the entry of ſuch oath in the courts aforeſaid, in any caſe where the ſame is by law required.

XVII. And, for the further encouragement of ſuch perſon or perſons, not being a ſubject or ſubjects of his Maſteſty, to come and eſtabliſh himſelf or themſelves in this kingdom, for the purpoſe of carrying on the ſaid fiſhery, in the manner before-mentioned; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fix ſhips or veſſels being coming to ſuch perſon or perſons, not being a ſubject or ſubjects of his Maſteſty as aforeſaid, which ſhall firſt arrive in any port of this kingdom, in the manner and on the conditions before-mentioned, ſhall be allowed to import cargoes of oil or head-matter, being the produce of any fiſh, or creatures living in the ſea, caught by the crews of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, ſubject to the duties and conditions following; that is to ſay, The ſhip or veſſel belonging to ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, which ſhall firſt arrive in manner before-mentioned, ſhall be allowed to import any quantity of oil or head matter, being the produce of any fiſh, or creatures living in the ſea, caught by

Owners of foreign ſhips entitled to be regiſtered, to take the oath of allegiance.

Six ſhips of foreigners firſt coming to reſide in *Great Britain*, to be allowed to import oil, &c. on the conditions herein-mentioned.

by the crew of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, not exceeding ſeventy tons, each ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons, without payment of any duty whatſoever; the two ſhips or veſſels belonging to ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, which, in their arrival in manner before-mentioned, ſhall be allowed to import any quantity of oil or head matter, being the produce of ſav fiſh, or creatures living in the ſea, caught by the crew of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, not exceeding ſeventy tons, each containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons, upon payment of a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per ton; the three ſhips or veſſels belonging to ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, not being a ſubject or ſubjects of his Maſteſty, which ſhall next arrive in manner before-mentioned, ſhall be allowed to import any quantity of oil or head matter, being the produce of any fiſh, or creatures living in the ſea, caught by the crew of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, not exceeding ſeventy tons, each ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons, upon payment of a duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per ton; and any quantity of oil or head matter exceeding ſeventy tons, each ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons, imported by any ſuch ſix ſhips or veſſels, belonging to ſuch perſon or perſons, not being a ſubject or ſubjects of his Maſteſty as aforeſaid, ſhall be admitted to entry, and ſhall be ſubject to payment of duties as oil of foreign fiſhing; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Foreigners to be allowed to import oil, &c. to enter into bond to ſettle with their crews in Great Britain.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon or perſons not being a ſubject or ſubjects of his Maſteſty as aforeſaid, and being owner or owners of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to importing ſuch oil or head matter as aforeſaid, ſhall, together with two ſufficient ſureties, being his Maſteſty's ſubjects and reſiding within *Great Britain*, (to be approved of by the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms in *England* or *Scotland*), give bond to his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to be taken by the collector or comptroller or other principal officer of the cuſtoms in the port where ſuch ſhips ſhall arrive, in the penalty of double the highest duty on the quantity ſo imported, to which fiſh oil is now by law ſubject and liable under any circumſtances of importation, with condition that ſuch owner or owners, together with the crews of the reſpective ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels, ſo importing ſuch oil or head matter as aforeſaid, ſhall ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſh themſelves in *Great Britain*, and carry on the ſaid fiſhery from *Great Britain*, according to and in compliance with, and under the conditions, rules, regulations, and reſtrictions, preſcribed and directed in the ſaid herein-before recited act, ſo made and paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, or of this act.

Duties to be under the management of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral duties granted by this act ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, paid, recovered, and applied, under the management of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland*.

Scotland reſpectively for the time being, in ſuch and the like manner, and by ſuch and the like ways, means, and methods, ſuch duty upon train oil of foreign fiſhing is now by law impoſitioned, collected, paid, recovered, and applied.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly give or grant any falſe certificate for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred pounds, and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Maſteſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, in any office whatever; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit, craſe, alter, or falſify any certificate for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe certificate, or of any certificate ſo counterfeited, craſed, altered, or falſified, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred pounds, and every ſuch certificate or certificates ſhall be invalid, and of no effect.

Penalty on perſons granting falſe certificates, etc.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That one moiety of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act, ſhall be to the uſe of his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to ſuch officer or officers of the cuſtoms as ſhall ſue or proſecute for the ſame in any of his Maſteſty's courts of record at *Weſtmiſter*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, reſpectively, where the offence ſhall be committed.

How penalties are to be applied.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons whatever for any thing done in purſuance of this act, the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the authority of this act: and if it ſhall appear ſo to be done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or ſhall diſcontinue his action after the defendant or defendants hath or have appeared, or if judgement ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame as defendants have in other caſes by law.

General iſſue.

Treble coſts.

C A P. XXI.

An act for granting to his Maſteſty a certain ſum of money, to be raiſed by a lottery — 750,000 l. to be raiſed by this act.

750,000 l. to be raiſed by a lottery. All perſons who have made deposits, purſuant to the reſolution of the houſe of commons, are required to pay the remainder of their ſubſcriptions at certain times ſpecified. 21. by 20th of June. 21. by 8th of Auguſt. 21. by 20th of October. 21. by 21st of November. 21. 10s. by 19th of December, and 21. 10s. by 16th of January, 1789. Inter'eſt to be allowed to thoſe who pay in the whole of their ſubſcriptions before Dec. 21. 480,000 l. the amount of the prizes, to be paid out of any ſupplies granted this ſeſſion. Books to be

be prepared with two columns, on each of which 48,000 tickets are to be printed. The number and value of the fortunate tickets: 1 of 30,000l.: 1 of 25,000l.: 1 of 20,000l.: 1 of 15,000l.: 2 of 10,000l.: 5 of 5,000l.: 10 of 2,000l.: 24 of 1,000l.: 30 of 500l.: 100 of 250l.: 15,150 of 181l.: 1,000l. to the first drawn ticket; 2,000l. in the 2d drawn. 480,000l. Lottery, to begin drawing on Feb. 16, 1789. Penalty on forging tickets, &c. Tickets 15l. 12s. 9d. each. After June 20, 1788, the cashier may deliver tickets not exceeding in value half of the sum actually subscribed. The 480,000l. for the payment of the fortunate tickets, to be charged on any supply granted this session; and shall be paid to the proprietors, without any deduction, on June 1, 1789, &c. Managers to give notice of the times for exchanging tickets for certificates. No tickets to be divided into any other shares than halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, on penalty of 50l. Persons counterfeiting shares, etc. guilty of felony.

C A P. XXII.

An act to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid; and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped; and to give further time to such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, or to pay the duties on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and for indemnifying deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time limited by law; and for giving further time for that purpose.

Time enlarged for taking sacrament and oaths to 25th of Dec. 1788.—For producing appointments and admissions in corporations, &c. to the same time. For filing affidavits as to clerks to attorneys, etc. to Michaelmas term 1788. And time for militia officers to deliver qualifications to 1st of Sept. 1788. And on paying double duty apprentices indentures may be stamped before 25th of Dec. 1788, and the last clause to be published in the London Gazette.

C A P. XXIII.

An act to continue several laws, relating to the clandestine running of uncustomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the customs; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations in America; to the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs or excise; to the more effectually encouraging the manufactures of flax and cotton in Great Britain; to the allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat, and other articles, to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; to the permitting the exportation of tobacco pipe clay from this kingdom to the British sugar colonies or plantations in the West Indies; to the prohibiting the exportation of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, and to prevent the seducing of artificers and workmen, employed in those manufactures, to go into parts beyond the seas; and to the preventing the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby; and to revive and continue several laws relating to the allowing a drawback of the duties on rum shipped as stores to be consumed on board merchant ships on their voyages; and to the ascertaining the strength of spirits by Clarke's hydrometer.

So much of 5 Geo. 1. c. 11. against clandestine running of unaccustomed goods, as has been continued, by subsequent acts, to Sept. 19, 1788, to be further continued to Sept. 29, 1795, &c. 5 Geo. 2. c. 24. continued to June 24, 1795, &c. except such part thereof as relates to the importation and exportation of foreign coffee into and from the British colonies in America. So much of 19 Geo. 2. c. 34. as relates to the further punishment of persons going armed, &c. in defiance of the laws of customs, &c. and to the relief of officers in informations upon seizures, continued to Sept. 29, 1795, &c. 23 Geo. 3. c. 77. for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of flax and cotton, further continued to two years, etc. So much of 16 Geo. 3. c. 37. as relates to allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat, etc. to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; and so much of 25 Geo. 3. c. 69. as relates to allowing the exportation of a certain quantity of wheat, etc. from Lancaster to the said colonies, continued to May 1, 1789. So much of 17 Geo. 3. c. 43. as permits the exportation of tobacco pipe clay to the British sugar colonies in the West Indies, continued to June 24, 1792, etc. 26 Geo. 3. c. 89. to explain, etc. 25 Geo. 3. c. 67. to prohibit the exportation of tools used in the iron manufactures, etc. continued to the end of the next session. 8 Geo. 1. c. 18. continued to Sept. 29, 1795, etc. except the clauses obliging all ships to perform quarantine. So much of 19 Geo. 3. c. 22. as relates to allowing a drawback of the duties on rum shipped as stores on board merchant ships, revived, and continued to July 5, 1795, etc. So much of 27 Geo. 3. c. 31. as directs, that spirits shall be deemed of the strength denoted by Clarke's hydrometer, revived, and continued to the end of the next session.

C A P. XXIV.

An act to continue several laws, relating to the granting a bounty on the exportation of certain species of British and Irish linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax; and to the preventing the committing of frauds by bankrupts; and for continuing and amending several laws relating to the imprisonment and transportation of offenders.

29 Geo. 2. c. 15. for granting a bounty on certain species of British and Irish linens exported, etc. continued to June 24, 1790, etc. 5 Geo. 2. c. 30. to prevent the committing of frauds by bankrupts, continued to June 1, 1793, etc. So much of 24 Geo. 3. c. 56. as extends to authorise the removal of offenders to temporary places of confinement; and 19 Geo. 3. c. 74. to explain and amend the laws relating to the transportation, etc. of offenders, continued to June 1, 1793, etc.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the several offenders who shall, by virtue of the said act of the twenty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, be removed to temporary places of confinement, shall, during such confinement, be treated and visited in such and the like manner, to all intents and purposes, as offenders who are sentenced to hard labour, under the said act of the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign; and all expences occasioned by their maintenance or death shall be defrayed by the overseer or overseers appointed by his Majesty, in such and the like manner as the expences occasioned by the maintenance, or death of offenders sentenced to hard labour under the aforesaid act of the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

V. And be it further enacted, That whenever his Majesty shall be pleased to give orders for the transportation of any offender, he may authorise persons to

make contracts for the transportation of offenders, etc. as if made, and security given, as by 24 Geo. 3. c. 56. directed.

sender or offenders, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, under his royal sign manual, if he shall think fit, to authorise and empower any person or persons to make contracts for the effectual transportation of such offender and offenders, and to direct to what person or persons security shall be given for the effectual transportation of such offender or offenders; and every such contract and security shall be equally valid and effectual, and every person contracting for the transportation of any offender or offenders with any person or persons so authorised by his Majesty as aforelaid, shall have the like property in the service of such offender or offenders, as if such contract had been made, and such security had been given, in the manner required by the said act of the twenty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

C A P. XXV.

An act to render more effectual an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for erecting certain light-houses in the northern parts of Great Britain.

Preamble.
26 Geo. 3.
c. 101. recited.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for erecting certain light-houses in the northern parts of Great Britain, the commissioners therein named were enabled, for the security of navigation and the fisheries, to erect four light-houses in the northern parts of Great Britain; one at Kinnaird's Head, in the county of Aberdeen; one in the island of North Rannilsha, in the Orkneys; one on the point of Sculpa, in the island of Hennes; and a fourth in the mull of Kintyre; and from and after the time said light-houses should be finished, in such manner as to have the proper lights or signals put up thereon, to demand, collect, receive, and take, from the masters and owners of every British ship, or decked vessel, navigated according to law, passing any of the said light houses, a sum not exceeding one penny sterling per ton, and for every foreign ship, or decked vessel, passing as aforelaid, a sum not exceeding two pence sterling per ton: and the said commissioners were empowered to borrow, or take up at interest, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, upon the security and credit of the said duties, for answering the expenses of making the said works: and whereas the said commissioners, in pursuance of the said act, and the trusts reposed in them, have now erected one light house at Kinnaird's Head, which proves of great publick utility, and are proceeding to erect the three others; but as the money allowed by the said act to be raised and taken up, and the duties authorised to be levied, collected, and taken, on the tonnage of ships or vessels passing the said light-houses, will not be sufficient to defray the expenses of finishing, completing, and maintaining the same: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

That

That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, or for such person or persons as they shall appoint, in lieu of the duties by the said act granted, to demand, collect, receive, and take, of and from all and every the masters and owners of every ship or decked vessel, the sum following; that is to say, From every *British* ship or decked vessel, navigated according to law, which shall pass any of the said light-houses, whether the said ship or vessel shall be outward or home-ward bound, or on a foreign voyage, or sailing coastways, a sum not exceeding one penny halfpenny sterling per ton, of such ship or vessel; and for every foreign ship or decked vessel, passing as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding three-pence sterling per ton, of such ship or vessel.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall have power, and they are hereby empowered, as soon as two of the said light-houses are built and lighted in a proper manner, and after one month's notice given in the *London Gazette*, and all the *Edinburgh* newspapers, to demand, collect, receive, and take one half of the said duties, any thing in the said act of the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall be, and they are hereby impowered and declared to have full power and lawful authority, at any time or times hereafter, by any mortgage or mortgages, or any act or acts, deed or deeds, under their hands duly executed, to borrow or take up, at a rate of interest not exceeding the lawful interest, in addition to the sums allowed to be taken up and borrowed by the said act, a further sum, not exceeding three thousand pounds sterling, upon the security and credit of the duties granted by this act, for answering the expences of making and compleating the works aforesaid, and such further sum as shall be sufficient to discharge the expence of obtaining and passing this act; and may assign such duties to any person or persons, body politick or corporate, who shall furnish or advance such money, or any part thereof, as a security for repayment of the same.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the powers, authorities, conditions, directions, provisions, and exemptions, in and by the said act of the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, enacted or provided, touching or relating to the powers and trusts reposed in the said commissioners, shall be adjudged and deemed, and taken to be in full force, as if the same were herein particularly inserted and re-enacted, excepting only as to the alterations by this act made, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any ways notwithstanding.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be deemed, taken, and allowed, in all courts of law or equity, as a publick act; and all judges and

In lieu of the duties granted by the recited act, the following are to be collected:

for every British decked vessel passing any of the light-houses, 1d. 2q. per ton; and for every foreign decked vessel 3d. per ton.

Half of the duties may be collected when two light-houses are erected, etc.

Commissioners may borrow a further sum of 3,000l. on the credit of the duties.

Powers of the recited act to continue in force, unless altered by this act.

justices of such courts are hereby required to take notice of it as such, without specially pleading the same.

C A P. XXVI.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum, of money out of the consolidated fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

2,345,000*l.* granted out of the consolidated fund, for the service of the current year; to be issued by the treasury accordingly. Treasury empowered to raise the sum of 2,345,000*l.* or any part thereof, by loans or exchequer bills, on the credit of the consolidated fund. If it shall be judged more advisable, the treasury may raise the said sum by exchequer bills instead of loans; and the bills in such case to be made in the manner prescribed by the malt act of this session. The said exchequer bills, interest, and charges, are to be paid out of the consolidated fund. Bank authorised to lend to his Majesty the sum of 2,345,000*l.* notwithstanding an act of 5 and 6 Gul. & Mar. c. 20. The sum of 589,162*l.* 1*5s.* 2*d.* 2*q.* remaining in the exchequer on April 5, 1788, surplus of consolidated fund; 200,000*l.* of army savings, 1786; to be issued towards the supply. 43,053*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* of army savings in 1786, and 1787, to be applied towards the extraordinary expences of the land forces in 1787. Monies arising by the malt act, 750,000*l.* land tax act, 2,037,627*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* loans, 3,500,000*l.* further loans, 2,000,000*l.* lottery act, 750,000*l.* 589,162*l.* 1*5s.* 2*d.* 2*q.* remaining in the exchequer April 5, 1788, surplus of consolidated fund; 200,000*l.* army savings, 1786; and 2,345,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund; shall be applied (with the residue of the sale of French prizes) to the uses hereafter expressed. 2,236,000*l.* for naval services; 175,407*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for augmentation of naval forces, since Sept. 18, 1787; 18,300*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* for the expence of the office of ordnance, on account of the late armament; 419,401*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* for the charges of the office of ordnance, for 1788; 2,538,852*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* towards maintaining the land forces, &c. for 1788, viz. 36,093*l.* 1*5s.* for subsidy to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for 1788; 59,878*l.* 4*s.* for the charge of the late armament at the war office; 598,637*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* for the charge of 16,982 effective men, officers, &c. in Great Britain, &c. 315,865*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* for forces in the plantations, &c. 8,758*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* for difference between British and Irish establishments, &c. 11,291*l.* 13*s.* for regiments serving in the East Indies; 6,417*l.* 6*d.* for the pay of general and staff officers, &c. 4,273*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* for supernumerary officers, &c. 60,863*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the paymaster general, secretary at war, &c. 28,490*l.* 1*s.* for the charge of 2 troops of horse guards, and 2 of grenadier guards, to June 24, 1788. 19,294*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the charge of 2 regiments of life guards, to Dec. 24, 1788. 3,768*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for compensation to the reduced officers of horse guards, and horse grenadier guards; 28,000*l.* for repaying admittance money to the privates of the horse guards; 223*l.* 17*s.* for allowances to the officers, &c. of the reduced horse guards, etc. 55,092*l.* 10*s.* for reduced officers of British American forces; 3,392*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for officers late in the service of the states general; 173,333*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for Chelsea Hospital; 9,978*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* for widows; 172,776*l.* 3*s.* for reduced officers of land forces and marines; 4,907*l.* 10*s.* for reduced officers of the British American forces; 437,004*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for extraordinary expences of land forces. 2,500,000*l.* to discharge exchequer bills of 27 Geo. 3. c. 23. 1,500,000*l.* more to discharge exchequer bills of 27 Geo. 3. c. 24; 1,500,000*l.* more for paying off exchequer bills, 27 Geo. 3. c. 25; 58,166*l.* to make good a like sum issued from the civil list for services abroad; 20,000*l.* for the works at Carlton House; 60,000*l.* for discharging the debts of the prince of Wales; 101,000*l.* for the same purpose; 17,496*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* issued in pursuance of addresses of

of the house of commons; 25,000l. towards carrying on the buildings at Somerset House; 5,845l. 6s. for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia; 4,300l. for the civil establishment of New Brunswick; 1,900l. for the civil establishment of the island of St. John in America; 2,100l. for the civil establishment of Cape Breton; 1,182l. 10s. for Newfoundland; 4,087l. for the Bahama Islands; 580l. for the chief justice of Bermuda; 1,000l. for the chief justice of Dominica; 2,877l. 10s. for the civil establishment of New South Wales; 13,000l. for repairing forts in Africa; 4,000l. for military roads and bridges in Scotland; 24,145l. 5s. 8d. 3q. for extraordinary expenses of the mint; 1,394l. 6s. 8d. for prosecution of offenders against the coin laws; 4,510l. 12s. for money issued to the secretary of commissioners for enquiring into the losses of American loyalists; 1,000l. for money issued to the secretary of commissioners for enquiring into the losses in East Florida; 2,111l. 0s. 6d. for money paid to T. Dundas, and J. Pemberton, esqrs. commissioners for American claims; 60,491l. 4s. for money issued for the relief of American civil officers, etc.; 14,234l. 8s. for money issued on account to American sufferers; 2,982l. 12s. 1d. for money issued for fees to the late attorney general, etc. of Nova Scotia, etc.; 2,652l. 7s. 3d. for money issued to pay bills drawn by the governor, etc. of New South Wales; 813l. 13s. 6d. for money issued to James Mouatt, chief clerk of commissioners for enquiring into fees, etc. of public offices; 4,533l. 6s. 6d. for money issued to Henry Bradley, esq. for maintaining convicts on board Dunkirk hulk at Plymouth; 600l. for money issued to the secretary of the commissioners of public accounts; 5,000l. for money issued to the commissioners, etc. of the land revenues; 30,083l. 10s. 2d. 2q. for money issued to Duncan Campbell esq. for maintaining convicts on the Thames; 8,058l. 15s. 1d. 2q. for money issued on account of the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.; 2,000l. for securing the harbour of Catwater; 89,399l. 2s. 5d. 1q. for the deficiency of duties on tea; 21,816l. 3s. 6d. 3q. for deficiency of annuities 31 Geo. 2.; 68,895l. 16s. 8d. 1q. for deficiency for annuities 18 Geo. 3.; 143,614l. 13s. 10d. 2q. for deficiency for annuities 20 Geo. 3.; 178,144l. 10s. for deficiency for annuities 23 Geo. 3.; 76,162l. 8s. 0d. 3q. for deficiency for annuities 24 and 25 Geo. 3.; 63,671l. 18s. 2d. 3q. for deficiency of grants for 1787. Supplies not to be applied to any other uses than are directed by this act. Rules to be observed in the application of 172,776l. 3s. granted for half pay. By 27 Geo. 3. c. 33. a sum not exceeding 172,776l. 12s. 6d. was appropriated to be paid to reduced officers, for 1787. Overplus monies, above satisfying half pay officers, to be disposed of to officers who were maimed, etc. in the late wars, or to officers widows and children, as his Majesty shall direct.

C A P. XXVII.

An act for reducing the duties on the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the European dominions of the states general of the United Provinces, into this kingdom.

WHEREAS by a treaty of defensive alliance between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and their high mightinesses the states general of the United Provinces, signed at the Hague the fifteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, it is, by the tenth article thereof, agreed, That until the two powers conclude a treaty of commerce with each other, the subjects of the republic shall be treated, in the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, as the most favoured nation; and the same shall be observed in the United Provinces towards the subjects of his

From July 5, 1788, goods (except linens) of the growth or manufacture of the European dominions of the united provinces may be imported therefrom into Great Britain, on payment of the duties payable on like goods, as set forth in table (C), annexed to 27 Geo. 3. c. 13.

and all other goods (except linens) which may be legally imported, on payment of the lowest duties on like goods from any foreign European country.

Exporters of goods, for which the lowest duties have been paid, to be allowed the usual drawbacks.

Duties and drawbacks under this act, to be levied and paid as

his Britannick Majesty, with an exception in the said article, that it shall not extend to a diminution of the import duties payable upon linens; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of his lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the said, That from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be paid to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, on the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, (except linens), into Great Britain, from any of the dominions in Europe of the states general of the United Provinces, and which goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of those dominions, the following duties; (that is to say), such and the like duties respectively as are now payable on goods, wares, and merchandize of the like nature and descriptions, particularly set forth and enumerated in the table marked (C), annexed to an act, made and passed in the twenty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, (intituled, *An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties, composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt*;) and which goods it shall and may be lawful to import into Great Britain directly from any of the dominions in Europe of the said states; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding; and upon all other goods, wares, or merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, (except linens), which may be legally imported or brought into Great Britain, the lowest duties which are now payable by law on the importation into Great Britain of the like goods, wares, or merchandize respectively, from any other foreign country or state in Europe.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the due exportation of any of the said goods, wares, or merchandize respectively, upon which the lowest duties have been paid on the importation thereof, as aforesaid, to places on the exportation to which a drawback is now allowed, the exporter shall be paid and allowed the like drawbacks as are allowed upon the exportation from Great Britain of the like goods, wares, or merchandize imported into Great Britain from any other foreign country or state in Europe.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several duties and drawbacks, charged and allowed by this act, shall be raised, levied, collected, recovered, answered, paid, allowed, appropriated, and applied, in such and the like manner, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods,

methods, as the duties and drawbacks upon goods, wares, duties and
and merchandize in general are raiſed, levied, collected, re- drawbacks
covered, and ſerced, paid, allowed, appropriated, and applied, are by any
by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force on and im- on July 5,
mediately before the fifth day of July one thouſand ſeven hun- 1788.
dred and eighty-eight.

C A P. XXVIII.

*An act to exempt certain licences, granted to ſecundary curates,
from ſtamp duties.*

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, made and paſſed in Preamble;
the fifth year of the reign of their late majeſties King Wil- reciting
liam and Queen Mary, (intituled, An act for granting to their 5 Gul. et Mar.
Majeſties ſeveral duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper, c. 21;
for four years, towards carrying on the war againſt France),
it was enacted, That for every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment,
or ſheet of paper, upon which any licence that ſhould paſs the ſeal of
any archbiſhop or biſhop, chancellor, or other ordinary, or any eccle-
ſiaſtical court whatever, ſhould be engraſſed or written, there
ſhould be paid the ſum of five ſhillings: and whereas, by another act of
parliament, made and paſſed in the ninth year of the reign of his ſaid
late majeſty King William the Third, (intituled, An act for grant- 9 Gul. c. 25
ing to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, further duties up-
on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper), another ſum of five
ſhillings was impoſed upon all ſuch licences: and whereas, by another
act, made and paſſed in the twelfth year of the reign of her late ma- 12 Annæ, ſtat.
jeſty Queen Anne, (intituled, An act for laying additional duties 2. c. 9;
on ſeal and paper, and upon certain linens, ſilks, chieoes,
and ſuffs, and upon ſtarch, and exported coals, and upon
ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, for raiſing one million
four hundred thouſand pounds, by way of a lottery, for her
Majeſty's ſupply; and for allowances on exporting made wares
of leather, ſheep ſkins, and lamb ſkins, and for diſtribution
of four thouſand pounds due to the officers and ſeamen for
gun money; and to adjuſt the property of tickets in former
lotteries; and touching certain ſhires of ſtock in the capital
of the South Sea company; and for appropriating the monies
granted to her Majeſty), a further ſum of five ſhillings was im-
poſed upon all ſuch licences: and whereas by another act of parlia-
ment, made and paſſed in the ſixth year of the reign of his late ma-
jeſty King George the Firſt, (intituled, An act for enabling the and 6 Geo. 1,
South Sea company to increaſe their preſent capital ſtock and c. 4.
fund, by redeeming ſuch publick debts and incumbrances as
are therein mentioned; and for raiſing money to be applied
for leſſening ſeveral of the publick debts and incumbrances;
and for calling in the preſent exchequer bills remaining un-
cancelled; and for making forth new bills in lieu thereof, to
be circulated and exchanged upon demand at or near the ex-
chequer), the ſaid ſeveral recited duties were made perpetual: and
whereas the ſaid ſeveral duties have been found very inconvenient and
burthen-
B b 4

From June 24, 1788, the duties imposed by the recited acts on licences granted by archbishops, &c. to cease with respect to licences to stipendiary curates, in which the annual amount of the stipend is inserted.

burthensome to stipendiary curates, appointed by licence to perform the office of curate in a parish church, upon the nomination of the rector or vicar thereof; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, every such licence, so appointing any stipendiary curate, in which the annual amount of the stipend shall be inserted, that shall pass the seal of any archbishop, bishop, chancellor, or other ordinary, or any ecclesiastical court whatsoever, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be freed and exempted from any of the said hereinbefore recited stamp duties; and such licence shall and may be available, and given in evidence in any court of law or equity; any law or statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

C A P. XXIX.

An act to enable the East India company to borrow a further sum of money upon bond.

Preamble.

East India company empowered to borrow £1,000,000. on bond, beyond what they may now legally borrow.

WHEREAS it is expedient, in consideration of the present state of the affairs of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, that the said company should be enabled to issue bonds for the purposes of their trade, and for discharging sundry demands to which they are liable, to a larger amount than they are now by law authorized to do: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said united company to borrow money upon, and issue bonds under their common seal, as the affairs of the said united company may require, not exceeding the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds beyond the sum for which the said united company may now by law issue their bonds.

C A P. XXX.

An act to enable justices of the peace to licence theatrical representations occasionally, under the restrictions therein contained.

Preamble.
1 Geo. 2.
c. 23.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, certain penalties and punishments were inflicted on every person who should, for hire, gain, or reward, act, represent, or perform, or cause to be acted, represented, or performed, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, play, farce, or other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, except as in the said act is excepted: and whereas divers acts of parliament have since been solicited and obtained for divers cities, towns, and places, for exempting them respectively from

from the provisions of the ſaid law: and whereas it may be expedient to permit and ſuffer, in towns of conſiderable reſort, theatrical repreſentations for a limited time, and under regulations; in which, ne-~~vertheleſs~~ it would be highly impolitical, inexpedient, and unneceſſary, to permit the eſtabliſhment of a conſtant and regular theatre: ma^y it therefore pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled; and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the juſtices of the peace of any county, riding, or liberty, in general or quarter ſeſſions aſſembled, at their diſcretion, to grant a licence to any perſon or perſons, making application for the ſame by petition, for the performance of ſuch tragedies, comedies, interludes, operas, plays, or farces, as now are, or hereafter ſhall be acted, performed, or repreſented, at either of the patent or licensed theatres in the city of *Weſtmiſter*, or as ſhall, in the manner preſcribed by law, have been ſubmitted to the inſpection of the lord chamberlain of the King's houſehold for the time being, at any place within their juſdiction, or within any city, town, or place, ſituate within the limits of the ſame, for any number of days, not exceeding ſixty days, to commence within the then next fix months, and to be within the ſpace of ſuch four months as ſhall be ſpecified in the ſaid licence, ſo as there be only one licence in uſe at the ſame time within the juſdiction ſo given, and to as ſuch place be not within twenty miles of the cities of *London*, *Weſtmiſter*, or *Edinburgh*, or eight miles of any patent or licensed theatre, or ten miles of the reſidence of his Maſteſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, or of any place within the ſame juſdiction at which, within fix months preceding, a licence under this act ſhall have been had and exerciſed, or within fourteen miles of either of the univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, or within two miles of the outward limits of any city, town, or place, having peculiar juſdiction; and to alſo as no licence under this act ſhall have been had and exerciſed at the ſame place, within eight months then next preceding; any law or ſtatute for the puniſhment of perſons employed in theatrical repreſentations to the contrary in any wiſe notwithstanding.

Juſtices of the peace may, at the general or quarter ſeſſions, grant licences for the performance of plays, etc. under the reſtrictions herein ſpecified.

II. Provided alſo, That no ſuch licence ſhall be granted by the juſtices as aforeſaid, to be exerciſed within any city, town, or place, having peculiar juſdiction, unleſs proof ſhall be made that the majority of the juſtices acting for ſuch peculiar juſdiction, have, at a public meeting, ſigned their conſent and approbation to the ſaid application, or unleſs an expreſs condition ſhall be therein inſerted, that the ſame ſhall not be valid and effectual until it ſhall have been approved by the majority of the juſtices of ſuch peculiar juſdiction, at a meeting holden expreſsly for taking the ſame into conſideration.

Licences not to be granted within any place having peculiar juſdiction, without the conſent of the majority of the juſtices acting for ſuch juſdiction.

III. Provided alſo, That no ſuch licence ſhall be granted by the

No licence to be granted

unless three weeks notice be given the mayor, &c. previous to application for a licence.

the justices as aforesaid within any city, town, or place, unless notice shall have been given by the person or persons applying for such licence, at least three weeks before such application, to the mayor, bailiff, or other chief civil officer or officers of such city, town, or place, of his or their intending to make such application.

C A P. XXXI.

An act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses of all such persons who have suffered in their properties, in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the king of Spain.— This act is the same as 26 Geo. 3. c. 75. and continued for one year.

C A P. XXXII.

An act for vesting the estates of Edward Henvill in trustees to be sold, and for applying the money arising by the sale thereof in discharge of a debt owing by him to the crown.

The reversion in fee of Edward Henvill, in a messuage, &c. at Pimlico in Dorsetshire, &c. vested in William Chamberlayne, solicitor of treasury, and Thomas Cotton, clerk of treasury, in order to be sold, and the produce to be disposed of as his Majesty shall direct. The premises hereby vested in William Chamberlayne and Thomas Cotton, esquires, to be accepted in full discharge of a debt due by the said Edward Henvill to the crown. General saving.

C A P. XXXIII.

An act to repeal the duties and drawbacks of customs and excise payable on the importation and exportation of wine, (except wine the produce of the European dominions of the French king, Rhenish, German, and Hungary wine, Portugal and Madeira wine, and wine of the produce of Spain, or of any of the dominions of the king of Spain), and for granting other duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof; to repeal the duty of excise upon foreign green glass bottles imported, and for charging an additional duty of customs in lieu thereof; for ascertaining the duty on carriages, the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, imported directly from thence; for settling a doubt with respect to the duties on white woollen cloth exported; and for reserving to his Majesty the hereditary and other revenues of the crown in Scotland.

Preamble.
27 Geo. 3.
c. 13, recited.

WH E R E A S by an act made and passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt, *certain duties of customs and excise are charged and imposed respectively upon wine imported or brought into Great Britain,*

and

and certain drawbacks are allowed refpectively upon the exportation thereof from Great Britain: and whereas it is expedient that the feveral and refpective duties and drawbacks, fo far as the fame refpectively relate to wine imported or brought into Great Britain, or exported from Great Britain, except wine of the produce of the European dominions of the French king, Rhenifh, German, and Hungary wine, Portugal and Madeira wine, and wine of the produce of Spain, or of any of the dominions of the king of Spain, fhould ceafe, determine, and be no longer paid or payable, or allowed, and that other duties fhould be charged and impofed on the importation thereof, and other drawbacks allowed on the exportation thereof from Great Britain; be it therefore enacted by the King's moft excellent majefty, by and with the advice and confent of the lords fpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this prefent parliament affembled, and by the authority of the fame, That, from and after the firft day of September one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-eight, the feveral duties of cuftoms and excife, charged and impofed by the laid recited act upon wine imported or brought into Great Britain, except upon wine the produce of the European dominions of the French king, Rhenifh, German, and Hungary wine, Portugal and Madeira wine, and wine of the produce of Spain, or of any of the dominions of the king of Spain, and the feveral drawbacks allowed upon the exportation thereof from Great Britain, fhall ceafe and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, or allowed; fave and except in all cafes relating to the recovering, allowing, or paying any arrears thereof refpectively, which may, on the firft day of September one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-eight, remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, fines, penalties, or forfeitures, relating thereto refpectively, which fhall have been incurred at any time before the laid firft day of September one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-eight.

II. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained fhall extend, or be conftrued to extend, to repeal or anywife alter the duties of package, freight, or any other duties payable to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, or to the lord mayor of the laid city for the time being, or to any other city or town corporate within the kingdom of Great Britain, or to repeal or anywife alter the prize of wine, or the duty called *Buthage*, or to any fpecial privilege or exemption to which any perfon or perfons, bodies polinck or corporate, is or are now entitled by law; but the fame fhall be continued as heretofore.

III. And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the firft day of September one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-eight, in lieu and inftead of the duties of cuftoms hereby repealed, there fhall be raifed, levied, collected, and paid to his Majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, in ready money, without any difcount whatever, upon all wine imported or brought into Great Britain, except wine of the produce of the European dominions of the French king, Rhenifh, German, and

From Sept. 1, 1788, the duties impofed and the drawbacks allowed by the recited act, to ceafe on all wines, except on wine the produce of the European dominions of the French king, &c. Arrears of duties and penalties recoverable.

This act not to extend to the duties of package, &c.

In lieu of the duties of cuftoms repealed, the following to be levied, viz.

and *Hungary* wine, *Portugal* and *Madeira* wine, and wine of the produce of *Spain*, or of any of the dominions of the king of *Spain*, the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms herein-after mentioned; that is to ſay,

For all wine (except French wine, &c.) imported in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip into the port of *London*, 29l. 8s. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except wine of the produce of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, *Rheniſh*, *German*, and *Hungary* wine, *Portugal* and *Madeira* wine, and wine of the produce of *Spain*, or of any of the dominions of the king of *Spain*, imported or brought into the port of *London*, in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to law, a duty of twenty-nine pounds and eight ſhillings:

Imported in a foreign ſhip, into the port of *London*, 33l. 12s. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into the port of *London*, in a foreign ſhip, a duty of thirty-three pounds and twelve ſhillings:

Imported in a *Britiſh* ſhip, into any other port in *Great Britain*, 25l. 4s. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into any port of *Great Britain* (except the port of *London*) in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to law, a duty of twenty-five pounds and four ſhillings:

Imported in a foreign ſhip, into any other port in *Great Britain*, 29l. 8s. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into any port of *Great Britain* (except the port of *London*) in a foreign ſhip, a duty of twenty-nine pounds and eight ſhillings:

Imported into the port of *London* in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, and entered for prize, 21l. 11s. 10d. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into the port of *London* in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to law, and entered for prize, a duty of twenty-one pounds eleven ſhillings and ten-pence:

Imported into the port of *London*, in a foreign ſhip, and entered for prize, 24l. 6s. 9d. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into the port of *London* in a foreign ſhip, and entered for prize, a duty of twenty-four pounds ſix ſhillings and nine-pence:

Imported into any other port in *England*, in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, and entered for prize, 18l. 16s. 10d. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into any port of *England* (except the port of *London*) in a *Britiſh*-built ſhip, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to law, and entered for prize, a duty of eighteen pounds ſixteen ſhillings and ten-pence:

Imported into any other port in *England*, in a foreign ſhip, and entered for prize, 21l. 11s. 10d. per ton:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), imported or brought into any port of *England* (except the port of *London*) in a foreign ſhip, and entered for prize, a duty of twenty-one pounds eleven ſhillings and ten-pence.

For every ton

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of

of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), being in bottles exceeding three dozen, or in a cask or casks exceeding ten gallons in quantity, sent coastwise or by land carriage into the port of *London* or the menues thereof, or to any place whatever within the distance of twenty miles from the *Royal Exchange* of *London*, to be paid to the proper officers of the customs nearest to the place from whence such wine is intended to be removed, a duty of four pounds and four shillings.

exceeding 3 dozen bottles, or 10 gallons

of wine (except French wine, etc.) sent coastwise, or by land carriage, within 20 miles of *London*, 4l. 4s. if removed in a quantity in cask.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the exportation of any wine, whereon the duties of customs charged and imposed by this act shall have been duly paid, there shall be paid or allowed, to the exporter or exporters of any such wine, the several and respective drawbacks of the duties of customs herein-after mentioned; that is to say,

On the exportation of wine, there shall be allowed the following drawbacks, viz.

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except wine of the produce of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, *Rhenish*, *German*, and *Hungary* wine, *Portugal* and *Madeira* wine, and wine of the produce of *Spain*, or of any of the dominions of the king of *Spain*), which shall have been duly imported into the port of *London*, and which shall be duly exported to any *British* colony or plantation in *America*, or to any *British* settlement in the *East Indies*, a drawback of twenty-nine pounds and eight shillings:

For every ton (except French wine, etc.) imported into the port of *London*, and exported to a *British* colony in *America*, or a *British* settlement in the *East Indies*, 29l. 8s.; and,

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been duly imported into the port of *London*, and which shall be duly exported from thence to any place other than a *British* colony or plantation in *America*, or a *British* settlement in the *East Indies*, a drawback of twenty-four pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence:

if exported to any other place, 24l. 13s. 6d.

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been duly imported into any port of *Great Britain* (except the port of *London*), and which shall be duly exported to any *British* colony or plantation in *America*, or to any *British* settlement in the *East Indies*, a drawback of twenty-five pounds and four shillings:

For every ton imported into any other port in *Great Britain*, and exported to any *British* colony in *America*, or

British settlement in the *East Indies*,

25l. 4s.; and,

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been duly imported into any port of *Great Britain* (except the port of *London*), and which shall be duly exported to any place other than a *British* colony or plantation in *America*, or any *British* settlement in the *East Indies*, a drawback of twenty pounds nine shillings and sixpence:

if exported to any other place, 20l. 9s. 6d.

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been duly imported into the port of *London*, and entered

For every ton imported into the port of *London*, and entered for

prizage, and exported to any British colony in America, or British if exported to any other place, 17l. 17s. 1d.

For every ton into any other port, and entered for prizage, and exported to any British colony in America, or British settlement in the East Indies, 18l. 16s. 10d.; and if exported to any other place, 15l. 6s. 7d.

In lieu of the duties of excise repealed, there shall be paid,

for every ton of wine imported into Great Britain, (except French wines, etc.) 17l. 17s.

On the exportation of wine, for which the duties of excise have been paid, the following drawbacks to be allowed:

For every ton (except French wine, etc.) exported

for prizage, and which shall be duly exported to any British colony or plantation in America, or to any British settlement in the East Indies, a drawback of twenty-one pounds, eleven shillings and ten-pence:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been duly imported into the port of London, and entered for prizage, and which shall be duly exported to any place other than a British colony or plantation in America, or any British settlement in the East Indies, a drawback of seventeen pounds seventeen shillings and one penny:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been duly imported into any port of England, (except the port of London), and entered for prizage, and which shall be duly exported to any British colony or plantation in America, or to any British settlement in the East Indies, a drawback of eighteen pounds sixteen shillings and ten-pence:

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall have been imported into any port of England, (except the port of London), and entered for prizage, and which shall be duly exported to any place other than a British colony or plantation in America, or any British settlement in the East Indies, a drawback of fifteen pounds and seven-pence.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the first day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, in lieu and instead of the duties of excise hereby repealed, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in ready money, without any discount whatever, upon all wine imported or brought into Great Britain, (except wine of the produce of the European dominions of the French king, Rhenish, German, and Hungary wine, Portugal and Madeira wine, and wine of the produce of Spain, or of any of the dominions of the king of Spain), the following duty of excise; that is to say, for every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall be imported into Great Britain, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the importer thereof before the landing thereof, a duty of seventeen pounds and seventeen shillings.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the exportation of any wine, whereon the duties of excise charged and imposed by this act shall have been duly paid, there shall be paid or allowed to the exporter or exporters the several and respective drawbacks of the duties of excise herein-after mentioned; that is to say,

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except wine of the produce of the European dominions of the French king, Rhenish, German, and Hungary wine, Portugal

gal and Maderia wine, and wine of the produce of Spain, or of any of the dominions of the king of Spain), for which all the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and which shall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any British colony or plantation in America, or to any British settlement in the East Indies, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, a drawback of fourteen pounds and seven shillings:

to any British colony in America, or British settlement in the East Indies, 14l. 7s.;

For every ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons of wine, (except the wine herein-before excepted), which shall be imported into Great Britain, for which all the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and which shall be exported from Great Britain as merchandize to any other port or place beyond the seas, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, a drawback of five pounds and thirteen shillings.

and for every ton exported as merchandize to any other place beyond the seas, 5l. 13s.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several duties of customs and excise by this act charged and imposed, and the several drawbacks of the duties of customs and excise by this act allowed, shall and may be respectively managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act), in such and the like manner, and in or by any or either of the means, ways, or methods, by which the former duties of customs and excise upon wine, and drawbacks of duties of customs and excise upon wine, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed; and the said wine, so by this act respectively made liable to the payment of, or chargeable with duties of customs and excise, or so intitled to draw back duties of customs and excise, according to the directions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures respectively, to which goods, wares, or merchandize in general were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the said first day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the revenue of customs and excise, (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act); and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, of any nature or kind whatever, for any offence whatever, committed against, or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the said first day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, made for securing the duties of customs and excise, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, (unless where expressly altered by this act), shall, and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution for and in respect of the several duties of customs and excise, and drawbacks of duties of customs and excise, hereby charged and allowed upon wine respectively,

Duties imposed, and drawbacks allowed, by this act, to be managed as the former duties were, except hereby altered.

Penalties, etc. for breach of any act in force on Sept. 1, 1788, for securing the duties of customs or excise, to extend to this act.

full and ample manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as if all and every the ſaid acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, or forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

Acts in force on Sept. 1, 1788, for ſecuring the duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, etc. to continue in force.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every act of parliament in force on and immediately before the firſt day of *September* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, by which any conditions, rules, regulations, or reſtrictions, were made, eſtabliſhed, or directed, for the better ſecuring the revenue of cuſtoms and exciſe, or for the regular importation into, or exportation from, *Great Britain*, or the bringing or carrying coaſtwiſe, or from port to port within the ſame kingdom, or the entering, landing, or ſhipping of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, (except where any alteration is expreſsly made by this act), ſhall and are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and effect, and ſhall be applied to the ſubject of this act, and for carrying the ſame into execution, as fully and effectually as if they had been repeated and re-enacted in this preſent act.

IX. And whereas by the ſaid act made and paſſed in the ſaid twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſeſty, certain duties of cuſtoms and exciſe are reſpectively charged and impoſed on foreign green glaſs bottles, imported or brought into *Great Britain*: and whereas it is expedient that the duties of exciſe, granted by the ſaid act, ſhould be repealed, and that an additional duty of cuſtoms ſhould be charged and impoſed upon foreign green glaſs bottles, imported or brought into this kingdom: be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

That, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, the duties of exciſe, charged and impoſed by the ſaid recited act upon foreign green glaſs bottles, imported or brought into *Great Britain*, ſhall ceaſe and determine, ſave and except in all caſes relating to the recovering, allowing, or paying any arrears thereof reſpectively which may, on the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty or forfeiture, fines, penalties or forfeitures, relating thereto reſpectively, which ſhall have been incurred at any time before the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-eight; and that there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid to his Maſeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in ready money, without any diſcount whatever, an additional duty of cuſtoms of four ſhillings and one ſixth upon every one hundred weight, containing one hundred and twelve pounds, of green glaſs bottles of the manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, imported or brought into *Great Britain* directly from thence, either in *Britiſh*-built ſhips, or in ſhips of the built of the *European* dominions of the *French* king; which ſaid additional duty, ſo charged and impoſed by this act, ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, in ſuch and the like manner, and under and ſubject to the like rules, regulations, ſecurities, penalties, and forfeitures, in all reſpects, as the preſent duty of cuſtoms upon foreign green glaſs bottles,

From July 5, 1788, the duties impoſed by the recited act on foreign green glaſs bottles imported, to ceaſe, and in lieu thereof, there ſhall be paid an additional duty of cuſtoms of 4s. 1q. for every 112lb. of green glaſs bottles of the manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king imported into *Great Britain*, etc.

imported or brought into *Great Britain*, are now raised, levied, collected, and paid.

X. *And whereas coaches, chariots, landaus, berlins, chaises, and other carriages of the manufacture of the European dominions of the French king are, by the laws now in force, subject on importation into this kingdom to a duty of twenty seven pounds ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof: and whereas such articles of British manufacture are considered, when imported into the European dominions of the French king, as saddlery, and charged as such with a duty only of fifteen pounds for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof; and it being expedient that these articles should be mutually imported into each kingdom on equal duties; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, until the tenth day of May which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and no longer, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatever to import or bring into Great Britain, either for sale or otherwise, directly from France, or from any place in the European dominions of the French king, in British-built ships or vessels, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, or in French-built ships or vessels, owned by, and belonging wholly to, the subjects of the French king, and whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners at the least are the subjects of the French king, any coach, chariot, landau, berlin, chaise, or any other carriage whatever, on payment of a duty of fifteen pounds for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof, and no more; which duty shall be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, appropriated, and applied, in such and the like manner, in every respect whatever, as the duties payable by law on such goods, on or immediately before the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, were managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, paid, answered, recovered, appropriated, and applied; and the said goods, so imported as aforesaid, and the importer or importers thereof, shall be subject and liable to every rule, regulation, and restriction, and to every pain, penalty, and forfeiture whatever, (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act) to which such goods, or the person or persons importing the same, would have been subject or liable in case this act had not been made.*

From July 5, 1788, to May 10, 1800, carriages may be imported from the European dominions of the French king, on payment of a duty of 15l. for every 100l. of the value thereof, etc.

XI. *And whereas by an act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for encouraging the dressing and dying of woollen cloths within this and kingdom, by laying a duty upon broad cloth exported white, a duty of five shillings was directed to be paid to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for every white woollen cloth, commonly called Broad Cloth, exported out of this kingdom into foreign parts: and whereas by an act made and passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other*

6 Anne, c. 2;

27 Geo. 3, c. 13, recited.

duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt: *the said duty, imposed by the said act, so made and passed in the said forty year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, was repealed, and in lieu thereof a duty of five shillings and sixpence the piece was imposed on the exportation of white woollen cloth, commonly called Broad Cloth: and whereas doubts have arisen whether the said duty of five shillings and sixpence, so imposed as aforesaid, is not now payable upon any woollen cloth, if white, although the same may have been dyed or dressed in this kingdom: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in the said recited act, so made and passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to charge with duty any white woollen cloth, on the exportation thereof from this kingdom into foreign parts, provided the same shall have been dyed or dressed in this kingdom.*

Last recited act not to extend to charge white woollen cloth, dyed or dressed here, with any duty on exportation.

Duties under this act to be applied as duties granted by the recited act.

1 Geo. 3. c. 1.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several duties imposed by this act shall be appropriated and applied in like manner as the duties granted by the before recited act, made and passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, were appropriated and applied.

XIII. *And whereas by an act made in the first year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain, the hereditary revenues of the crown, and other revenues granted to his late majesty King George the Second, for defraying the expenses of his Majesty's civil government, were made part of the aggregate fund, and a certain revenue granted out of the said fund to his Majesty during his life; but in the said act it is provided and enacted, "that the several and respective duties and revenues which were payable to his late majesty King George the Second, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for and during his life, shall be continued, raised, levied, and paid, during the life of his present Majesty, in the same manner as they were paid to the same or the like charges thereon, as the same were liable or due to during his said late Majesty's life; saving always to all and every persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs and successors, executors, administrators, or assigns (other than to our said sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, and other than to such persons or persons who may or do stand seized or possessed in trust for his Majesty, his heirs and successors), all such rights, titles, estates, claims, parliaments, and other the premises at hand, or any of them, as they or any of them had or ought to have had at the making of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if this act had never been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding:" and whereas by an act made in the twenty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for repealing the several duties*

of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom: and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt; the hereditary revenues of the crown, and the other revenues granted to his late majesty King George the Second during his life, for defraying the expences of his civil government, were made part of a fund called the Consolidated Fund, during his present Majesty's life: and whereas doubts have arisen, whether in the late recited act the hereditary revenues of the crown, in that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, and the other revenues there reserved to his Majesty, by the before recited clause of the act made in the first year of his Majesty's reign, are sufficiently saved and reserved to his Majesty during his life: in order therefore to obviate and remove all such doubts, be it enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the hereditary revenues of the crown, in Scotland, and other revenues there granted to his late majesty King George the Second during his life, and reserved to his present Majesty during his life, by an act made in the first year of his Majesty's reign, do belong to and are at his Majesty's disposal, as provided for by the said act, and that the civil establishment in Scotland shall continue to be paid in future, in like manner as it has been paid heretofore; any thing contained in the before mentioned act, made in the twenty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The hereditary revenues of the crown in Scotland, etc. granted to King George the Second, to be at his present Majesty's disposal.

C A P. XXXIV.

An act more effectually to secure the performance of quarantine, and for amending several laws relating to the revenue of customs.

WHEREAS by an act, made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, (intituled, An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man), various provisions are made, authorities are given, and penalties are imposed, for effecting the purposes intended by the said act: and whereas it is expedient to make further provisions to oblige ships and vessels more effectually to perform quarantine: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, in addition to the particulars which the principal officer of his Majesty's customs, or such person as shall be authorised to see quarantine duly performed, is authorised and required, by the said recited act, to demand an account of from the commander, master, or other person having charge

Preamble.

26 Geo. 2.

c. 6, recited.

From July 5, 1788, in addition to the particulars authorised by the recited act, the principal officer of the customs etc. to

demand of the
commander of
any ship
the further
particulars
herein
specified.

of any ship or vessel, which shall attempt to enter into any port or place in *Great Britain or Ireland*, or the isles of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*, any of which particulars so demanded, the said commander, master, or other person having charge of such ship or vessel is required, by the said recited act, to give a true account of, under the penalties by the said act inflicted; the said principal officer of his Majesty's customs, or such person as shall be authorised to see quarantine duly performed, shall, and is hereby required to demand of the said commander, master, or other person having charge of such ship or vessel; and the said commander, master, or other person having charge of such ship or vessel, shall, upon such demand, give a true account of the following particulars; (that is to say), whether his ship or vessel touched at the *Isle of Rhodes, the Morea*, or any part of the coast of *Africa* within the *Mediterranean* or the *Levant* seas, or the port of *Magadore*; or whether any of the ship's company, or any other person on board his ship or vessel, had, during the voyage homewards, in any manner whatever, any communication with any ship or vessel coming from any of those places? what pilot or pilots, or others persons from the shores of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, the islands of *Silly, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*, have been on board his ship or vessel, or had any communication with his ship's company in any manner whatever during the voyage homewards? and whether any of his ship's company had been sick, and of what disorder, in the course of the voyage, or were so at the time the particulars are demanded? and in case such commander, master, or other person having charge of such ship or vessel, shall, upon such demand as aforesaid, give an untrue or false answer to any of the particulars required by this present act, such commander, master, or other person, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered, disposed of, and applied in like manner as the penalty inflicted by the said recited act, for not making a true discovery of the particulars required thereby, may be recovered, disposed of, and applied.

Commanders
giving untrue
answers, to
forfeit 200l.

II. And whereas by the laws now in force it may be deemed necessary, in certain cases, that the person or persons offending against the same should have actual notice of the orders in council of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, touching and respecting quarantine: and whereas it is frequently impossible to prove such actual notice; therefore be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary to give any actual notice of any order or orders of his Majesty in council, or of any regulations therein contained, which are now in force touching and respecting quarantine; and that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by any order or orders in council hereafter to be made, to limit and fix a time or times, after which the publication of such order or orders in the *London Gazette* shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient notice, to all persons concerned, of all and every such order or orders in council of his Majesty, his heirs or successors.

Notice of regulations in force touching quarantine, not necessary to be given.

Publication in the Gazette of future orders in council, to be sufficient notice.

III. And

III. And be it further enacted, That every commander, master, or other person having the charge of any ship or vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, shall and is hereby required, from and after the first day of *January* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in case of meeting or falling in with any ship or vessel at sea, or within four leagues of the coast of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or the isles of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, to hoist a particular signal, to denote that his vessel is liable to quarantine; such signal, for the day time, to be a large yellow flag at the main top-mast head; and, for the night time, to be a light at the same mast-head; on failure whereof, such commander, master, or other person having charge of such ship or vessel, so liable to the performance of quarantine, shall forfeit, for every offence, the sum of two hundred pounds.

From Jan. 1, 1789, ships liable to quarantine, to hoist a signal, of the description herein specified, on penalty of 200*l*.

IV. And be it further enacted, That every offence committed contrary to, or in breach or violation of, the said herein-recited act, or this present act, or any order or orders of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, now or hereafter to be made in his or their privy council, touching or respecting quarantine, and notified by proclamation, or published in the *London Gazette*, shall and may be tried, heard, and determined, in any county within *Great Britain*, or in the proper courts of the isles of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, respectively.

Offences may be tried in any county in Great Britain, etc.

V. And whereas certain vessels and boats, after seizure and condemnation for offences against the revenue of customs and excise, are now by law liable to be broken up, and the seizing officers are rewarded with a moiety of the produce of the materials thereof, after deducting the charges of condemnation and sale: and whereas the reward of the seizing officers in such case is in general very trifling, and in some instances the charges of condemnation and sale have exceeded the produce: and whereas it is expedient that officers of the customs and excise should have a proper encouragement to induce them to use their utmost endeavours to seize such vessels and boats; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, the commissioners of his Majesty's customs and excise in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, and the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required respectively, out of any monies in their hands, arising from his Majesty's share of seizures, to reward any officer or officers of the customs and excise, who shall seize any vessel or boat, which by law shall be liable to be broken up after condemnation, and shall not be used in his Majesty's service, in the following manner; (that is to say), they shall respectively reward, and cause to be paid to such officer or officers the sum of ten shillings per ton, according to the legal admeasurement thereof, for all such vessels and boats as shall exceed four tons by admeasurement; and the sum of forty shillings for every such boat which shall not exceed four

From June 24, 1788, officers of the customs and excise seizing vessels liable to be broken up, to be rewarded as herein mentioned.

tens; and also one moiety of the produce of the materials of such vessels and boats respectively, after deducting therefrom the charges of condemnation and sale.

Commissioners of the customs and excise may cause seized vessels, not constructed for smuggling, to be sold instead of broken up.

VI. *And whereas it happens, in some cases, that vessels seized and condemned under the laws of customs and excise for illicit practices, which are now by law directed to be broken up, if not sold to the navy, or to the customs or excise, are not constructed or fit for the purposes of smuggling, and may be useful as trading vessels; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall appear to the commissioners of his Majesty's customs and excise, in England and Scotland respectively, that any vessel under seizure by their officers respectively, and which, on condemnation, is now by law liable to be so broken up, is of such built and construction as not to be proper or calculated for smuggling; but shall, in their judgement, be fit and suitable to be used and employed in fair mercantile trade, in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners respectively, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to cause every such vessel to be sold after condemnation, instead of being broken up; and the produce arising from such sale shall be disposed of and applied in like manner as the produce of vessels seized by the officers of the customs and excise respectively, and which were not liable to be broken up, were heretofore sold, and the produce thereof, disposed of and applied.*

Goods seized under any act relative to the trade of the British colonies in America, may be delivered, on security being given to answer double the value.

VII. *And whereas it is expedient, under certain circumstances, to permit and allow the delivery of goods or commodities, upon security, which shall or may be seized in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament made in Great Britain relative to the trade and revenue of the said colonies and plantations in America; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any goods or commodities shall be seized as forfeited, by virtue of or in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament, now or hereafter to be made in Great Britain, relative to the trade and revenue of the said colonies and plantations in America, it shall and may be lawful for the judge or judges of any court, having jurisdiction to try and determine such seizures, to order the delivery of such goods or commodities, on sufficient security by bond being given to answer double the value of such goods in case of condemnation, such security to be good and sufficient, and to be taken to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; by and in the name of the collector of his Majesty's customs in whose custody the said goods may be lodged.*

Directions with regard to taking such security, etc.

VIII. *And, to the end that such security may be good and sufficient, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the collector and comptroller of the customs shall, previous to the execution of the bond, make strict enquiry into the sufficiency of the sureties proposed to be bound; and if the said collector and comptroller shall find them of ability to answer the sum or sums in which they are about to become bound, they shall then certify the same in writing to the judge or judges of such court respectively; and upon the production of such certificate, if the judge is*

• alio

also fatisfied with the fufficiency of the fureties propofed, the bond fhall and may be executed, but not otherwife; which bond fhall be delivered to and kept in the joint cuftody of the faid collector and comptroller; and in cafe the goods or commodities for which fuch fecurity fhall be fo taken as aforefaid, fhall be condemned, the value thereof fhall be paid into the hands of fuch collector, conformably to the condition of the bond, who fhall thereupon, with the confent or privity of his comptroller, cancel the bond fo given as aforefaid.

IX. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That this act fhall not extend, or be conftrued to extend, to authorife or permit the delivery of any goods or commodities whatever, but only in cafes where the fame fhall be perfifhable, or where the informer or profecutor fhall delay coming to as fpeedy a trial as the courfe of the court in which the protection fhall be commenced, and the nature of the circumftances will permit; any law, cuftom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The cafes in which goods may be delivered.

X. And be it enacted by the authority aforefaid, That from and after the firft day of *Auguſt* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, in cafe any open boat, belonging in the whole or in part to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and being of the length of twenty-three ſeer and upwards, built and conſtructed for rowing or ſailing, or for rowing and ſailing, the length of which fhall be greater than in the proportion of three ſeer and an half to one foot in breadth, to be meafured by a ſtraight line from the fore part of the ſtem to the aft ſide of the tranſom or ſtern-poſt aloft, ſhall be found, either upon the water, within any port of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, or member or creek thereof, or within four leagues of the coaſt of *Great Britain*, or in any place upon land in *Great Britain*, ſuch open boat ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized and boats, of the built her in ſpecificed, to be forfeited.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That all open boats, belonging as aforefaid, of twenty-four ſeer and upwards, the depth of which ſhall be greater than in the proportion of one inch to one foot in length, ſuch depth to be taken as herein-before mentioned, ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe.

Boats of 24 ſeer, of a proportion greater than one inch in depth to a foot in length, may be ſeized.

XII. Provided always, That this act ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend to boats

belonging to
the navy, &c.

conftrued to extend, to forfeit any boat on account of helials of belonging to or employed in the service of his Majesty from the victualling, ordnance, customs, excise, or post office, which is used on any canal or inland navigation, nor to any vessel, whatever the owner of which shall have a licence from the said high admiral of Great Britain, or the commissioners of the admiralty for the time being, if such licence shall be actually on board such boat at the time of her being detained or examined: nor boats which shall be constructed and built with timbers and plank not less than the following scantling; (viz.) an open boat from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, having plank three quarters of an inch thick, and timbers one inch and one quarter of an inch square; from twenty-five to thirty feet in length, having plank one inch and one eighth of an inch thick, and timbers two inches square; from thirty to thirty-five feet in length, having plank one inch and three quarters of an inch thick, and timbers three inches square; from thirty-five to forty feet in length, having plank two inches thick, and timbers four inches square; from forty to fifty feet in length, having plank two inches thick, and timbers five inches square; from fifty feet and upwards in length, having plank three inches thick, and timbers six inches square.

7 and 8 Gul. 3.
c. 22.

26 Geo. 3.
c. 60.

Masters maliciously detain-
ing certifi-
cates of regi-
stry, to forfeit
such on con-
viction.

XIII. *And whereas it has been found that masters of ships and vessels have wilfully and maliciously detained and refused to deliver up certificates of registry, granted in pursuance of an act made and passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his late majesty King William the Third, (intituled, An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the plantation trade); and also of an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, (intituled, An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation), to the prejudice of the owner or owners of such ships and vessels; for the remedying whereof in future, be it further enacted, That on complaint made on oath (by the owner or any of the owners of any ship or vessel whose certificate of registry shall be so detained and refused to be delivered up) of such detainer and refusal, to any justice of the peace residing near to the place where such detainer and refusal shall be, either in Great Britain, or in the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any colony, plantation, island, or territory, to his Majesty belonging, in America, it shall and may be lawful for such justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such master to be brought before him to be examined touching such detainer and refusal; and if it shall appear to the said justice, on examination of the master or otherwise, that the same is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully and maliciously detained by the said master, such master shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and on failure of payment thereof, within the space of two days after such conviction, he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for such time as the said justice shall, in his discretion, deem proper, not being less than six months, nor more than twelve months.*

also ſaid. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be juſtices may
 ſoond this for the ſaid juſtice, and he is hereby required to iſſue a iſſue warrants
 ſhall be done under his hand and ſeal, to cauſe ſearch to be made to ſearch for
 ſor and certificate; and if the ſame ſhall be found, the ſaid certificates,
 juſtice ſhall cauſe the ſame to be delivered to the owner, or &c. and if not
 ſuch of the owners as have made the ſaid complaint; and found, to cer-
 if the ſame ſhall not be found, the ſaid juſtice ſhall, and he is tify the ſame
 hereby required to certify the aforeſaid detainer, refusal, and to the perſon
 conviction, to the perſon or perſons who granted the laſt cer- who granted
 tificate of registry for ſuch ſhip or veſſel, who ſhall, on the the laſt certi-
 terms and conditions of the ſaid acts being complied with, ficates, that
 make registry of ſuch ſhip or veſſel *de novo*, and grant a certi- freſh ones
 ficate thereof, conformably to the directions of the ſaid acts, may be given.
 nothing on the back of ſuch certificate the ground upon
 which ſuch ſhip or veſſel was to be regiſtered *de novo*.

C A P. XXXV.

*An act to enable his Maſteſty to make ſuch regulations as may be ne-
 ceſſary to prevent the inconvenience which might ariſe from the
 competition of his Maſteſty's ſubjects and thoſe of the moſt chriſtian
 king, in carrying on the fiſhery on the coaſts of the iſland of New-
 foundland.*

WHEREAS, by the thirteenth article of the treaty con- Preamble.
 cluded at Utrecht on the fourth day of April, new ſtile, in Treaty of
 the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirteen, be- Utrecht re-
 tween her late maſteſty Queen Anne and the moſt chriſtian king cited.
 Louis Le Feventh, it was, among other things, agreed, That
 the iſland called Newfoundland, with the adjacent iſlands, ſhould,
 from that time forward, belong of right wiſely to Britain, and to
 that end the town and ſtoreſes of Placentia, and whatever other
 places in the ſaid iſland were in the poſſeſſion of the French, ſhould
 be yielded and given up, within ſeven months from the exchange of
 the ratification of that treaty, or ſooner if poſſible, by the moſt
 chriſtian king, to thoſe who had a commiſſion from the Queen of
 Great Britain for that purpoſe; nor ſhould the moſt chriſtian king,
 his heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of their ſubjects, at any time here-
 after, lay claim to any right to the ſaid iſland and iſlands, or to any
 part of them; moreover, it ſhould not be lawful for the ſubjects of
 France to fortify any place in the ſaid iſland of Newfoundland, or
 to erect any buildings there, beſides ſtages made of boards, and huts
 neceſſary and uſeful for drying of fiſh, or to reſort to the ſaid iſland
 beyond the time neceſſary for fiſhing and drying fiſh: That it ſhould
 be allowed to the ſubjects of France to catch fiſh, and to dry them on
 land, on that part only, and in none other beſides that part of the iſland
 of Newfoundland, which ſtretches from the place called Cape Ro-
 navita, to the northern point of the ſaid iſland, and from thence
 running down by the weſtern ſide, and reaches as far as the place
 called Cape Riche: and whereas, by the fifth article of the ſaid Treaty of
 peace, concluded at Paris on the tenth day of February one thou- Paris recited.
 ſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three, between his Maſteſty and the

Treaty of
Verſailles
recited.

late moſt chriſtian King Louis the Fifteenth, and his moſt catholic majeſty, it was, among other things, agreed, that the ſubjects of France ſhould have the liberty of fiſhing and drying on a part of the coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as is ſpecified in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, which article is confirmed and renewed by the preſent treaty: and whereas, by the fifth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Verſailles, between his Majeſty and the moſt chriſtian king, on the third day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, it was, among other things, agreed, That his majeſty, the King of Great Britain, ſhould be maintained in his right to the iſland of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent iſlands, as the whole were aſſured to him by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, excepting the iſlands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, which were ceded in full right, by the ſaid treaty of the third day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, to his moſt chriſtian majeſty; and that his moſty, the moſt chriſtian king, in order to prevent the quarrels which had before then ariſen between the two nations of England and France, conſented to remove the right of fiſhing which belonged to him in virtue of the aforeſaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonaville to Cape Saint John, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude, and his majeſty, the King of Great Britain conſented, on his part, that the ſovereignty ſhould be granted to the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, beginning at the ſaid Cape Saint John, paſſing to the north, and extending by the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland, from a point to the place called Cape Race, ſituate in ſeventy ſeven degrees and fifty minutes latitude: the French fiſhermen ſhould enjoy the fiſhery which was aſſigned to them by the ſaid article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was aſſigned to them by the treaty of Utrecht: and whereas, by a declaration delivered by his Majeſty's ambuſador extraordinary to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, bearing date alſo on the ſaid third day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, his Majeſty engaged not only to enforce the execution of the laſt-mentioned treaty with his known good faith and punctuality, but to give all poſſible aſſiſtance to ſuch principles as may prevent diſputes; and, that the fiſhermen of the two nations may not have cauſe for any quarrel, was pleaſed to engage that he would take the moſt proper meaſures for preventing his ſubjects from interrupting in any manner, by their combats on, the fiſhing of the French, during the temporary exerciſe thereof which is granted to them upon the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, and that he would, for that purpoſe, cauſe the permanent ſettlements which ſhould be formed there to be removed; and that he would give orders that the French fiſhermen ſhould not be incommoded in the cutting of wood neceſſary for the repair of their ſcaſſels, butts, and ſlong-boats; and that the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fiſhery which had at all times been acknowledged, ſhould be the plan upon which the fiſhery ſhould be carried on there, and that it ſhould not be deviated from by either party, the French fiſhermen building only their ſcaſſels, conſerving

Declaration
of the French
King of Sept.
3. 1783, re-
cited.

themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their abjence: and whereas it is expedient, in conformity to the definitive treaty of peace and the declaration aforesaid, that his Majesty's subjects should be prevented from interfering in any manner, by their competition, the aforesaid fishery of the subjects of his most christian majesty, during the temporary exercise thereof which is granted to them on the coast of Newfoundland, and that all permanent establishments on that part of the coast allotted to the French fishermen should be removed; and that such fishermen should be in no manner molested, contrary to the tenor of the said treaty, and the good faith thereof: in order, therefore, that his Majesty may be the better enabled to carry the said several treaties and declarations into faithful and punctual execution, and to make such regulations as may be expedient, respecting the fishery, in the manner herein-after mentioned, be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by advice of council, from time to time, to give such orders and instructions to the governor of Newfoundland, or to any officer or officers on that station, as he or they shall deem proper and necessary to fulfil the purposes of the definitive treaty and declaration aforesaid, and, if it shall be necessary to that end, to give orders and instructions to the governor, or other officer or officers aforesaid, to remove, or cause to be removed, any stages, flakes, tram vatts, or other works whatever, for the purpose of carrying on fishery, erected by his Majesty's subjects on that part of the coast of Newfoundland which lies between Cape Saint John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the said island to the place called Cape Race, and also all ships, vessels, and boats, belonging to his Majesty's subjects, which shall be found within the limits aforesaid, and also, in case of refusal to depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of his Majesty's subjects to depart from thence; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

li. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall refuse, upon requisition made by the governor, or any officer or officers acting under him, in pursuance of his Majesty's orders or instructions as aforesaid, to depart from within the limits aforesaid, or otherwise to conform to such requisition and directions as such governor, or other officer as aforesaid, shall make or give, for the purposes aforesaid, every such person or persons so refusing, or otherwise offending against the same, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered in the court of session, or court of vice admiralty in the said island of Newfoundland, or by bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's

His Majesty by advice of council, may give such orders to the governor of Newfoundland, etc. as shall be deemed proper to fulfil the purposes of the treaty of Versailles, and the declaration of the French king, above recited.

Persons refusing to conform to the directions of the governor, shall forfeit 200l. How penalties are to be recovered and applied.

Limitation
of suits.

Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*; one moiety of such penalty to belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to such person or persons as shall sue, or prosecute for the same: provided always, That every such suit, or prosecution, if the same be commenced in *New England*, shall be commenced within three *years*, and if commenced in any of his Majesty's Courts of record at *Westminster*, within twelve months, from the time of the commission of such offence.

C A P. XXXVI.

An act for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the laws now in being for ascertaining the rights of persons claiming to vote at the elections of knights of the shire to serve in parliament for that part of Great Britain called England, and for the dominion of Wales, have by experience been found inadequate: and whereas it is highly expedient to prevent, in such elections, dispute, delays, uncertainty, and expence: and whereas it would greatly contribute to the prevention of the said evils, and to the ascertaining of the rights of the said persons, if proper registers of freeholders were to be by law established: and whereas it would be much for the ease and convenience of the generality of freeholders, if they were to be enabled to cause their names to be enrolled therein, without being obliged to travel to a great distance from their respective habitations for that purpose: be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the King's printer shall provide, for every county in that part of Great Britain called England, and for every county in the dominion of Wales, such number of registers as he (in manner hereinafter mentioned) shall, by the clerk of the peace of each such county (riding or division) respectively be required to provide; and every such register shall be of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 1; and each and every such register shall contain a copy of this act, printed by the King's printer, in the Roman letter, or in the Roman and Italic, and there shall be an abstract of this act printed in the margin of every such copy; and the King's printer shall, on or before the fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, deliver such registers (or cause the same to be safely delivered) to each such clerk of the peace respectively; and every such clerk of the peace shall, on or before the fifth day of *April* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, deliver one such register (or cause the same to be safely delivered) to each person herein-after authorised to act as a register-keeper within such respective county, and such register-keeper shall, and is hereby required to sign a receipt for the same, of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 2.

The King's printer to provide such number of registers as shall be required; and to transmit them to the clerk of the peace for each county in England and Wales by *March* 5, 1789.

Clerk of the peace to deliver a register to each register-keeper before *April* 6, 1789.

II. And

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be, for each and every pariſh in that part of Great Britain called *England*, and in the dominion of *Wales*, a regiſter-keeper, and that (inasmuch as there are, in ſome parts of this Kingdom, pariſhes of a large and inconvenient extent, but which are ſubdivided into diſtricts) every ſubdiviſion of a pariſh, or every particular diſtrict (whether townſhip, quarter, hamlet, parochial chapelry, conſtablewick, or other) for which a ſeparate and diſtinct collector or joint collectors of the land tax, is or are now appointed, ſhall be deemed to be a ſeparate and diſtinct pariſh for all and every the purpoſes of this act, but for no other purpoſe; and that the perſon who ſhall collect the land tax for each pariſh (or diſtrict) as aforeſaid reſpectively, ſhall be regiſter-keeper for ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict), and he is hereby required to act as ſuch; and where there ſhall be, for any pariſh (or diſtrict) as aforeſaid, joint collectors of the land tax, the perſon firſt named for collector in the inſtrument appointing ſuch joint collectors, ſhall be the regiſter-keeper for ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict); and in caſe of the death, illneſs, or abſence of the perſon ſo firſt named, then the next perſon authorized by law to act as collector, ſhall and is hereby authorized and required to act as regiſter-keeper for ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict); and it at any time there ſhall be no land tax granted and aſſeſſable, or in caſe of the death, illneſs, or abſence of every perſon authorized by law to collect the land tax in any particular pariſh (or diſtrict) as aforeſaid, or if at any time there ſhall (from any other cauſe) be no perſon authorized by law to collect the land tax in any ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict,) then and in every ſuch caſe the conſtable or conſtables of ſuch pariſh or diſtrict (or other officer or officers executing or performing the ſame or the like duty as that of conſtable) ſhall, and is or are hereby required to act as regiſter-keeper for ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict) as aforeſaid; and every perſon who ſhall act as regiſter-keeper as aforeſaid ſhall and is hereby required carefully to preſerve the ſaid regiſter, which ſhall be called the "*Regiſter of freeholders*" for [ſpecifying the pariſh or diſtrict as aforeſaid], and the ſaid regiſter of freeholders ſhall be lately delivered to the ſucceſſor in office of ſuch regiſter-keeper; and that, from and after the paſſing of this act, every perſon having, in any county aforeſaid, a freehold eſtate or eſtates within the true intent and meaning of this act, ſhall have a right to cauſe his name to be enrolled in the regiſter of freeholders for the pariſh (or diſtrict) as aforeſaid within which the whole or any part of ſuch eſtate or eſtates ſhall lie, or out of which the whole or any part of ſuch eſtate or eſtates ſhall iſſue, upon making perſonal application for that purpoſe to the regiſter-keeper of ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict) as aforeſaid; and if any regiſter-keeper ſhall be duly qualified, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, to have his name enrolled in the regiſter of freeholders in his cuſtody, it ſhall be lawful for him to enrol his own name in ſuch regiſter.

Each pariſh to have a regiſter-keeper;

and every ſubdiviſion of a pariſh, for which there is a diſtinct collector of the land tax, to be deemed a diſtinct pariſh. Collectors of the land tax to be the regiſter-keepers.

If in any diſtrict there ſhould be no land tax granted, or if the collector ſhall die, &c. or no collector be appointed, the conſtable to be the regiſter-keeper.

Regiſter-keeper to preſerve the regiſter, and deliver it to his ſucceſſor.

Every freeholder to have a right to be enrolled in the regiſter for the pariſh where his eſtate, or part thereof, ſhall lie, and regiſter-keepers, if qualified, may enrol themſelves.

Freeholders residing at a distance from their freeholds, may be enrolled, on swearing to an attestation before a justice of the county in which they reside, who is to sign the jurat to the attestation.

If the justice be not a magistrate for the county where the freehold lies, the attestation must be produced to a justice of that county, and the person producing it must make and subscribe an oath at the foot thereof.

On such attestation's being produced to the register-keeper, the freeholder is entitled to be enrolled.

Attestations to be left with the register-keeper, who is to give a copy of the enrolment if demanded the same day.

Freeholders above 18 years of age, entitled to be enrolled, on requesting so to be.

III. And whereas it would be expedient that freeholders residing at a distance from the parish or place within which their respective freeholds shall lie, or out of which the same shall issue, should be enabled to cause their names to be enrolled in the register of freeholders aforesaid, without their being obliged to travel to such parish; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any freeholder of any county aforesaid, who shall reside (or shall be) within such county, or within any other county of Great Britain, to cause his name to be enrolled in the register of freeholders aforesaid, in the following manner; (that is to say), such freeholder shall produce, to any justice of the peace for the county where such freeholder shall reside (or shall then be) an attestation of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 3, which attestation shall be sworn to and subscribed by such freeholder before such justice, and such justice is hereby empowered and required, upon request being made to him by such freeholder, to administer such oath "gratis," and to sign the jurat at the foot thereof, (and unless the justice, who shall sign the said jurat, shall be a justice of the peace for the county in which the estate of such freeholder shall lie, or out of which the same shall issue, an oath of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 4, shall be written or printed at the end of the said attestation; and the said attestation shall be produced to some justice of the peace for the county in which the estate of such freeholder shall lie, or out of which the same shall issue; and the person producing such attestation to such justice shall, before such justice, take and subscribe the said last mentioned oath; and such justice is hereby empowered and required, upon request being made to him by such person, to administer such oath "gratis," and to sign the jurat at the foot thereof); and any attestation as aforesaid being afterwards produced to the proper register-keeper aforesaid, the freeholder whose estate is described in the said attestation shall be as fully entitled to have his name enrolled in such register of freeholders, as if such freeholder were personally to apply as aforesaid to such register-keeper for that purpose; and such attestation shall be left with such register-keeper, who is hereby required to demand the same to be to left; and the register-keeper shall deliver "gratis" unto every person who shall produce to him any such attestation as aforesaid, a copy of the enrolment which shall be made in consequence of such attestation being so produced, provided that the said copy shall be demanded on the day on which such attestation shall be so produced.

IV. And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any freeholder, above the age of eighteen years, to be enrolled in any register of freeholders aforesaid, provided such person shall have a freehold estate within the true intent and meaning of this act, and provided such person shall, (by personal application, or by attestation,

attestation, as aforesaid) request to be enrolled; and every such person shall be as fully entitled to be enrolled, and shall, in case of a refusal, have the same remedy or remedies, as any other freeholder.

V. And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the registers of freeholders aforesaid shall contain the names and things in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 1, particularly specified; and that no register-keeper, authorized to make enrolments in pursuance of this act, shall have any judicial power or authority whatsoever, with respect to any question which may arise relative to the right of any person to be enrolled within the true intent and meaning of this act; but every such register-keeper shall, and is hereby required to enrol (or in his presence to cause to be enrolled) the name of every person who shall (by personal application, or by attestation as aforesaid, and at the dwelling-house of the proper register-keeper, on any day, and at a reasonable hour) request to be enrolled in the proper register of freeholders aforesaid; and the register-keeper who shall make any such enrolment (or who shall cause the same in his presence to be made) shall and is hereby required to sign such enrolment; but no register-keeper as aforesaid shall be compellable to make any such enrolment before the sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, or on a Sunday, a Good Friday, or a Christmas-day, or on any day set apart by authority for general fasting or thanksgiving; and every freeholder, or other person as aforesaid, who shall (in either manner aforesaid) make application for any such enrolment to be made, shall have the right to be present, and to examine whether the same be correctly entered in the register of freeholders, and shall likewise have the right to require that the said register-keeper should sign the said enrolment forthwith in the presence of the person making such application; and every such register-keeper shall and is hereby required to make every such enrolment "gratis."

VI. And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the tenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety, no person shall be permitted to vote at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for any county aforesaid, until such person shall have made the following declaration; (to wit),

I Do declare, That my name is A. B. and that I am [specifying the addition, profession, or trade of such person] and that the usual place of my abode is at [and if it be a town consisting of more streets than one, then specifying in what street] in the county of [and that I am enrolled in the register of freeholders for [specifying the parish or district in the register of freeholders for which such person is enrolled] in the county of [and that I really and truly live in the parish or district, (over the said parish or district, and in specifying in what

Registers to contain the matters in schedule, No. 1. No register-keeper to have any judicial power respecting any question of right to enrolment; but is to enrol every person who applies according to this act. Register-keeper to sign enrolments, but not compellable to make any before April 6, 1789, or on a Sunday, &c. Freeholders may examine enrolments, and require the register-keeper to sign them. Enrolments to be made gratis.

From July 10, 1790 no person to vote for a knight of the shire until he makes the following

declaration.

what other pariſh or diſtrict, if the caſe ſhall ſo be, in the ſaid county] an eſtate of the clear yearly value of forty ſhillings, over and above the intereſt of any money ſecured by mortgage upon the ſaid eſtate, and alſo over and above all rents and outgoings payable out of or in reſpect of the ſaid eſtate, other than parliamentary, publick or parochial taxes; and that the ſaid eſtate ſhall be [ſpecifying whether the ſame conſiſts of lands, or of meſſuage, or of tythes, or of an office, or of a rent charge; and if the ſaid eſtate conſiſt of lands, or of meſſuage, or of both, then naming ſome occupier of ſuch lands or meſſuage; or if the ſaid eſtate conſiſt of an office, then naming the ſame]; and that I am in the actual poſſeſſion or receipt of the rents or profits of the ſaid eſtate for my own uſe; and that I do [or, do not, as the caſe may be] vote in virtue of a leaſe, [and if it be in virtue of a leaſe, then ſpecifying the date of the ſaid leaſe, and the chriſtian names and the ſurnames of the parties thereto]; and that I have not been polled before at this election; and that, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, I am of the full age of twenty-one years, and have in my ſaid eſtate a freehold.

No perſon to vote who has not been enrolled a year. VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the ſaid tenth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, no perſon (except as herein-after excepted) ſhall have a right to vote at any election of any knight or knights of the ſhire to ſerve in parliament for any county aforeſaid, without having been enrolled, as herein-before mentioned, in ſome register of freeholders within ſuch county, at leaſt twelve calendar months before the day on which ſuch perſon ſhall tender his vote at ſuch election; and every perſon (except as herein-after excepted) who ſhall after the ſaid day tender his vote at any ſuch election as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he be permitted to vote at ſuch election, make the following declaration:

declaration. **I** Do declare, That I have been enrolled at leaſt twelve calendar months in the register of freeholders for [ſpecifying the pariſh or diſtrict in the register of freeholders for which ſuch perſon is enrolled] in the county of and that I have, by myſelf or others, been for at leaſt twelve calendar months laſt paſt in the actual poſſeſſion or receipt of the rents or profits, for my own uſe, of the eſtate for which I claim to vote at this election.

Perſons to whom freeholds ſhall have come by death, office, or marriage, within 2 years before tendering their vote. VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon (without having had his name enrolled for twelve calendar months as aforeſaid) ſhall claim a right to vote at any ſuch election as aforeſaid, in virtue of a freehold eſtate which ſhall have come to him either by the death of any perſon, or by promotion to any benefice or to any office, or by marriage, ſuch perſon ſhall have a right to vote for ſuch eſtate, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary

contrary notwithstanding, provided that the ſaid freehold eſtate ſhall have come to him within two years before the day on which he ſhall tender his vote, and provided the perſon claiming to vote ſhall have had his name enrolled as hereinafore mentioned, in the register of freeholders for ſome pariſh (or diſtrict) within the county, before the time when he ſhall tender his vote; and every ſuch perſon who ſhall, after the ſaid tenth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, tender his vote at any ſuch election as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he be permitted to vote at ſuch election, make (inſtead of the declaration laſt above-mentioned) the following declaration; (videlicet),

votes, to be entitled to vote, if their names have been enrolled prior to receiving them. Such perſons to make the following

I Do declare, That the eſtate for which I claim to vote at this declaration. election came to me within two years laſt paſt, by the death of [ſpecifying the chriſtian name and the ſurname of the perſon by whoſe death the perſon claiming to vote ſhall have acquired ſuch eſtate, or] by promotion to the tenure of [or] by promotion to the office of [or] by marriage with [as the caſe may be.]

But no ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, whoſe name ſhall have been enrolled as aforeſaid leſs than twelve calendar months, ſhall be permitted to vote, unleſs ſuch perſon (moreover) do produce to the ſheriff (or other perſon who ſhall by law be authorized to take the poll at ſuch election) a copy of his enrolment, and ſuch copy ſhall be left with the ſaid ſheriff (or other perſon authorized to take the poll) who is hereby required to demand the ſaid copy to be ſo left.

But no ſuch perſon ſhall vote, unleſs he produce a copy of his enrolment, and leave it with the ſheriff.

IX. And whereas incroachment might be made, if perſons not having any freehold eſtate, within the true intent and meaning of this act, were to cauſe their names to be enrolled in any register of freeholders as aforeſaid; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall (by perſonal application, or by attestation) cauſe his name to be enrolled in any register of freeholders which ſhall be kept in purſuance of this act, without ſuch perſon actually having, at the time of ſuch enrolment, a freehold; or if ſuch eſtate ſhall not (at ſuch ſaid enrolment, or which does not lie in the diſtrict or pariſh in which the enrolment is made, or the ſame ſhall not lie in the pariſh or diſtrict) in the register of freeholders for which ſuch perſon ſhall have cauſed his name to be enrolled, or iſſue out of lands or tenements within ſuch pariſh (or diſtrict); or if ſuch perſon (at the time of the making of ſuch enrolment) ſhall not be, by himſelf or others, in the actual poſſeſſion or receipt of the rents or profits of ſuch eſtate for ſuch perſon's own uſe; or if any perſon who ſhall cauſe his name to be enrolled in any ſuch register ſhall

ſuch register of freeholders ſhall be poſſeſſed of no freehold eſtate, but of ſuch as ſhall have been granted to him fraudulently, or in which his intereſt ſhall be nominal or fictitious; or ſhall, upon perſonal application to be enrolled, miſtake any of the particulars directed by this act, to be ſpecified in his enrolment; every perſon who ſhall be found guilty of any of the ſaid offences, ſhall forfeit the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Perſons voting who are under twenty one year, or who have not a freehold, to forfeit 20l.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall vote at any election of any knight or knights of the ſhire to ſerve in parliament for any county aforeſaid, in virtue of any eſtate which ſhall not be a freehold, or without being of the full age of twenty-one years, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain* to any candidate for whom ſuch perſon ſhall not have voted at the ſaid election, and who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſaid forfeiture; but if no ſuch candidate ſhall ſue for the ſaid forfeiture within three calendar months after the offence ſhall have been committed, then the ſaid forfeiture ſhall go to any perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſame.

Register-keepers refuſing to make enrolments, and not ſhewing ſufficient cauſe for their refuſe, to forfeit 40l. to the perſon reſuſed;

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any register-keeper authorized and required to make enrolments in any register of freeholders in purſuance of this act, ſhall wilfully reſuſe to enrol therein as aforeſaid the name of any perſon who ſhall (by perſonal application or attestation) requeſt to have his name to be enrolled, then, and in ſuch caſe, ſuch wilful reſuſal being proved upon the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, before any juſtice of the peace for the county, (riding or diſſion), it ſhall be lawful for ſuch juſtice, and he is hereby required to ſummon ſuch register-keeper to appear before him, and to ſhew cauſe why he did ſo reſuſe to make ſuch enrolment; and if ſuch register-keeper ſhall not ſhew ſufficient cauſe to ſuch juſtice for ſuch reſuſal, or if ſuch register-keeper, being duly ſummoned as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect to obey ſuch ſummons, without giving ſufficient reaſon for not obeying the ſame, ſuch juſtice ſhall, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, cauſe to be levied, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of the ſaid register-keeper, the ſum of forty ſhillings of lawful money of *Great Britain*, and alſo the full coſts and charges attending ſuch diſtreſs and ſale; and the ſum ſo levied ſhall go and be paid to the perſon who ſhall have been ſo reſuſed to be enrolled as aforeſaid; and if after any ſuch diſtreſs and ſale ſuch register-keeper ſhall (on a ſecond application by ſuch perſon as aforeſaid to be enrolled) again reſuſe to make ſuch enrolment, ſuch register-keeper, being convicted thereof in manner aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit to the perſon who ſhall have been again ſo reſuſed to be enrolled, the ſum of ten pounds, (to be recovered in manner aforeſaid), and alſo the full coſts and charges attending the diſtreſs and ſale, and ſhall alſo forfeit to the ſaid perſon, upon every ſubſequent

and if they reſuſe a ſecond time, to forfeit 10l. and ſo for every ſubſequent reſuſal.

quent conviction for the like offence, the like sum of ten pounds, (to be recovered in manner aforesaid), and also the full costs and charges attending the distress and sale.

XII. *And, for the better promulgation of this act*, be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the peace for every county (riding or division) aforesaid shall, on or before the said fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, cause to be delivered to the different register-keepers within the said county (riding or division) a sufficient number of printed copies of the following notice, to be distributed by the said register-keepers to all the freeholders within the districts of such register-keepers respectively; and the said register-keepers are hereby required to leave (or to cause to be left) one of the said printed notices at the usual place of abode of every freeholder within their respective districts, in the said month of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and every such register-keeper shall also, on some one or more of the *Sundays* in the said month of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, affix, or cause to be affixed, on the principal door of every church or chapel (if any such there be) within his respective district, immediately before the usual hour of morning service (or if no morning service, then immediately before the usual hour of evening service) a notice in the following words; (that is to say), "Whereas, by an act of parliament, made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intitled, *An act for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections*, it is enacted, That no person (except as therein excepted) shall vote at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for any county in that part of Great Britain called England, or in the dominion of Wales, without having had his name enrolled in some register of freeholders within such county, at least twelve calendar months before the day on which such person shall tender his vote at such election: every freeholder therefore, having in any one county a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, is to take notice of the said act, and to cause his name to be enrolled accordingly; and the collector of the land tax for each parish or district (being by virtue of the said act authorised and required to act as a register-keeper) will be ready at his respective dwelling-house on the first Monday in the month of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon of the said day) for the purpose of making enrolments in pursuance of the said act;" and the said register-keeper shall subscribe his name, and his place of abode to the said notice; and the clerk of the peace for every county (riding or division) aforesaid shall, on or before the said fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, also deliver, or cause to be delivered, to each and every register-keeper within such county (riding or division) a printed charge in what manner

Clerk of the peace, by April 5, 1789, to deliver to the different register-keepers within his county, printed copies of a notice, to be left at the abode of every freeholder, in the said month of April; which is also to be affixed on the door of every church.

Register-keeper to subscribe the notice.

Clerk of the peace, by April 5, 1789, to deliver to the register-

keepers charges relative to publishing the notices, &c. to cause the notices to be proclaimed, and to send a copy thereof to every newspaper printed within the county, in the first month of April. Register-keeper to sign a receipt for the notices.

he is to publish the said notices, and also in what manner such register-keeper is (in other respects) to execute this act, which charge shall be of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 8.; and every such clerk of the peace shall cause the said notice to be publicly proclaimed in all the principal streets, squares, and places, in every market town within the county (riding or division) on some market day (if any such there be) in the said month of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and every such clerk of the peace shall send a copy of the said notice to the printer of every newspaper printed within such respective county (riding or division), in order that the same may be inserted in a conspicuous manner at the head of the first column of the first page of every such newspaper, once in the said month of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and every register-keeper aforesaid shall sign a receipt for the said notices, of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 2.

Register-keepers, between the first Monday in May and June 1, 1789, to deliver to every freeholder, who has not been enrolled the following summons.

XIII. *And whereas it is expedient to prevent any freeholder from being by accident or inattention omitted to be enrolled in the said register of freeholders*; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every register-keeper aforesaid shall, between the said first Monday in the said month of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine and the first day of the month of June then next following, deliver or cause to be safely delivered unto each and every person who shall have a freehold estate within the parish (or district) of such register-keeper, and who shall then reside within such parish (or district), and who shall not have caused his name to be enrolled as aforesaid in the register of freeholders of such parish (or district), a printed or written summons in the following words; (*videlicet*), "By an act of parliament, made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections*, it is enacted, That if you have a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty shillings within my district, and if you shall not cause your name to be enrolled in the register of freeholders in my custody before the second Thursday in the month of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; then and in such case you shall appear before me at my dwelling-house on the said day, and between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon of the said day, in order then and there to cause your name to be enrolled; for, you will not be entitled to vote at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament, in virtue of the said freehold, without having had your name enrolled in such register of freeholders at least twelve calendar months before the day on which you shall tender your vote at each election;" and the said register-keeper shall subscribe his name and his place of abode to the said summons.

Register-keeper to subscribe the summons.

Register-keeper to be ready at his

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every register-keeper shall, and he is hereby required to be ready at his respective dwelling-house, on the said

faid first *Monday* of the faid month of *May* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon of the faid day, for the purpoſe of making enrolments in purſuance of this act: and if any regiſter-keeper aſſeſſor ſhall have ſent any ſummons as aforeſaid, the ſaid regiſter-keeper ſhall be ſo required to be ready at his then dwelling houſe, on the ſaid ſecond *Thursday* of the ſaid month of *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon of the ſaid day, for the purpoſe of making enrolments in purſuance of this act.

houſe on the 1ſt Monday in May 1789, to make enrolments; and on the ſecond *Thursday* in June 1789.

- XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the King's printer ſhall provide for each clerk of the peace aforeſaid, a number of books equal to the number of regiſters which he ſhall have provided for ſuch reſpective clerk of the peace in purſuance of this act, and the ſaid books ſhall be made in the manner ſpecified in the ſchedule hereunto annexed, No. 7, and ſhall be ſo bound as to admit leaves containing copies of enrolments as herein-after mentioned, to be interſted therein; and ſhall alſo provide a number of blank forms of enrolments (according to the form ſpecified in the ſchedule, No. 1, hereunto annexed, but printed on ſingle half ſheets) equal to the total number of forms of enrolments contained in the whole number of regiſters which he ſhall have provided for each ſuch clerk of the peace reſpectively: and the King's printer ſhall, on or before the ſaid fifth day of *March* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, deliver (or cauſe to be ſafely delivered) the ſaid books and blank forms to each ſuch clerk of the peace reſpectively; and each clerk of the peace aforeſaid ſhall, on or before the ſaid fifth day of *April* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, diſtribute (or cauſe to be properly diſtributed) one half of the ſaid blank forms, amongſt all the regiſter-keepers within the county (riding or diſtinction) of ſuch clerk of the peace; and each ſuch regiſter-keeper ſhall, and is hereby required to ſign a receipt for the ſame, of the form ſpecified in the ſchedule hereunto annexed, No. 2.

The King's printer to provide books to admit copies of enrolments, and blank forms of enrolments, and to tranſmit them to the clerk of the peace.

Clerks of the peace, by April 5, 1789, to diſtribute half the blank forms amongſt the regiſter-keepers, who are to ſign receipts for them.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every regiſter-keeper (or perſon officiating as ſuch as aforeſaid) ſhall, previous to the general quarters ſeſſions of the peace which ſhall be held for the county (riding or diſtinction) in the month of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, make (or cauſe to be made) upon the blank forms of enrolments on ſingle half ſheets, mentioned in this act, an exact and correct copy of each and every enrolment contained in the regiſter of freeholders in his cuſtody, and of the progreſſive number of every ſuch enrolment, and ſhall carefully examine the ſaid copies with the correſponding enrolments in the original regiſter, and ſhall carry and deliver the ſaid copies to the clerk of the peace at the ſaid general quarter ſeſſions, and ſhall then and there declare upon oath (or upon ſolemn affirmation, if he ſhall be one of the

Regiſter-keepers to make copies of the enrolments in the regiſter upon the blank forms, and deliver them to the clerk of the peace at the quarter ſeſſions in July 1789, verifying them upon oath; and afterwards, in

January and July &c. to deliver in like manner copies of the enrolments made in the preceding year, and of such attestations as may have been left with them;

and a signed notice, that enrolment has been made.

Clerk of the peace to paste the copies of enrolments in a book; and in any enrolment, or attestations be wanting, or if he had not received any copy of enrolment, or notice as aforesaid, to give notice thereof to the register-keeper.

and he is to preserve all books, &c. to be delivered to his successor.

people called Quakers) that the said copies are exact and true copies of the respective originals; and every register-keeper shall twice in every year afterwards (namely, in the month of *January* and in the month of *July* of every subsequent year) carry and deliver to the clerk of the peace, at the general quarter sessions of the peace which shall then be held for the county (or the division) a copy of every enrolment that shall have been made in the register of freeholders in his custody, in the half year immediately preceding each such general quarter sessions respectively, and shall then and there verify such copy or copies upon oath (or affirmation) as aforesaid, and every copy aforesaid shall be made *gratis*; and every such register-keeper shall at the same time also deliver unto such clerk of the peace every attestation which shall have been left with such register-keeper as aforesaid: and if an enrolment shall have been made in any register of freeholders as aforesaid, since the last copy which shall have been delivered to the clerk of the peace as aforesaid, then and in such case such register-keeper shall deliver (or safely transmit, sealed up) unto such clerk of the peace as aforesaid a notice, of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, *No. 5*, which notice shall be signed by such register-keeper.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such clerk of the peace shall carefully keep all copies of enrolments received by him from any parish (or district) as aforesaid, and (for the better preserving the same) shall cause one of the books, of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, *No. 7*, to be intitled with the name of such respective parish (or district) as aforesaid, and shall cause every such copy to be pasted in such book on the front of the leaf having the same progressive number as is contained in such respective enrolment; and the said clerk of the peace shall carefully examine all the progressive numbers of such copies, and all attestations by him received as aforesaid; and if (upon such examination) it shall appear that any such copy be wanting; or if (from a comparison of the said attestations with the copies of the enrolments of persons absent at the time of enrolment) it shall appear that any such attestation be wanting; or if such clerk of the peace shall not have received from each and every register-keeper either a copy of some enrolment, or else a notice as aforesaid of no enrolment having been made; then in each and every such case the said clerk of the peace shall give notice thereof unto the register-keeper herein-before directed to deliver (or safely transmit) such respective paper to such clerk of the peace, and the said clerk of the peace shall repeat such notice as aforesaid as often as the case shall require it; and every clerk of the peace aforesaid shall and is hereby required carefully to preserve all such books as aforesaid, and likewise all attestations and notices which shall or may have been delivered to him, or to any of his predecessors in office, in pursuance of this act; and all such copies, books, attestations and notices as aforesaid, shall be safely delivered to the successor in office of such clerk of the peace.

XVIII And

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every register-keeper aforesaid shall, in the month of *May* one thousand seven hundred and ninety (and also in the month of *May* in every following year) carefully examine all the enrolments entered in the register of freeholders in his custody; and if any person whose name is enrolled therein shall be then dead, or shall have disposed of his freehold estate within such parish (or district), then and in either of the said cases such register-keeper shall, in the said month of *May* (or in the month of *June* then next following), and he is hereby required to carry the said register to some justice of the peace for such county (riding or division), and shall at the same time carry to such justice a true copy of the enrolment of every person who shall be dead, or who shall have disposed of his freehold as aforesaid; and such justice (upon the application of the said register-keeper) shall, and is hereby required to fill up the blanks in the memorandum at the end of such original enrolment in the register, and to fill up the blanks in the memorandum at the end of the said copy, and to sign his name at the end of each such memorandum; and the said register-keeper shall, in the month of *July* then next following, carry and deliver such copy to the clerk of the peace at the general quarter sessions of the peace which shall then be held for the said county (riding or division); and the said clerk of the peace is hereby required carefully to keep such copy, and (for the better preserving the same) shall cause such copy to be passed in the proper book, and on the back of the leaf having the same progressive number as is contained in such enrolment; but no clerk or the peace, or register-keeper, shall strike out or erase any such enrolment as aforesaid, but the same shall continue and stand upon the register.

XIX. And whereas rent charges or annuities issuing out of freehold lands or tenements, and granted for a life or lives, or greater estate, as likewise leases, are of a private nature, and therefore liable to fraudulent practices in the elections of knights of the shire: be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall have voted at any election as aforesaid for or in respect of any such rent charge or annuity as aforesaid, such vote shall not be valid, unless the directions of an act shall have been complied with, that was made and passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act to prevent fraudulent and casual votes in the elections of knights of the shire, and of members for cities and towns which are counties of themselves, so far as relates to the right of voting by virtue of an annuity or rent charge*; and that if any person shall have voted at any election as aforesaid in respect or by virtue of any lease granted for a life or lives, or joint lives, or a greater estate of any freehold lands or tenements, such vote shall not be valid, unless a memorial of such lease shall have been enrolled with the clerk of the peace before the first day of such election, which memorial shall contain the date of the lease, the parties thereto, the lands or tenements demised thereby, and the *Habendum* thereof,

Register-keepers in May or June 1790. and so annually, to carry the register, and copies of the enrolments of such persons as shall be dead, or shall have disposed of their freehold, to a justice (who is to fill up the blanks in the memorandum), and to deliver the copies to the clerk of the peace, at the quarter sessions in July. Clerk of the peace to paste the copies in the proper books on the back of the leaves having the same numbers as the enrolment. No enrolment to be erased.

The votes of persons entitled to rent charges or annuities, not to be valid, unless the directions of 3 Geo. 3. c. 4. be complied with, and a memorial of the lease be entered with the clerk of the peace before the election, containing the date, the parties, the land, and the *Habendum*.

Clerks of the peace, by April 5. 1789, to provide books for enrolling such memorials.

at full length; and every clerk of the peace aforesaid shall, on or before the said fifth day of *April* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, provide proper books of blank paper for the enrolling of every such memorial, and shall be paid at the rate of one penny (and no more) for every thirty words contained in such memorial, and shall enrol such memorial as he may see fit, after requisition made to him for that purpose.

The sheriff to provide for each county a book for taking the poll.

Freeholder to vote at the poll book of the district in which he is enrolled.

XX. *Act, for the more easy detection of fraudulent votes at elections of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for any county aforesaid*, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, at every such election, the sheriff of the county shall, for the taking of the poll, provide, or cause to be provided, for each parish (or district) as aforesaid within such county, a separate book (or separate paper), or separate books (or separate papers), of the form specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, No. 6; and at every such election every freeholder shall give his vote at some poll book (or paper) provided for the parish (or district) as aforesaid, in the register of freeholders for which such freeholder shall have been enrolled as aforesaid; and every such poll shall be taken down in the form and manner specified in the said schedule, No. 6.

From July 10, 1790, sheriffs are to receive the vote of every person tendering at the proper poll book, and making the requisite declaration, &c.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said tenth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, no sheriff, or other person who shall by law be authorized to take the poll at any such election, as aforesaid, shall have any judicial power or authority whatsoever to determine the right of voting of any person who shall tender his vote at such election; but every such sheriff, or other person authorized to take the poll at any such election as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said last mentioned day, act merely ministerially in the taking of such poll, that is to say, he shall and is hereby required to receive the vote of every person who shall tender his vote at the proper poll book (or paper) as aforesaid, and who shall make such respective declarations as are above directed to be made at such county election, and who shall also take any such respective oaths or oaths as shall by any act or acts of parliament then in force be directed to be administered at any such election; and every person who shall by law be authorized to take or to assist in taking the poll at any such election as aforesaid, is hereby empowered and required to administer the said respective declarations.

Persons authorized to take the poll, to administer declarations.

Shall to declare the number of votes given for each candidate, and within one hour afterwards, ten freeholders or more a scrutiny, to

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, after the said tenth day of *July*, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, no scrutiny shall be granted or had at any such election as aforesaid, except for the sole purpose herein-after mentioned; and at every such election the sheriff of the county shall, without delay, call up, and cause to be publicly declared, the number of votes given for each candidate at such election; and if within one hour after the said numbers shall have been so declared, a scrutiny shall be demanded by any candidate, or by any ten freeholders of the county, in writing, under his or their hand

hand or hands, alledging that persons had voted at the election, who had neglected to comply with one or more of the directions of this act, then, and in such case, the said sheriff shall grant such scrutiny, and shall proceed therein on the day following, unless such day shall be a Sunday, a Good-Friday, or a Christmas-day; and if a Sunday, a Good-Friday, or a Christmas-day, or a day so apart by authority for general fasting or thanksgiving, (and if a Sunday, a Good-Friday, or a Christmas-day, or a day so apart as aforesaid, then on the following day); and the clerk of the peace for the county (or the clerks of the peace for the ridings or divisions within the same) shall attend the sheriff on every day of the said scrutiny (and at or before the hour of eight in the forenoon of each such day); and shall carry with him or them all copies of enrolments which he or they is or are by this act directed to keep, and also all books wherein memorials of leases shall have been enrolled as aforesaid, and likewise all books of entries of certificates and memorials, kept by such clerk or clerks of the peace in pursuance of the above-mentioned act made and passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty King George the Third; and if upon such scrutiny it shall appear to the said sheriff that any person shall have voted without having been enrolled in pursuance of this act, or shall have voted by virtue of a lease without a memorial of such lease having been enrolled with the proper clerk of the peace as aforesaid, or shall have voted for or in respect of any rent charge or annuity issuing out of freehold lands or tenements without having complied with the directions contained in the above-mentioned act, made and passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty King George the Third, then, and in every such case, the said sheriff shall reject the said vote, and shall, upon the original poll book, and opposite to the name of such voter, write the word, "*rejected*," but shall not strike out or erase the entry of such vote in the said poll book.

to proceed therein on the day following, unless it be Sunday, &c.

Clerk of the peace to attend during the scrutiny, with copies of enrolments, &c.

Sheriff, on scrutiny, to reject the votes of persons who have not been enrolled, etc. pursuant to this act;

but not to erase the entry of the vote.

XXIII. *And whereas it would be expedient that every register of freeholders which shall be kept in pursuance of this act for any parish (or district) as aforesaid, should, at all reasonable times, be accessible to every freeholder as aforesaid, who may apply to have his name enrolled in such register of freeholders; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such register of freeholders shall always remain in the custody of the person who shall act as the register-keeper for such parish (or district) for the time being, and not upon any occasion or under any pretence whatever (except as herein-after excepted) be carried to any distance from such parish (or district); and every copy of any enrolment or enrolments in any such original register of freeholders as aforesaid, which shall be proved upon oath to be a true and correct copy, by any person who shall have carefully examined the same, shall be deemed legal evidence of such enrolment or enrolments; and if in any case no such copy, examined with the original register of freeholders, and proved upon oath to be a true and correct copy as aforesaid, shall (by any witness who shall carefully have examined the same) be produced, then and in such*

Register to remain with the register-keeper.

Copy of enrolments in register to be legal evidence; and also copy kept by the clerk of the peace, when that from the register is not produced.

Register may
be carried to a
justice, or to
the assizes.

case the copy of any enrolment or enrolments which shall by any clerk of the peace be kept in pursuance of this act shall be deemed legal evidence of any such enrolment or enrolments: provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit the carrying of any original register of freeholders to any justice of the peace for the county (riding or division) in the particular cases above specified, or to prohibit the producing of any such register at any assizes to be held for the respective county to which such register shall belong.

Registers, etc.
may be in-
spected on
paying, 1s.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any person, at all reasonable times, to resort to, and inspect any register of freeholders, or any attestation or attestations, which shall be kept by any register-keeper aforesaid; or any book or books of copies of enrolments, or any attestation or attestations aforesaid, or any book or books of enrolments or memorials of leases, which shall be kept by any clerk of the peace in pursuance of this act; such person, previous to any such inspection, paying to such register-keeper, or to such clerk of the peace respectively, the sum of one shilling for each inspection of every such register, or book or attestation.

Register-
keepers to de-
liver copies of
enrolments,
or attesta-
tions.
Clerk of the
peace to de-
liver copies of
attestations,
enrolments,
or of memo-
rials of leases.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every register-keeper shall and is hereby required to deliver a true and exact copy or copies of any enrolment or enrolments, or of any attestation or attestations in his custody, unto any person or persons who shall demand the same; and every clerk of the peace aforesaid is hereby required to deliver a true and exact copy or copies of any attestation, or of any attestations, or of any enrolment or enrolments of freeholders, or of memorials of leases, in his custody as aforesaid, unto any person or persons who shall demand the same; and every such copy so delivered by any such register-keeper, or by any such clerk of the peace respectively, shall be signed by the register-keeper, or by the clerk of the peace delivering the same; and such copy shall be delivered within a reasonable time after the same shall have been demanded; and such register-keeper, or clerk of the peace respectively, shall be paid for every such copy (at the time the same shall be demanded) at and after the rate of two-pence for every such copy of any freeholder's enrolment, and at the rate of one penny for every thirty words in any such attestation or memorial of a lease; and all copies of enrolments shall be made upon the blank forms of enrolments on single half sheets mentioned in this act (or otherwise; provided always that the said copies be in the form of the original enrolment.)

Fee for copies.

Copies of all
enrolments to
be made upon
the blank
forms.

Register-
keeper to ap-
ply to the
clerk of the
peace when he
wants blank
forms, etc.

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every register-keeper aforesaid shall, and he is hereby required to take care to be at all times provided with a sufficient number of blank forms of enrolments aforesaid; and if at any time he shall have but few such left, or if any register of freeholders for any parish (or district) as aforesaid shall be materially damaged, or if such register shall be nearly filled with enrolments,

ments, then and in any ſuch caſe the register-keeper ſhall and is hereby required to requeſt the clerk of the peace for the county (riding or diſſion) to provide him with ſuch blank forms, or with a new register (as the caſe may require); and ſuch clerk of the peace, upon receiving any ſuch application, ſhall and is hereby required forthwith to deliver, or ſafely tranſmit to ſuch register-keeper, a ſufficient number of ſuch blank forms, or a new register as aforeſaid; and every ſuch new register ſhall be made of the form and in the manner aforeſaid; and in every ſuch new register ſhall be contained a copy of this act, printed by the King's printer as above directed: and every ſuch clerk of the peace ſhall and is hereby required to take care to be at all times provided with a ſufficient number of the ſaid blank forms, and with a ſufficient number of ſuch new registers as aforeſaid.

and the clerk of the peace to furniſh them on application.

Clerk of the peace to take care to be provided with blank forms and registers.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That (in order to aſcertain the number of diſtricts which ſhall be deemed pariſhes, within the true intent and meaning of this act) the clerk of the peace for every county (riding or diſſion) aforeſaid, ſhall, previous to the month of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, make out a full, exact, accurate, and complete liſt, which ſhall contain every diſtrict within ſuch reſpective county (riding or diſſion), whether pariſh, townſhip, quarter, hamlet, parochial chapelry, conſtablewick, or other, for which a ſeparate and diſtinct collector, or joint collectors of the land tax is or are now appointed; and every receiver general of the ſaid tax within any county aforeſaid, ſhall and is hereby required to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance in the making out or perfecting the ſaid liſt, on being duly required ſo to do by any ſuch clerk of the peace; and every ſuch clerk of the peace ſhall produce ſuch liſt to the juſtices of the peace at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace which ſhall be held for ſuch county (riding or diſſion) in the ſaid month of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and ſhall then and there declare upon oath before the ſaid juſtices, (or upon ſolemn affirmation, if he ſhall be one of the people called Quakers) that the ſaid liſt is, to the beſt of his knowledge, information, and belief, a true liſt of the ſeveral diſtricts within ſuch county (riding or diſſion), for which a ſeparate and diſtinct collector, or ſeparate and diſtinct collectors of the land tax is or are then appointed, and the ſaid juſtices ſhall then ſign ſuch liſt, and the ſame ſhall be carefully preſerved amongſt the records of ſuch county; and an exact copy of ſuch liſt ſhall be made by the ſaid clerk of the peace, and ſhall (within one calendar month) be by him delivered unto the ſheriff of ſuch county; and the ſaid clerk of the peace ſhall, on or before the twenty-fourth day of the ſaid month of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, require the King's printer in *London* to provide and to ſend to him a number of registers that ſhall be equal to the number of diſtricts contained in the liſt aforeſaid, and alſo one additional register for every ten diſtricts contained in the ſaid liſt (in order to ſupply the register-keepers with new registers in the caſes herein-before mentioned); and

Clerk of the peace, previous to *October* 1788, to make out a liſt of every diſtrict in the county.

Receiver general of the land tax to aſſiſt in making it out.

Clerk of the peace to produce the liſt at the quarter ſeſſions in the ſaid month of *October*, and verify it on oath.

Juſtices to ſign the liſt, which is to be kept amongſt the county records, and clerk of the peace to deliver a copy to the ſheriff within a month; and by *October* 24, 1788, require the King's printer to ſend him a ſufficient number of registers, etc.

Clerk of the peace to make attested copies of the list aforesaid, on being paid rd. for 30 words.

Justices may amend lists, and direct the clerk of the peace to send a register to any parish omitted in the list.

Deputy to the clerk of the peace may act for him.

Expences incurred by the King's printer, or clerk of the peace, to be paid out of the county rate.

Clerk of the peace's expences to be settled at the quarter sessions, &c.

From July 10, 1790, the returning officer's oath not to be administered,

and every clerk of the peace shall afterwards from time to time apply to the King's printer for such number of new registers (made in manner aforesaid) as occasion may require; and every clerk of the peace shall make an attested copy of the list aforesaid for any person who shall demand the same, such person paying for such copy (at the time the same shall be demanded) at the rate of one penny for every thirty words contained in such list; and if any parish (or district) shall be omitted in the original list aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the peace, at any general quarter sessions of the peace for the county (riding or division), upon such fact being proved to them upon oath, and they are hereby required to cause such list to be amended, by inserting therein the name of such parish (or district); and the said justices shall order the clerk of the peace to send a register as aforesaid to the person hereby authorized to act as register-keeper for such parish (or district).

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the matters and things by this act required to be done or performed by any clerk of the peace aforesaid, may also be legally done and performed by the lawful deputy of such clerk of the peace; and in case of the illness or absence of any such clerk of the peace, the lawful deputy of such clerk of the peace is hereby required to act as clerk of the peace with respect to all matters and things by this act directed to be done.

XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all such necessary expences as shall or may be incurred by the King's printer as aforesaid, or by any such clerk of the peace as aforesaid, in or by the carrying of this act into execution, shall be borne and defrayed by such respective county out of the county rate, as also all other reasonable charges which shall be made by any such clerk of the peace, on account of the trouble which he shall or may have had in the carrying of this act into execution, and the amount of such expences and charges of any such clerk of the peace shall be settled and allowed by the justices at any general quarter sessions of the peace; and in such of the counties aforesaid, in which there are or may be separate and distinct rates for different ridings, or other divisions of such counties respectively, the said expences or charges shall be borne and defrayed out of such respective rates, in such respective shares and proportions as such respective ridings, or other divisions of such county, shall then pay (or shall then last have paid) towards the land tax of such county.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said tenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety, the oath commonly called *The returning officer's oath*, prescribed by an act made and passed in the second year of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *An act for the more effectual preventing bribery and corruption in the elections of members to serve in parliament*, shall not be admini-

administered at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for any county aforesaid.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said tenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety, the oath commonly called *The freeholders oath*, prescribed by an act made and passed in the eighteenth year of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *An act to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in parliament for that part of Great Britain called England*, shall not be administered at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for any county aforesaid.

nor the freeholders oath;

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said tenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety, the act made and passed in the twentieth year of his present majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act to remove certain difficulties relative to voters at county elections*, shall be and is hereby repealed, as far as the said act relates to the election of any member or members to serve in parliament.

and 20 Geo. 3. c. 17, as far as relates to election of members of parliament, to be repealed;

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said tenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety, all such parts of the above-mentioned act, made and passed in the eighteenth year of his late majesty King George the Second (and all such parts of any other act or acts of parliament) as do disable any person to vote at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for any county aforesaid, in respect, or in right, of any messuages, lands, or tenements which shall not have been charged or assessed towards a land tax, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

as also 18 Geo. 2. c. 13. as far as relates to disabling persons from voting for messuages which have not been assessed towards the land tax.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any woman, the widow of any person who was tenant in fee or in tail, shall be entitled to dower, or thirds, by the common law, out of the freehold estate of which her husband died seised or possessed, and shall intermarry with a second husband, such second husband shall not be precluded from voting in respect of such dower or thirds (if such dower or thirds shall be of the clear yearly value of forty shillings as aforesaid); by reason that the same shall not have been assigned or set out by metes or bounds: provided always, that such second husband shall pursue, as aforesaid, the directions of this act.

Second husbands may vote in right of their wives dower, tho' not set out by bounds.

XXXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, making any declaration, or taking any oath or affirmation, by this act authorised or required to be made or taken, shall thereby be guilty of wilfully making a false declaration, or shall commit wilful perjury, or be guilty of false affirmation, or if any person shall unlawfully procure or suborn any person to make any such declaration, or to take any oath or affirmation by this act authorised or required to be

Persons making, or suborning others to make, a false declaration, to forfeit 500l. &c.

made or taken, whereby fuch perfon fhall be guilty of making a falfe declaration, or fhall commit wilful perjury, or be guilty of falfe affirmation, every fuch perfon, upon being convicted, on indictment, of making fuch falfe declaration, or of fuborning or procuring any perfon to make fuch falfe declaration, fhall forfeit a fum, not exceeding five hundred pounds, and fhall alfo be imprifoned for any time, not lefs than one year, and not exceeding three years; or, upon being convicted, on indictment, of committing wilful perjury, or fubornation of perjury, or of making falfe affirmation, or of fuborning or procuring any perfon to make falfe affirmation, fhall incur and fuffer the like pains and penalties as are by law inflicted upon perfons committing wilful and corrupt perjury, or fubornation of perjury.

Persons de-
stroying re-
gisters, &c.
or altering
them, &c. to
be transport-
ed.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority afore-
faid, That if any perfon, from and after the paffing of this act, fhall wilfully and maliciously destroy, or caufe or procure to be destroyed, or fhall aid or affift in destroying, any register of freeholders, or any book of copies of enrolments, or any book of enrolments of memorials of leafe, or any attestation, which register, or book, or attestation, fhall be kept in purfuanee of this act; or fhall wilfully and maliciously erase, or falfe-ly alter, or caufe or procure to be erased or falfe-ly altered, the whole or any part of any enrolment, or copy of enrolment, in any fuch register, or in any fuch book, or any attestation aforefaid; or fhall wilfully and maliciously insert, or caufe or procure to be inserted, in any fuch register, or in any fuch book as afore-
faid, any counterfeit or fictitious enrolment, or copy of enrolment; or fhall wilfully and maliciously make, or caufe or procure to be made, any forged, counterfeit, or fictitious register, or book, or enrolment, or copy of enrolment, or attestation aforefaid; or fhall forge or counterfeit the name of any perfon which fhall or may, in purfuanee of this act, be figned to any enrolment, or copy of enrolment, or attestation or jurat afore-
faid; every perfon fo offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, fhall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of a mif-
demeanor, and fhall be punifhed by transportation for any term not exceeding feven years, at the difcretion of the court before whom fuch offence fhall be convicted.

How forfei-
tures may be
recovered.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority afore-
faid, That all forfeitures aforefaid, by this act to be incurred, fhall and may (except in the cafes hereinbefore otherwife pro-
vided for) be fued for and recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majefty's courts of record at *Wefminfter*, wherein no effoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, fhall be allowed; and in every fuch action the party againft whom judgement fhall be given (whether plaintiff or defendant) fhall pay the full cofts of fuit; and every fuch action or profecution as aforefaid fhall and may be brought or commenced at any time within three years after the offence committed, but not afterwards; and
the

Limitation of
actions.

the perſon againſt whom any ſuch action or proſecution ſhall be brought or commenced ſhall be legally ſerved, within the time aforeſaid, with the writ or proceſs by which ſuch action or proſecution ſhall be intended to be commenced, unleſs the ſervice of ſuch writ, or proceſs ſhall have been prevented by ſuch perſon's abſconding or withdrawing out of this kingdom; and every action or proſecution which ſhall be brought or commenced as aforeſaid ſhall be carried on without wilful delay.

Perſons proſe-
cuted to be
ſerved with a
writ, &c.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That if any petition ſhall be preſented to the houſe of commons, in which complaint ſhall be made that any member or members returned to ſerve in parliament had been voted for by perſons who had neglected to comply with one or more of the directions of this act, ſuch petition ſhall be deemed and taken as a petition againſt the return only; unleſs in ſuch petition complaint ſhall alſo be made of an undue election.

If petitions to
the commons
do not com-
plain of un-
due elections,
they ſhall be
deemed peti-
tions againſt
the return
only.

XXXIX. And whereas it is expedient to prevent doubts relative to the rights of voters at county elections; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be deemed to incur any penalty for having cauſed his name to be enrolled in any register of freeholders aforeſaid, or for voting at any ſuch election as aforeſaid, or ſhall be liable to have his vote diſallowed by any ſelect committee of the houſe of commons, for or on account of any want of, or defect in title to the eſtate in reſpect of which he ſhall have cauſed his name to be enrolled, or in reſpect of which he ſhall have voted: provided always, that ſuch perſon ſhall be (by himſelf or others) in the actual poſſeſſion or receipt of the rents or profits of the ſame for his own uſe, and ſhall not hold ſuch eſtate by copy of court roll, or at will, or at ſufferance, or for any term or terms of years, or by or in virtue of any grant or leaſe not being for any life, or for any lives, or for any joint lives, or for a greater eſtate.

No perſon to
incur any pe-
nalty for cauſ-
ing his name
to be enrolled,
&c. if he be
in the receipt
of the rents
of the free-
hold, etc.

XL. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any freehold lands or tenements ſhall have been let or demiſed, for any life, or for any lives, or for any joint lives, at a rent reſerved and payable for and in reſpect of the ſame, any perſon who ſhall be entitled to receive ſuch rent to his own uſe, ſhall have a right to be enrolled as aforeſaid, and to vote at any ſuch election as aforeſaid for ſuch lands or tenements, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame had only been let or demiſed for a term of years: provided always, That the rent ſo accruing to ſuch perſon ſhall be of the clear yearly value of forty ſhillings, within the true intent and meaning of this act.

Perſons en-
titled to the
rents of lands
demiſed for
lives to have
a right to be
enrolled, etc.

XLI. And whereas every freeholder being above the age of twenty-one years, who ſhall have, within the hundreds or diviſions of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Maſtbury, or one or more of them, in the county of Wilts, a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty ſhillings, and being duly qualified to vote at elections of knights of the ſhire for the ſaid county of Wilts, is by law

From July 10, 1790, no person to have a right to vote for a burges for Cricklade, who has not qualified to vote for Wilts.

Returning officer for Cricklade to act as sheriffs for counties under this act, etc.

law entitled to give his vote at every election of a burges or burgeses to serve in parliament for the borough of Cricklade, in the said county of Wilts; be it therefore further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That, after the said tenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety, no such freeholder as aforesaid shall have a right to vote (as such) at any election of a burges or burgeses to serve in parliament for the said borough of Cricklade, unless he shall, in pursuance of this act, have qualified himself to vote at elections of knights of the shire to serve in parliament for the said county of Wilts, for and in respect of a freehold estate lying in or issuing out of one or more of the said hundreds or divisions; and at every election of any burges or burgeses to serve in parliament for the said borough of Cricklade, the returning officer of the said borough shall, with respect to the vote of every person claiming to vote by virtue of any such freehold estate, act merely ministerially, and in the same manner as the sheriff of any county aforesaid is by this act directed to act at the election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for such county; and instead of the oath now by law directed to be administered at the election of any burges or burgeses to serve in parliament for the said borough, the returning officer of the said borough shall and is hereby required to administer, or to cause to be administered, to every person claiming to vote at any such election by virtue of any such freehold estate, the respective declarations aforesaid in the respective cases above specified.

N^o 1.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, specifying the form of the

“REGISTERS of FREEHOLDERS” for
in the county of

Freeholder's christian name and surname	_____
Freeholder's addition, profession, or trade	_____
Freeholder's usual place of abode, and if in a town, naming the street	_____
Freehold estate (that is, whether it be “Lands” or “Messuage” [naming some occupier of the lands or messuage] or “Tythes,” or “Office of” [naming such office] or “Rent Charge”	_____
If freeholder be present at the time of enrolment, write the word “Present;” if absent, write “Absent”	_____

The above enrolment is No _____ and was made on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____

Witness my hand,
Register-keeper.

Memo-

1788.] Anno vicecomitis regis GEORGI III. c. 36.

Memorandum. — This day of
one thousand hundred and I
one of the justices of the peace for
do certify, That who acts as register keeper
for the above-mentioned district, personally appeared this day
before me, and informed me, that (to the best of his know-
ledge, information, and belief) the person whose name is en-
rolled in the above enrollment

has disposed of his estate in the is dead.
said district.

Witness
my hand, }

Justice.

Witness
my hand, }

Justice.

NOTE FOR THE PRINTER, RESPECTING THE "REGISTER OF
FREEHOLDERS."

EVERY page of each register of freeholders must be of the
above form, and made of large and durable paper; and each
register must have a substantial binding; and there must be five
hundred pages of the above form in each register; and every such
register must contain a copy of this act on durable paper, of the
same size as the said pages, and printed in the Roman letter, or
in the Roman and *Italic*. Each of the five hundred pages afore-
said must have a progressive number printed in large figures
(after the N^o in the above schedule); and particular care must
be taken, that in each and every such register all the said num-
bers be in progressive order.

NOTE FOR THE PRINTER, RESPECTING THE "BLANK
FORMS OF ENROLMENTS."

THE blank forms of enrolments, on single half sheets,
(mentioned in this act), must be of the exact form of the above
schedule, and printed on one side only of the said half sheets;
and the number (after the N^o) must be left blank, and the said
last-mentioned blank forms must be made of a size to correspond
with the books which are mentioned in this act, and which are
particularly described in the following schedule, N^o 7.

N^o 2.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, stating the form of the "RECEIPT."

" I A. B. the register-keeper for in the county
" of do hereby acknowledge to have received
" from C. D. the clerk of the peace for a register
" for enrolling freeholders, in which register is contained a
" printed copy of an act, intituled, *An act for the better securing*
Vol. XXXVI. E e " the

Anno viceſimo octavo GEORGII III. c. 36. [1788.

“ the rights of perſons qualified to vote at county elections, made and
 “ paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his maieſty
 “ King George the Third; and I do hereby acknowledge to
 “ have alſo received from the ſaid clerk of the peace
 “ [ſpecifying the number of] “ blank forms of enrolments,
 “ and [ſpecifying the number of] “ notices
 “ to be diſtributed by me; and alſo a charge in what manner
 “ I am to execute the ſaid act. Witneſs my hand, this
 “ day of one thouſand ſeven hundred and
 “ A. B.”

N^o 3.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, ſtating the form of the
 “ATTESTATION.”

“ I Request to be enrolled in the register of freeholders for
 “ in the county of and I do
 “ ſolemnly ſwear” [or being one of the people called quaſters, “ I do
 “ ſolemnly affirm”] “ That my name is A. B. and that I am
 “ [ſpecifying the addition, profeſſion, or trade
 of ſuch perſon] “ and that the uſual place of my abode is at
 “ [and if it be in a town conſiſting of more ſtreets than
 one, then ſpecifying in what ſtreets] “ in the county of
 “ and that I really and truly have in the ſaid pariſh or diſtrict”
 [or, “ in the ſaid pariſh or diſtrict, and in ” ſpecifying
 in what other pariſh or diſtrict, if the caſe ſhall ſo be, “ in the
 “ ſaid county”] “ an eſtate of the clear yearly value of forty
 “ ſhillings, over and above the intereſt of any money ſecured by
 “ mortgage upon the ſaid eſtate, and alſo over and above all
 “ rents and out-goings payable out of or in reſpect of the ſaid
 “ eſtate, other than parliamentary, publick, or parochial taxes,
 “ and that the ſaid eſtate conſiſts of [ſpecifying
 whether the ſame conſiſt of lands, or of meſſuage, or of tythes, or of
 an office, or of a rent charge; and if the ſaid eſtate conſiſts of lands,
 or of meſſuage, or of both, then naming ſome occupier of ſuch lands or
 meſſuage; or if the ſaid eſtate conſiſt of an office, then naming the ſame]
 “ and that I am, by myſelf or others, in the actual poſſeſſion or
 “ receipt of the rents or profits of the ſaid eſtate, for my own
 “ uſe; and that, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, I have
 “ in my ſaid eſtate a Freehold. Witneſs my hand, this
 “ day of one thouſand hundred and
 “ A. B.”

“ The ſaid oath” [or, “ affirmation] was taken
 “ and ſubſcribed, on the day and year afore-
 “ ſaid, before me; C. D. one of the juſtices } C. D.”
 “ of the peace for the county of

N^o 4.

N^o 4.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, stating the form of the "OATH" to be written (or printed) at the end of the attestation, N^o 3, in certain cases mentioned in the said act.

" I Do solemnly swear," [or, being one of the people called
" quakers, "I do solemnly affirm"] " That my name is
" E. F. and that I am " [specifying the addition,
" profession, or trade of such person] " and that the usual place of my
" abode is at " [and if it be in a town consisting of
" more streets than one, specifying in what street] " in the county of
" and that the above attestation does, to the best
" of my knowledge and belief, come from A. B. the person
" therein mentioned. Witness my hand, this day of
" one thousand hundred and

" E. F."

" The said oath," [or " affirmation] was taken
" and subscribed, on the day and year afore- }
" said, before me, G. H. one of the justices } G. H."
" of the peace for the county of

N^o 5.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, stating the form of the "NOTICE."

" I A. B. the register-keeper of the register of freeholders for
" in the county of do
" hereby give notice to the clerk of the peace for the said county,
" that the progressive number of the last enrolment entered in
" the said register of freeholders is " [specifying
" the said number] " and that the day of
" one thousand hundred and is the date of
" the said last enrolment. Witness my hand, this
" day of one thousand hundred and
" A. B."

N.º 6.

SCHEDULE

Referred to by this act, taking the form of the "POLL BOOKS."

Parish } of
or }
District }

in the county of

Candidates.	A.B.C.D.E.&c.
If enrolled less than 12 months, write " <i>By death of</i> " or " <i>By promotion to</i> " or " <i>By marriage with</i> " " If freehold consist of a lease, state date and parties.	
What the freeholds consist of, and where situate. (If lands, or messuages, or both, name some occupier of the same.)	
Their usual places of abode.	
Their additions, professions, or trades.	
Names of freeholders.	

N^o 7.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, ſtating the form of the book of “COPIES of ENROLMENTS.” [which book is to be kept by the clerk of the peace.]

The copy of enrolment, N^o must be paſted upon this page.

[Note to the King's printer.—Each of the ſaid books muſt be of the ſame ſize as the registers of freeholders aforeſaid; muſt have a ſubſtantial binding; muſt have five hundred leaves, as here ſpecified; and muſt be ſo bound as to receive two more leaves between every two oppoſite pages. The front of each of the ſaid five hundred leaves muſt be of the above form. There muſt be printed (after every N^o) a progreſſive number; and particular care muſt be taken that in each and every ſuch book all the ſaid numbers be in progreſſive order; and the ſame progreſſive number muſt be printed upon the back as upon the front of each reſpective leaf; and the back of each of the ſaid five hundred leaves muſt be of the following form; *videlicet* :]

The copy of enrolment, N^o must be paſted upon this page, provided any juſtice ſhall have ſigned the memorandum at the end of the ſaid copy, ſtating either that the freeholder “*has diſpoſed of his eſtate,*” or that he “*is dead.*”

N^o 8.

S C H E D U L E

Referred to by this act, ſtating the form of the “CHARGE” to be delivered by the clerks of the peace to the register-keepers.

To the register-keeper for in the county of

BY virtue and in purſuance of an act of parliament, made and paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his ma-
jeſty King George the Third, intituled, *An act for the better ſecur-
ing the rights of perſons qualified to vote at county elections,* (a copy
of which act is contained in the register ſent you herewith), I
do hereby charge you,—

That, (ſome time in the month of *April* one thouſand ſeven
hundred and eighty-nine) you leave, or cauſe to be left, at the
uſual place of abode of every freeholder reſiding within your diſ-
trict, one of the printed notices ſent you herewith, and that you
do ſubſcribe your name, and your place of abode, to every ſuch
notice before you leave the ſame.

And alſo, that (on ſome one or more of the *Sundays* in the
ſaid month of *April* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-
nine,) you affix, or cauſe to be affixed, one of the ſaid printed
notices (ſubſcribed by you as aforeſaid) on the principal door of

the church or chapel (if any such there be) within your district, before the usual hour of morning service, or if there be no morning service, then immediately before the usual hour of evening service.

And I also charge you, that when any person shall apply to you to make any enrolment in the said register, you do inform him, "That if any person shall (either by personal application, or by attestation) cause his name to be enrolled therein, without such person actually having, at the time of such enrolment, a freehold, or if such estate shall not (at such time) be of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, over and above the interest of any money secured by mortgage upon the said estate, and also over and above all rents and outgoings payable out of, or in respect of the said estate, other than parliamentary, publick, or parochial taxes; or if the whole, or some part of the said estate, shall not lie in the parish (or district) in the register of freeholders for which such person shall have caused his name to be enrolled, or issue out of lands or tenements within such parish (or district); or if such person (at the time of the making of such enrolment) shall not be by himself, or others, in the actual possession or receipt of the rents or profits of such estate for such person's own use; or if any person who shall cause his name to be enrolled in any such register of freeholders shall be possessed of no freehold estate, but of such as shall have been granted to him fraudulently, or in which his interest shall be nominal or fictitious, or shall, upon personal application to be enrolled, misstate any of the particulars directed by this act to be specified in his enrolment; every person who shall be found guilty of any of the said offences, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and that no freeholder, under the age of eighteen years, has a right to cause his name to be enrolled in the said register."

And also that you do enroll (or in your presence cause to be enrolled) the name of every person who shall (by personal application, or by attestation, and at your dwelling house, on any day, and at a seasonable hour) request to be enrolled in the said register, without your taking upon yourself to decide upon the right of any such person to be enrolled; but you are not compellable to make any such enrolment before the sixth day of *April* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, or on a *Sunday*, a *Good Friday*, or a *Christmas day*, or on any day set apart by authority for general fasting or thanksgiving.

And also that you do carefully make every enrolment according to the manner set forth in the blank forms in the said register; and that you date and sign every such enrolment; and that you make every such enrolment "*gratis*."

And also that you permit every person applying to you to make any enrolment as aforesaid to be present, and to examine whether the same be correctly entered in the register, and to see that you sign such enrolment forthwith.

And also that if any person shall by attestation apply to you

to be enrolled, you are to demand the said attestation to be left with you; and you are to deliver "*gratis*" unto every person who shall produce to you any such attestation, a copy of the enrolment which you shall make in consequence thereof, provided the said copy be demanded on the day on which such attestation shall be so produced to you.

And I also charge you that you be ready at your dwelling house, on the first *Monday* in *May* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon) in order to make enrolments.

And also that if any freeholder residing within your district shall have neglected to come to you to be enrolled, on or before the said first *Monday* in *May* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, you do, before the first day of *June* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, deliver or cause to be safely delivered to every such freeholder a printed or written summons, in the following words, *videlicet*: "By an act of parliament made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, *An act for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections*, it is enacted, That if you have a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty shillings within my district, and if you shall not cause your name to be enrolled in the register of freeholders in my custody, before the second *Thursday* in the month of *June* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; then, and in such case, you shall appear before me, at my dwelling house, on the said day, and between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon of the said day, in order then and there to cause your name to be enrolled; for you will not be entitled to vote at any election of any knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament, in virtue of the said freehold, without having had your name enrolled in such register of freeholders, at least twelve calendar months before the day on which you shall tender your vote at such election;" and that you do subscribe your name and your place of abode to every such summons before you leave the same; and that if any such summons shall have been so delivered as aforesaid, then you are to be ready at your dwelling house, on the second *Thursday* in *June* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (between the hours of nine in the forenoon and of three in the afternoon) in order to make enrolments.

And I also charge you that, previous to the general quarter sessions of the peace which shall be held for the said county (riding or division) in *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, you make, or cause to be made (upon the blank forms of enrolments, printed on single half sheets, which you receive herewith), an exact and correct copy of every enrolment contained in the said register, and of the progressive number of every such enrolment; and that you do then carefully examine every such copy with the corresponding original enrolment in the said register, and that you bring and deliver all such copies to me (or

to the then clerk of the peace), at the said general quarter sessions, and that you do then and there declare upon oath (or upon solemn affirmation, if a quaker), that the said copies are exact and true copies of the respective originals.

And also, that you do, in the months of *January* and *July* in every following year, bring and deliver to me (or to the then clerk of the peace), at the general quarter sessions of the peace which shall (in such respective months) be held for the said county (riding or division), a copy (as aforesaid) of every enrolment that shall have been made in the said register, in the half year immediately preceding such respective general quarter sessions, and that then and there you do verify the said copies upon oath (or upon solemn affirmation, if a quaker) to be true copies of the respective originals in the said register, and that you make all and every of the aforesaid copies "*gratis*."

And also that at every such general quarter sessions aforesaid you deliver to me (or to the then clerk of the peace) all such attestations as shall have been left with you in the half year immediately preceding such respective general quarter sessions.

And also that if no enrolment shall have been made in the said register since the last copy which shall have been delivered to me (or to the then clerk of the peace) as aforesaid, then and in such case you shall deliver (or safely transmit sealed up) to me (or to the then clerk of the peace) at the said general quarter sessions, a notice in the following form; *videlicet*,

" I the register-keeper of the register of
 " freeholders for in the county of
 " do hereby give notice to the clerk of the peace for the said
 " county, that the progressive number of the last enrolment entered in the said register of freeholders is
 " [specifying the said number] " and that the day of
 " one thousand hundred and
 " is the date of the said last enrolment. Witness my hand,
 " this day of one thousand
 " hundred and "

Which notice must be signed by you.

And I do also charge you that you do, in *May* 1790, (and in the same month in every following year) carefully examine all the enrolments entered in the register in your custody; and if any person whose name is enrolled therein shall be then dead, or shall have disposed of his freehold estate within your district, then, and in either of the said cases, you are, in the said month of *May* (or in the month of *June* then next following) to carry the said register to some justice of the peace for the said county (riding or division); and you are at the same time to carry to such justice a true copy of the enrolment of every person who shall be dead, or who shall have disposed of his freehold as aforesaid, in order that such justice (upon your application) may (in pursuance of the said act) fill up the blanks in the memorandum at the end of such original enrolment in the register, and that
 such

ſuch juſtice may alſo fill up the blanks in the memorandum at the end of the ſaid copy, and that he may ſign his name at the end of each ſuch memorandum; and you are, in the month of July then next following, to bring and deliver ſuch copy to me (or to the then clerk of the peace) at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace which ſhall be held for the ſaid county (riding or diſtion).

And (by the ſaid act) the ſaid regiſter is always to remain in the cuſtody of the perſon who ſhall act as regiſter-keeper for the time being, and the ſaid regiſter is not, upon any occaſion, or under any pretence whatever, to be carried to any diſtance from your diſtrict, except when the ſaid regiſter ſhall be carried to any juſtice of the peace for the ſaid county (riding or diſtion) in the particular caſes above ſpecified, and except when you ſhall be duly required to produce the ſaid regiſter at any aſſizes to be held for the ſaid county.

And I alſo charge you, that you permit all perſons who ſhall, at ſeaſonable times, requeſt leave to inſpect the ſaid regiſter, or any attestation in your cuſtody, to inſpect the ſame reſpectively, every ſuch perſon firſt paying to you one ſhilling for every ſuch inſpection.

And alſo, that you deliver a true and exact copy or copies of any enrolment or enrolments, or of any attestation or attestations, in your cuſtody, unto all perſons who ſhall demand the ſame reſpectively, every ſuch perſon firſt paying to you two pence for every ſuch copy of an enrolment, and at the rate of one penny for every thirty words in any ſuch attestation, and you are to ſubſcribe your name to every ſuch copy; and all copies of enrolments are to be made upon the blank forms of enrolments, on ſingle half ſheets, which you receive herewith (or otherwiſe; provided always, that the ſaid copies be in the form of the original enrolment.)

And you are to take care to be at all times provided with a ſufficient number of blank forms of enrolments on ſingle half ſheets; and if at any time you ſhall have but few ſuch blank forms left, or if the regiſter in your cuſtody ſhall be materially damaged, or if ſuch regiſter be nearly filled with enrolments, then and in any ſuch caſe you are to apply to the clerk of the peace for the time being to provide you with more blank forms, or with a new regiſter (as the caſe may require).

And you are carefully to preſerve the ſaid regiſter, and the ſame (together with this charge) is to be ſafely delivered to your ſucceſſor in office.

C A P. XXXVII.

An act for repealing the duties on buck or deer ſkins undreſſed, buck or deer ſkins Indian half-dreſſed, and elk ſkins undreſſed, imported, and on hides and ſkins dreſſed in oil in this kingdom, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; for laying a duty on ſuffs printed, painted, ſtained, or dyed in Great Britain; allowing deer and other ſkins the produce of Florida to be ſold by auction,

auktion, free from the duty charged on such sales; for amending several laws relative to the revenue of excise; and to prevent the sale of sweets for consumption in the houses of retailers thereof, who shall not have licences to sell beer or ale.

Preamble.

27 Geo. 3.

c. 13. recited,

WHEREAS, by an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt), certain duties of customs are imposed for and in respect of buck or deer skins undressed, buck or deer skins Indian half-dressed, and elk skins undressed, imported into this kingdom, and certain drawbacks of customs are granted upon the exportation thereof; and certain duties of excise are also by the said act imposed for and in respect of hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, dressed in oil in Great Britain: and whereas it is expedient to repeal the said duties and drawbacks of customs, and also the said duties of excise, and to impose other duties and grant other drawbacks in lieu thereof; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, the said duties and drawbacks of customs, and also the said duties of excise, shall cease and determine, save and except in all cases relating to the recovering or paying any arrears thereof which may at that time remain unpaid, or to any fines, penalty, or forfeiture, fine, penalties, or forfeitures, relating thereto, which shall have been incurred at any time before or on the said fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

and from July 5, 1788, the duties thereby imposed, and the drawbacks allowed on buck skins undressed, etc. to cease;

and in lieu of the repealed duties of customs, the following to be levied:

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, in lieu and instead of the said duties of customs and excise respectively, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and upon all buck or deer skins undressed, buck or deer skins Indian half-dressed, and elk skins undressed, which shall be imported into this kingdom, the following duties of customs; that is to say,

For every buck skin undressed, or Indian half-dressed, imported, 2d.;

For every buck or deer skin undressed, and for every buck or deer skin Indian half-dressed, which shall be imported into this kingdom, a duty of customs of two-pence:

For

For every elk skin, which shall be imported into this kingdom, a duty of customs of four-pence; the said duties of customs to be paid or secured by the importers of such skins respectively before the landing thereof:

And that there shall be also paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and upon all hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, to be paid by the oil leather dressers thereof respectively, the following duties of excise; that is to say,

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all buck, deer, and elk skins, which shall be dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, one shilling:

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all sheep and lamb skins, which shall be dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, three-pence;

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, six-pence.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be paid for and upon all hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, which shall be dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, the following drawbacks; that is to say,

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all buck or deer skins, and elk skins, which shall be so dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, (and for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid), whether manufactured and actually made into goods or wares or not, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, one shilling:

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all sheep and lamb skins, which shall be so dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, (and for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid), which shall be manufactured and actually made into goods or wares, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, three-pence:

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and skins, which shall be so dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, (and for which the duties hereby imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid), which shall be manufactured and actually made into goods or wares, and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, six-pence:

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all sheep skins, which shall have been so dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, and duly marked, (and for which the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid), and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, two thirds of the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof respectively.

and in lieu of the repealed duties of excise, the following to be levied on skins dressed in oil: for every lb. of buck, etc. 1s. for every lb. of sheep or lamb skins, 3d.; and, for every lb. of all other skins, 6d.

From July 5, 1788, the following drawbacks to be paid on the exportation of hides and skins dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, viz.

For every lb. of buck, etc. skin, 1s.;

for every lb. of sheep or lamb skin dressed and manufactured, 3d.;

for every lb. of all other skins dressed and manufactured, 6d.;

for every lb. of sheep skins dressed and duly marked, two thirds of the duty

for every lb.
of all other
skins (except
lamb skins)
dressed and
duly marked,
two thirds of
the duty.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and skins (except lamb skins) which shall have been so dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, and duly marked (and for which the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid), and exported as merchandize to foreign parts, two thirds of the duties by this act imposed in respect thereof respectively.

Buck, etc.
skins imported
since June
1, 1788, and
not entered,
to be subject
to the duties,
etc. of this
act.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all buck or deer skins undressed, buck or deer skins *Indian* half-dressed, and elk skins undressed, which may have been imported into this kingdom since the first day of *June* one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, but of which entries have not been made, shall be subject and liable to the several duties of customs and excise imposed by this act, and no other; and shall be allowed the like drawbacks upon the exportation thereof from this kingdom, in like manner as if they had been imported after the said fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

No excise
drawback to
be paid on
hides or skins,
but those
granted by
this act.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no excise drawback whatsoever shall, from and after the said fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be paid or payable on the exportation of any hides or skins, or parts or pieces of hides or skins, dressed in oil, whether manufactured or made into goods or wares or not, save and except such drawbacks as are granted by this act.

Drawbacks to
be paid ac-
cording to the
rules etc. of
25 G.O. 3.
c. 74

VI. And be it further enacted, That the said drawbacks shall be paid and allowed out of the duties of excise hereby imposed in respect of such hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, so dressed in oil in *Great Britain*, under, subject, and according to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions, contained and provided in and by an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act for repealing the duty imposed on tea by an act passed in the last session of parliament, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; for repealing so much of several acts as relates to the removal of tea; for directing the officers of excise to examine and certify the exportation of exciseable commodities; and for better securing the duties on candles*), concerning the exportation of exciseable commodities.

Buck or deer
skins must
have had the
hair only tak-
en off to be
deemed half-
dressed.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no buck or deer skins shall be deemed or taken to be half-dressed, within the meaning of this act, but such as are now usually imported under that denomination, and which have undergone no other operation or dressing but that of taking off the hair.

VIII. And whereas, immediately before the commencement of the said act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled as aforesaid), certain duties were payable upon all stuffs, except stuffs made of woollen, or whereof the greatest part in value should be woollen, printed, stained, painted, or dyed in *Great Britain*; and whereas it was intended to charge, by the said act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Ma-
jesty,

jeſty, a duty upon all ſuch ſtuffs (except as aforeſaid) printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain; but no ſuch duty is by that act charged upon certain ſorts of ſuch ſtuffs ſo printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed, and it is expedient that a duty ſhould be charged upon the ſame; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid unto his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of all ſtuffs, other than ſuch ſtuffs for or in reſpect whereof any duty of exciſe is, by the ſaid act made in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, impoſed on the ſame being printed, painted; or dyed in Great Britain, (and except ſuch thereof as ſhall be dyed throughout of one colour only, and ſtuffs made of woollen, or whereof the greateſt part in value ſhall be woollen), and which ſhall be printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, three-pence halfpenny; to be paid by the printer, ſtainer, painter, or dyer thereof.

For every yard of yard-wide ſtuff printed, etc. (not liable to duty under 27 Geo. 3. c. 13), except ſuch as is dyed of one colour, etc. a duty to be paid of 3d. 2q.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral and reſpective duties by this act impoſed ſhall from time to time be raiſed, received, levied, recovered, and ſecured by ſuch ways and means, and under ſuch management, and under ſuch penalties and forfeitures, and with ſuch power of adjudging and mitigating penalties and forfeitures, and with ſuch other powers, and ſubject to ſuch rules and directions, and in ſuch methods, manner, and form, as by any act or acts of parliament (as the caſe may require) in force at the commencement of this act, for or in reſpect of hides or ſkins, and parts and pieces of hides and ſkins, dreſſed in oil in Great Britain; or for or in reſpect of linens and ſtuffs printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain, is directed and preſcribed; and that the ſaid act and acts, and all the claules, penalties, forfeitures, powers, authorities, rules, directions, matters, and things therein contained, for the raiſing, receiving, levying, recovering, ſecuring, or paying the ſaid duties reſpectively, are and ſhall be continued, practiſed, and put in execution, for raiſing, receiving, levying, recovering, ſecuring, and paying the reſpective duties by this act impoſed, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this act.

Duties to be levied according to acts in force at the commencement of this act.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all money ariſing by the duties by this act impoſed, the neceſſary charges of raiſing and accounting for the ſame excepted, ſhall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Maſteſty's exchequer at *Weſtmiſter*, and the money ſo paid into the ſaid receipt of the exchequer as aforeſaid ſhall be carried to and made part of the fund called *The conſolidated fund*.

Duties to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the conſolidated fund.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all money from time to time ariſing for or in reſpect of any licences which the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, or the collectors or ſuperviſors of exciſe,

Account of duties on licences to be kept without exciſe,

distinguishing
the per cent
duties,

and to be paid
into the ex-
chequer in en-
tire sums, to
be carried to
the consoli-
dated fund.

27 Geo. 3.
c. 13.

From July 5,
1788, skins
imported
from East or
West Florida,
to be free of
any auction
duty, on the
first sale
thereof on ac-
count of the
original im-
porter, if it be
within twelve
months.

Clause of
5 Geo. 3.
c. 43. recited,

cise, are by law authorized or empowered to grant, and which are chargeable with certain duties commonly called *per cent duties*, shall be kept in the excise books of account in entire sums, without distinguishing how much of such money is due for or in respect of such *per cent duties*; and such money, and also all other money from time to time arising for or in respect of any licences which the said commissioners of excise respectively, or the collectors or supervisors of excise, are authorized or empowered, by an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act for laying certain duties upon licences to be taken out by the makers of and dealers in exciseable commodities therein mentioned*), to grant, shall be accordingly paid into the said receipt of the exchequer in such entire sums, and be carried to and made part of the said fund, called *The consolidated fund*.

XII. *And whereas, by an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt), an excise duty of seven-pence is chargeable (among other things) on every twenty shillings of the purchase money arising or payable by virtue of any sale or auction, in Great Britain, of deer and other skins imported into this kingdom from East and West Florida in America: and whereas it will greatly tend to encourage the importation of such deer and other skins into this kingdom, if the same were allowed, under certain restrictions, to be sold by auction free of the said duty; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, all deer skins, and other skins, of the produce of East or West Florida in America, and which shall be imported into this kingdom directly from thence, shall and may be sold by auction free of the said duty: provided always nevertheless, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize the sale of any such deer or other skins free of the said duty, unless on the first sale of such deer or other skins, by or for the account of the original importer to whom the same were consigned, and by whom they were entered at the custom house at the port of importation, and unless such sale shall be made within twelve months next after the importation of such deer and other skins respectively; any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.*

XIII. *And whereas by an act made in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled, An act for the better securing and further improvement of the revenues of customs, excise, in-*
land

land and salt duties; and for encouraging the linen manufacture of the *Ile of Man*; and for allowing the importation of several goods the produce and manufacture of the said island, under certain restrictions and regulations); reciting that great frauds had been committed by divers makers of hard soap, by removing and secreting large quantities of soap, in the absence of the officers, from the copper, pan, or other utensil wherein the same was made, it was enacted, That all and every person and persons who, after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, should make any hard soap, should, at his, her, or their own expence, find, provide, and affix sufficient wooden covers, to be approved of in writing by and under the hands of the respective surveyor or supervisor of excise of the division or district in which every such respective maker of hard soap should reside, to every copper, pan, or other utensil wherein he should boil or make any hard soap, which said coppers, pans, or other utensils, with the covers thereto affixed, and also the pipe or pipes that conveys or convey away the waste or salt lees from the copper, pan, or other utensil, should, and they were thereby required to be securely locked and sealed down by the officer of excise who surveyed such trader, as soon as the fire was damped or drawn from under the copper, pan, or other utensil, whenever any soap, or any thing of a soapy quality, should be left therein; which said locks and keys to the same, and all other necessary fastenings for securing the coppers, pans, or other utensils, and also the pipes, should be provided by the respective surveyors or supervisors of excise of the division or district in which such respective makers of hard soap should reside, at the expence of such respective makers; and whenever any such maker of hard soap should be desirous of lighting a fire under such copper, pan, or other utensil, so locked and sealed down, and should have given to the officer of excise of the division or district twelve hours notice, if such maker of hard soap should reside within the limits and jurisdiction of the head office of excise in London, or if such maker of hard soap should reside in any other part of Great Britain, twenty-four hours notice of such his, her, or their intention, the officer of excise should attend to unlock and open the copper, pan, or other utensil, and the pipe or pipes so secured, under the penalties in the said act in that behalf provided: and whereas doubts have arisen, whether the provisions of the said recited clause, and the penalties therein contained, do extend to all makers of ball soap; and the provisions and penalties to extend to the makers of ball soap, be it therefore declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provisions of the said recited clause, and the penalties therein contained, do extend, and the same shall accordingly extend to makers of ball soap.

XIV. And whereas by an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for better securing the duties on starch and soap), it is among other things enacted, That no maker or makers of hard soap should sell any hard soap but in the shape or form of cakes or bars, or what is commonly called or known by the name of ball soap; and that all scraps and parings of hard soap should be returned into the copper or boiler in the presence of the officer, immediately after the soap that had been put into the frames

24 Geo. 3.
c. 48.

frames from any one boiling should have been cut up for sale: and whereas it has been found by experience, that great quantities of such scraps and parings, instead of being returned into the copper or boiler, as is directed by that act, in the presence of the officer, are sent out into consumption, to the great detriment of the revenue, and the injury of the fair trader, and it is difficult to prove the same to be scraps and parings, by reason that the officers are not authorised by law to seize the same, so as the same may be produced on the trial, and be proved to be scraps and parings; and it is equally detrimental to the revenue by whatever means such scraps and parings get out into consumption: for remedy whereof, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any scraps or parings of hard soap shall be sold or sent out by any maker or makers of hard soap, or shall be found removing or carrying, or removed or carried from one part of this kingdom to another, by land or by water, the same shall be forfeited, together with the casks and packages containing the same, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise; and the maker or makers of hard soap who shall send out or sell the same, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Parings of hard soap, removing or removed from one place to another, may be seized, and the maker to forfeit sool.

10 Geo. 3.
c. 44.

XV. And whereas by an act made in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for more effectually preventing traders in exciseable commodities from using false weights and scales, and for explaining and amending several acts of parliament relating to hackney coaches and chairs), it is enacted, That if at any time after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy, any trader subject to the survey of any officer of excise, and required by the laws concerning the duties under the management of the commissioners of excise to keep sufficient and just scales and weights, should in the weighing his, her, or their stock or stocks, make use of, or cause or procure or suffer to be used, any false, unjust, or insufficient scales or weights, to the intent to defraud his Majesty of the duties by the said laws respectively granted, that then and in every such case the party or parties offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every such offence: and whereas it is difficult to prove that such scales or weights are false, unjust or insufficient, by reason that the same are not forfeited, nor the officers of excise authorised by law to seize the same; and it is therefore expedient to forfeit the same, and to authorise such officers to seize the same; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any trader subject to the survey of any officer of excise, and required by the laws concerning the duties under the management of the commissioners of excise to keep sufficient and just scales and weights, shall, in the weighing his, her, or their stock or stocks, make use of, or cause or procure or suffer to be used, any false, unjust, or insufficient scales or weights, to the intent to defraud his Majesty of the duties by the said laws respectively granted, such scales and weights respectively shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

Unjust scales or weights used in weighing stock, may be seized by any officer of the excise.

33 Geo. 3.
c. 48.

XVI. And whereas by an act, made in the thirty-third year of the

the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for encouraging the exportation of rum and spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the *British* sugar plantations, from this kingdom, and of *British* spirits made from molasses, it was amongst other things enacted, That all rum and spirits of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the *British* sugar plantations in America, which should be exported from this kingdom as merchandize, should be *proof* spirits; and in order that the same might be properly examined, and the casks marked, when any person or persons should be desirous of shipping any quantity of such rum or spirits, they were thereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the officer of excise of the division or place where such rum or spirits were intended to be shipped, five days next before such rum or spirits should be put on shipboard, in which notice should be expressed the number of casks, and the quantity of rum or spirits so intended to be shipped; and it should be lawful to and for the gaugers or other officers of excise, before the delivery of such rum and spirits from such warehouses, and at any time afterwards, to mark all and every such casks or other package, in such manner as the respective commissioners of excise should direct, and to take a sample or samples, not exceeding one pint in the whole, out of each of the said casks or other package containing such rum or spirits, paying for such sample or samples (if demanded) according to the market price rum or spirits of the like quality should be sold for at the time such sample or samples should be taken: and whereas doubts have arisen whether such gaugers or other officers of excise are by the said recited clause authorized to take by way of sample or samples more than one pint of such rum or spirits out of any such cask or package containing such rum or spirits; now, to obviate such doubts in future, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person or persons shall have given any such notice as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for any officer or officers of excise, before the delivery of such rum or spirits from any such warehouse or warehouses, and at any time afterwards, to take as many samples as he or they shall think fit (neither of such samples exceeding half a pint) out of each of such casks or packages containing such rum or spirits, paying for such samples (if demanded) at and after the rate of three shillings per gallon; and if any person or persons shall obstruct or hinder any such officer or officers of excise in taking any such sample or samples, upon his or their offering to pay for the same as aforesaid (if demanded), the person or persons offending therein, shall, for each and every such offence, severally forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

XVII. And whereas it is expedient to allow the officers of excise to take samples of rum or spirits, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the *British* sugar plantations, which shall be delivered out of any warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall have been lodged in pursuance of the said last-mentioned act, as stores beyond the seas, according to an act made in the seventh year of

and alfo of
ftore rum for
fhips on their
voyages.

the reign of his prefent Majefty, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That it fhall and may be lawful to and for any officer or officers of excife, before the delivery of fuch rum or fpirits fo delivered as ftores, to be fpent and confumed as aforefaid, from any fuch warehouse or warehouses, and at any time afterwards, to take as many famples as he or they fhall think fit (neither of fuch famples exceeding half a pint) out of each of the casks or packages containing fuch rum or fpirits, paying for fuch famples (if demanded) at and after the rate of three fhillings per gallon; and if any perfon or perfons fhall obftinately or hinder any fuch officer or officers of excife in taking any fuch fample or famples, upon his or their offering to pay for the fame as aforefaid (if demanded), the perfon or perfons offending therein fhall, for each and every fuch offence, feverally forfeit the fum of one hundred pounds.

Rum, fhipped
for ftore, if
relanded, to
be forfeited,
&c.

XVIII. *And, for preventing the relanding fuch rum or fpirits as fhall be fo fhipped for ftore*, be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That in cafe any fuch rum or fpirits fo fhipped as ftores as aforefaid, fhall be unfhipped in order to be relanded, then not only all fuch rum or fpirits, together with the casks or other package containing the fame, together with the boats and veflels, hories, cattle, carts, and carriages made ufe of in fuch relanding thereof, or in the removal or carriage thereof after fuch relanding, fhall be forfeited, and fhall and may be feized by any officer or officers of the customs or excife; and all and every perfon and perfons who fhall fo unship, or caufe or procure to be fo unshipped, any fuch rum or fpirits, or fhall be affifting, or otherwife concerned in fuch unshipping the fame, or to whose hands the fame fhall knowingly come after fuch unshipping thereof, fhall forfeit treble the value of fuch rum or fpirits, to be eftimated at the beft and higheft price which rum or fpirits of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the *Britifh* fugar plantations in *America* fhall fell for in *London*, at the time when fuch forfeiture fhall be incurred; and if any mafter or other perfon belonging to, or on board any fhip or veflel on board which any fuch rum or fpirits fhall be fo fhipped as ftores, fhall affift in, or connive at, fuch unshipping or relanding any fuch rum or fpirits, he or they (over and above all other penalties provided by any act or acts now in force) fhall, for every fuch offence, forfeit the fum of one hundred pounds.

and every per-
fon concerned
therein to for-
feit treble the
value;

and if he be
long to the
fhip, &c.

XIX. *And whereas by an act, made in the nineteenth year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, intituled, An act for altering, amending, and enforcing, fo much of an act made in the feventeenth year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, intituled, An act for granting to his Majefty certain duties on licences to be taken out by all perfons acting as auctioneers; and certain rates and duties on all lands, houfes, goods, and other things, fold by auction; and upon indentures, leafes, bonds, deeds, and other instruments; as relates to the method of granting licences to auctioneers, and to the collecting the duties on eftates and goods fold by auction, it is amongst other things enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of* July

July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, if any ſole by auction of any eſtate, goods, or chattels, ſhould be rendered void by reaſon that the perſon for whoſe benefit the ſame were ſold had no title to the ſame, or no right to diſpoſe thereof, then and in every ſuch caſe it ſhould and might be lawful for the auctioneer who ſaid the duty for the thing ſo ſold, or for the perſon for whoſe benefit the ſame was ſo ſold, to lay his, her, or their complaint before the commiſſioners of exciſe, or juſtices of the peace, within whose ju-
 riſdiction reſpectively ſuch ſale was made; and the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, or juſtices of the peace reſpectively, upon ſuch complaint to them made, by or on the behalf of ſuch auctioneer, or by or on the behalf of the perſon for whoſe benefit the ſame was ſold, ſhould and were required to hear and determine all ſuch complaints, and exa-
 mine the witneſſes upon oath which ſhould be produced, as well on the behalf of the party making ſuch complaint, as on the behalf of all and every other party and parties, and ſuch oath they had thereby power to adminiſter; and thereupon, or by other due proceſs, to reduce the party ſo complaining of ſo much of his, her, or their reſpective pay-
 ments as ſhould be ſo made out before them to have been reſtored: and whereas it is expedient to aſſertain the time within which ſuch complaint ſhould be ſo laid, ſo as to intitle the party complaining to relief; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That
 in order to intitle the party complaining to relief, all ſuch com-
 plaints ſhall be laid within twelve calendar months after ſuch
 ſale, if the ſale ſhall be rendered void as aforeſaid within that time,
 or if the ſale ſhall not be rendered void as aforeſaid within that
 time, then ſuch complaints ſhall be laid within three months
 after the diſcovery of the perſon for whole benefit any ſuch
 eſtate, goods, or chattels, was or were ſold, having no title to
 the ſame, or no right to diſpoſe thereof; and no ſuch complaint
 ſhall be laid, or any relief given thereupon, unleſs ſuch com-
 plaint ſhall be laid within the time herein-before in that behalf
 preſcribed.

Complaints of
 ſales by auc-
 tion being
 rendered
 void, to be
 made in a
 year if they
 be rendered
 void in that
 period, or eſſe
 in three
 months after
 the diſcovery.

XX. And whereas by the ſaid act, made in the nineteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, it is alſo enacted, That in caſe the real owner of any eſtate, goods, or effects, put up to ſale by way of auction, ſhall become the purchaſer by means of his own bidding, or the bidding of any other perſon on his behalf or for his uſe, at ſuch ſale, without fraud or collusion, then and in ſuch caſe the reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe in Great Britain, and ſuch collectors, ſuper-
 viſors, and other officers of exciſe, as are thereby reſpectively au-
 thorized within their reſpective collections and diſtricts to receive the ſaid duties mentioned in the ſaid act, are thereby authorized and re-
 quired to make an allowance to ſuch owner of the duties ariſing by that act upon ſuch bidding, provided notice be given to the auctioneer before ſuch bidding, both by the owner and the perſon intended to be the bidder, of the latter being appointed by the former, and having agreed accordingly to bid at the ſale for the uſe and behalf of the ſeller, and provided ſuch notice be verified by the oath of the auctioneer, as alſo the fairneſs and reality of the ſaid tranſaction to the beyl of his knowledge and belief: and whereas it is expedient that no ſuch

No allowan-
ces of duty
to be made to
purchasers of
their own ef-
fects at auc-
tions, unless
prior notice of
their having
authorised a
bidder be
given to the
auctioneer.

allowance shall be made, unless such notice in writing be given as is herein-after directed; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such allowance shall be made unless notice in writing, signed by the owner and the person intended to be the bidder, of the latter being appointed by the former, and having agreed accordingly to bid at the sale for the use and behoof of the seller, shall have been given to the auctioneer before such bidding, nor unless such delivery of such notice shall be verified upon the oath of the auctioneer, as also the fairness of the transaction to the best of his knowledge.

Goods liable
to excise, and
the materials
in the custody
of the manu-
facturer, &c.
to be subject
to arrears of
duty, &c.

XXI. And whereas it is expedient that all goods and commodities for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by law imposed, and also the materials, preparations, utensils, and vessels, in the custody of the maker or makers, manufacturer or manufacturers of such goods and commodities respectively, for the purpose of making or manufacturing such goods and commodities respectively, should be subject and liable to the duties of excise in arrear and owing from time to time by such maker or makers, manufacturer or manufacturers, and also subject to all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by such maker or makers, manufacturer or manufacturers relating to his, her, and their trade or business; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods and commodities for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by law imposed, and all materials, preparations, utensils, and vessels in the custody of the maker or makers, or manufacturer or manufacturers of such goods or commodities respectively, or in the custody or possession of any person or persons to the use of, or in trust for such maker or makers, or manufacturer or manufacturers, shall be subject and liable to, and the same are hereby made chargeable with, all the duties of excise in arrear and owing from time to time from or by such maker or makers, or manufacturer or manufacturers, for or in respect of any such or the like goods and commodities respectively so made or manufactured by him, her, or them; and shall also be subject to all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by such maker or makers, manufacturer or manufacturers, or other person using any workhouse, warehouse, or other place, to such maker or makers, or manufacturer or manufacturers, for any offence against any act or acts of parliament relating to the duties on such or the like goods or commodities; and it shall and may be lawful in all such cases to levy such fines, duties, and penalties, and use such proceedings as may lawfully be done, in relation to such goods and commodities, in case the debtors or offenders were the true lawful owners thereof.

How fines are
to be recover-
ed and appli-
ed.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated by such ways, means, or methods as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or in the

the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them who shall inform, discover, or sue for the same.

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this or any other act or acts of parliament now in force, or hereafter to be made, relating to his Majesty's revenues of customs and excise, or either of them, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county; and the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or judgement shall be given against him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Limitation of actions, etc.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any information or suit shall be commenced and brought to trial, on account of the seizure of any goods, wares, or merchandize seized as forfeited by virtue of this or any other act or acts of parliament now in force, or hereafter to be made, relating to the said revenues, or either of them, or of any ship, vessel, or boat, or of any horse, cattle, or carriage used or employed in removing or carrying the same, wherein a verdict shall be found for the claimer thereof, and it shall appear to the judge or court, before whom the same shall be tried or heard, that there was a probable cause of seizure, the judge or court before whom the same shall be tried or heard, shall certify that there was a probable cause for making such seizure; and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to any costs of suit whatsoever, nor shall the person or persons who made such seizure be liable to any action, indictment, or other suit or prosecution, on account of such seizure; and that in case any action, indictment, or prosecution shall be commenced and brought to trial against any person or persons whatsoever, on account of the seizing any such goods, wares, or merchandize, or of any such ship, vessel, boat, horse, cattle, or carriage, used or employed in removing or carrying the same (whether any information shall be brought to trial to condemn the same or not), and a verdict shall be given against the defendant or defendants, if the court or judge, before whom such action, indictment, or prosecution shall be tried, shall certify that there was a probable cause for such seizure, then the plaintiff, besides the thing so seized, or the value thereof, shall not be entitled to above two-pence damages, nor to any costs of suit; nor shall the defendant, in such prosecution, be imprisoned or be fined above one shilling.

If in any action there shall appear probable cause for a seizure, the claimant not to be entitled to costs;

and in any such action in which the person who seized is defendant, he shall not be liable to more than 2d. damages, etc.

No writ to be sued out against any person acting under any act of parliament relating to the custom, or excise, in less than a month after notice given, etc.

20s. to be paid for such notice.

Tender of amends may be made within the month after notice, and pleaded in bar of action, etc.

No evidence to be given but such as is contained in the notice.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no writ or process shall be sued out against any officer of the customs or excise, or against any person or persons acting by his or their order, in his or their aid, for any thing done in the execution or by reason of this or any other act or acts of parliament now in force, or hereafter to be made, relating to the said revenues, or either of them, until one calendar month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered to him or them, or left at the usual place of his or their abode, by the attorney or agent for the person or persons who intends or intend to sue out such writ or process as aforesaid; in which notice shall be clearly and explicitly contained, the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the person or persons in whose name such action is intended to be brought, and the name and place of abode of the said attorney or agent; and that a fee of twenty shillings and no more shall be paid for the preparing and serving of every such notice.

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any such officer or officers, or other person or persons acting in his or their aid, to whom such notice shall be given as aforesaid, at any time within one calendar month after such notice shall be given, to tender amends to the person or persons complaining, or to his, her, or their agent or attorney; and in case such amends are not accepted, to plead such tender in bar to any action to be brought against him or them grounded on such writ or process, together with the plea of not guilty, and any other plea or pleas, with leave of the court in which such action shall be brought; and if upon issue joined thereon, the jury shall find the amends so tendered to have been sufficient, then they shall give a verdict for the defendant or defendants; and in such case, or in case the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinued such action, or in case judgement shall be given for such defendant or defendants, upon demurrer, then such defendant or defendants shall be intitled to the like costs as he or they would have been intitled to in case he or they had pleaded the general issue only; and if, upon issue so joined, the jury shall find that no amends were tendered, or that the same were not sufficient, and also against the defendant or defendants in such other plea or pleas, then they shall give a verdict for such plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such damages as they shall think proper.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such plaintiff or plaintiffs, in any case where an action shall be grounded on any act done by the defendant or defendants, shall be permitted to produce any evidence of the cause of such action, except such as shall be contained in the notice to be given as aforesaid, or shall recover any verdict against such officer or officers, or person or persons acting in his or their aid, unless it shall be proved on the trial of such action that such notice was given, and that in default of such proof the defendant or defendants in such action shall recover a verdict and costs as aforesaid.

XXVIII. And

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any ſuch officer or officers, or other perſon or perſons acting in his or their aid, ſhall neglect to tender amends, or ſhall have tendered inſufficient amends before the action brought, it ſhall and may be lawful for him or them, by leave of the court in which ſuch action ſhall be brought, at any time before iſſue joined, to pay up to court ſuch ſum of money as he or they ſhall think fit, whereupon ſuch proceedings, orders, and judgements ſhall be had, made, and given in and by ſuch court, as in other actions where the defendant is allowed to pay money into court.

Amends may be paid into court before iſſue joined.

XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall commence and take effect, as to all ſuch matters and things therein contained in reſpect whereof no ſpecial commencement is hereby directed or provided, from and immediately after the fifth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

Act to take place from July 5, 1788, in all inſtances where no particular commencement is ſpecified.

XXX. And whereas, by an act made in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for laying additional duties upon licences, to be taken out by perſons dealing by retail, in ſpirituſous liquors; reciting that it was expedient that additional duties ſhould be paid by all perſons who ſhould take out licences to deal by retail in ſpirituſous liquors, it is enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, there ſhould be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the uſe of his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſeveral and reſpective ſums in the ſaid act in that behalf mentioned, for and upon all licences to be taken out annually, in manner in the ſaid act mentioned, by all perſons who ſhould retail any diſtilled ſpirituſous liquors or ſtrong water, within Great Britain: and whereas divers perſons, duly licenſed ſince the paſſing of the ſaid act to retail diſtilled ſpirituſous liquors, have now no licence granted to them by the juſtices of the peace in due form of law to ſell ale, beer, or other exciſeable liquors, by reaſon of ſuch juſtices of the peace having reſuſed to grant ſuch licences to ſuch perſons, and ſimilar caſes may occur in future, and ſuch perſons being unable to ſell ale, beer, or other exciſeable liquors, for want of ſuch licence, have become greatly reduced in their circumſtances, and been deprived of the means by which they might have been enabled to make good the payments by the ſaid act directed to be made, for or in reſpect of the licences by the ſaid act directed to be taken out, and it is therefore expedient to reſpect to ſuch perſons the money received from them reſpectively on account of ſuch payments, ſince ſuch their reſpective licences granted to them reſpectively by the juſtices of the peace have expired; and alſo to exonerate ſuch perſons, as well as all other perſons who may hereafter be in ſimilar circumſtances, from all further payments by the ſaid act directed to be made, for or in reſpect of the licences by the ſaid act directed to be taken out; be it therefore enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the commiſſioners of exciſe in England and Scotland reſpectively, or the major part of them reſpectively, within the limits of the chief officers of exciſe in

27 Geo 3. c. 35. recited.

Commiffioners of exciſe, etc. to return to the perſons licenſed to retail ſpirits

since passing the recited act, and who shall not have ale licences on July 5, 1788, the monies paid under that act, since their ale licences expired, etc.

London and Edingburgh respectively, and for the several collectors of excise in other parts of Great Britain within their respective collections; and such commissioners and collectors of excise respectively are hereby required to pay, out of the monies arising from the duties of excise upon licences to retail distilled spirituous liquors, to all and every person and persons who were duly licensed since the passing of the said act to retail distilled spirituous liquors, and who, on the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, shall have no such licence to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, by reason of such justices of the peace having refused to renew such licences to such persons, the money received from them respectively for or on account of any of the payments by the said act directed to be made for or in respect of any licence or licences by the said act directed to be taken out, since his, her, or their respective licences, granted to them respectively by the justices of the peace to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, have expired; and that no such person or persons as aforesaid, nor his, her, or their executor or administrator, shall be liable to the payment of any sum or sums of money whatsoever by the said act directed to be paid, for or in respect of any licence or licences by the said act directed to be taken out; and no person or persons who now is or are, or hereafter shall be, duly licensed to retail distilled spirituous liquors, and who shall afterwards have no licence to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, by reason of the justices of the peace having refused to renew such licence to him, her, or them, nor his, her, or their executor or administrator, shall be liable to the payment of any sum or sums of money whatsoever by the said act directed to be paid for or in respect of any payment by the said act directed to be made, for any time elapsed since the expiration of any such licence or licences which any justices of the peace shall so refuse to renew; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

27 Geo. 3.
c. 28.

XXXI. *And whereas by an act, made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on glafs imported into Great Britain, and for altering the mode of charging the duties on glafs made in Great Britain, it was enacted, That in lieu of the duty of excise, then then, payable for or in respect of any materials, or tools, or other preparations made use of in Great Britain in the making of cast plate glafs, there should be paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, at and after the rate of one pound one shilling and six-pence halypenny per hundred weight, for all cast plate glafs now should be made in Great Britain, and which should be squared in plates of a superficies not less than one thousand four hundred and eighty five inches, and of a thickness according to their superficies, as is therein mentioned and directed: and whereas by the said act it was enacted, That all and every maker and makers of cast plate glafs should and lawfully pay, to the satisfaction of the officer of excise under whose jurisdiction such maker or makers should be, immediately*
upon

upon being requested so to do by such officer, all cast plate and all cullet which should not be squared into plates, according to the directions of the said act, so as to render such glass and cullet unfit for any purpose but that of re-melting; and that if any maker or makers should neglect or refuse so to do, he, she, or they should, for every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds: and whereas it has been found, by experience, that there is no certainty that any cast plate of glass will turn out to be in all its parts of the thickness prescribed by the said recited act, although the maker thereof may intend and be desirous to make the same of the thickness so prescribed, and by reason thereof, the same is liable to be broken into small pieces, according to the directions of the said recited act, to the great loss and injury of the maker thereof; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the fifteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, no cast plate glass, the superficial content whereof shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five square inches and upwards, and the thickness whereof shall, upon an average, be at the least five twentieth parts of an inch, shall be liable to be broken into small pieces, according to the directions of the said recited act, any thing therein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

From June 5, 1788, plate glass of the dimensions herein specified, not to be broken into pieces.

XXXII. And whereas by an act, made in the twenty sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties upon sweets, and for ascertaining the duties upon licences to be taken out by persons dealing in sweets; it was enacted, That from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, it should and might be lawful to and for his Majesty's commissioners of stamps, or any two of them, to grant upon any piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, any licence for selling of sweets or British-made wines by any retail measure, to any person or persons applying for the same, (although such person or persons should not have a spirituous liquor or ale licence), stamped or marked with a stamp or mark of two pounds and four shillings; and that all and every person and persons selling British-made wines only under such licences, should be freed and discharged from any penalty by the acts therein mentioned imposed for selling wine under licences not stamped, as by the said acts were directed: and whereas it is expedient to restrain the selling British wines or sweets for consumption in the houses of retailers thereof, to such persons only as shall have obtained as well a licence for selling beer and ale, as a licence for the sale of British-made wines; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, no person shall, by virtue of any licence for the sale of British-made wines or sweets, be intitled to sell such wines or sweets for consumption in his or her own house, unless such person shall also have obtained a licence for selling beer and ale.

26 Geo. 3. c. 74.

From July 5, 1788, no persons to sell British wines for consumption in their own houses without a beer licence.

C A P. XXXVIII.

An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, ſeveral laws now in being for preventing the exportation of live ſheep, rams, and lambs, wool, woolfels, mortlings, ſhortlings, yarn, and worſted, cruels, coverlids, waddings, and other manufactures, or pretended manufactures, made of wool ſlightly wrought up, or otherwiſe put together, ſo as the ſame may be reduced to and made uſe of as wool again, mattraſſes or beds ſtuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing, fullers earth, fulling clay, and tobacco-pipe clay, from this kingdom, and from the iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, into foreign parts; and for rendering more effectual an act paſſed in the twenty-third year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled, An act for the winding of wool.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the ſeveral acts of parliament now in force for preventing and prohibiting the exportation of live ſheep, rams, and lambs, wool, woolfels, mortlings, ſhortlings, yarn, or worſted made of wool, wool-flocks, cruels, coverlids, waddings, or other manufactures, or pretended manufactures, made of wool ſlightly wrought up, or otherwiſe put together, ſo as the ſame may be reduced to and made uſe of as wool again, mattraſſes or beds ſtuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing or carding, fullers earth, fulling clay, or tobacco-pipe clay, from and out of this kingdom, and the iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, into foreign parts; and the regulations and reſtrictions made and ſpecified in the ſaid ſeveral acts have in many reſpects been found inſufficient to answer the good purpoſes intended thereby: and whereas it would tend more effectually to prevent the exportation of the ſaid ſeveral articles, if the ſaid acts, or ſo much thereof as concern the ſaid ſeveral articles, were repealed; and ſuch and ſo many of the powers, proviſions, regulations, and reſtrictions therein contained, with ſuch amendments and additions as may be expedient and requiſite for effecting the above-mentioned important purpoſe, were comprized in one act: may it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That all and ſingular the ſeveral acts of parliament now in force, or ſo much thereof as relate in any manner to the carrying coaſt-wiſe, or to the ſaid iſles, or any of them, or to prevent the exportation of the following articles, goods, or commodities; (that is to ſay), live ſheep, rams, and lambs, wool, woolfels, mortlings, ſhortlings, yarn, or worſted made of wool, wool-flocks, cruels, coverlids, waddings, or other manufactures, or pretended manufactures, made of wool ſlightly wrought up, or otherwiſe put together, ſo as the ſame may be reduced to and made uſe of as wool again, or mattraſſes or beds ſtuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing or carding, or any fuller's earth, fulling clay, or tobacco-pipe clay, except to much of an act of parliament, paſſed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign

All acts in force, in as far as they relate to the carrying coaſt-wiſe, &c. or to the exportation of the articles here in ſpecified, to be repealed, except ſo much of 9 and 30 Gul. 3. c. 40. as relates to wool-horn,

reign of his late majeſty King *William* the Third, intituled, *An act for the explanation and better execution of former acts made againſt transportation of wool, fullers earth, and ſcouring clay, as relates to wool ſhorn, laid up or lodged within ten miles of the ſea ſide, within the counties of Kent or Suſſex, or either of them, or to any perſon or perſons reſiding within fifteen miles of the ſea in the ſaid counties of Kent or Suſſex, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby repealed; and that from and after the paſſing hereof, this act, and all the powers, proviſions and regulations herein contained, reſpecting all or any of the before enumerated articles, goods, or commodities, ſhall commence, take effect, and be in force, in ſuch manner as are herein-after mentioned.*

. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whoſoever ſhall, from and after the paſſing of this act, bring, deliver, ſend, receive, or take, or cauſe or procure to be brought, delivered, ſent, received, or taken into any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, any rams, ſheep, or lambs, of any ſort or deſcription whatſoever, of the breed of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, or of the iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Albany*, *Sark*, or *Man*, being alive, to be carried and conveyed out of the ſaid kingdom of *Great Britain*, or any of the ſaid iſles, the ſaid rams, ſheep, or lambs, and alſo the ſhip, veſſel, or boat, on board of which the ſame ſhall be taken or received, ſhall become forfeited, and liable to be ſeized and ſecured for the benefit of any perſon or perſons ſeizing the ſame; and every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, his, her, and their aiders, abettors, procurers, and comforters, knowing thereof, and who ſhall be thereof convicted, ſhall, for every ſheep or lamb which ſhall be brought, delivered, ſent, received, or taken, with any ſuch intent as aforeſaid, into any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, forfeit the ſum of three pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, and ſhall alſo ſuffer ſolitary imprisonment in the common gaol or houſe of correction of the county, riding, diſtrict, ſhire, or ſtewartry, wherein ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be reſpectively convicted, for the ſpace of three calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until ſuch forfeiture ſhall be paid, ſo as the whole of ſuch imprisonment for the nonpayment of ſuch forfeiture ſhall not exceed the ſpace of twelve calendar months; and in caſe of any further conviction for or upon a ſecond or other ſubſequent offence of the ſame kind, the perſon or perſons ſo again offending ſhall, upon every ſecond or other ſubſequent conviction, forfeit and pay for every ſuch ſheep or lamb the ſum of five pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, and ſhall alſo ſuffer ſolitary imprisonment in the common gaol or houſe of correction of the county, riding, diſtrict, ſhire, or ſtewartry wherein ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be reſpectively convicted, for the ſpace of ſix calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until ſuch forfeitures ſhall be paid, ſo as the whole of the imprisonment for the nonpayment of the forfeiture incurred by ſuch ſecond or other ſubſequent offence ſhall not exceed the ſpace of two years; all of which ſaid ſeveral forfeitures ſhall be for the

laid up within 10 miles of the ſea ſide, and perſons reſiding within 15 miles of the ſea, in Kent or Suſſex.

If live ſheep, &c. be conveyed out of Great Britain or Jerſey, &c. they and the veſſel are forfeited,

and the perſons aſſiſting therein to pay 3l. for each ſheep, and ſuffer three months imprisonment;

and for a ſubſequent offence, 5l. for each ſheep, and to ſuffer ſix months imprisonment.

Forfeitures to be to the perſons ſuing for the ſame.

Not to extend
to live sheep
carried for
diet of crew.

benefit of the person or persons who shall sue for the same: provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall in anywise extend to subject any person or persons, or any ship, vessel, or boat, to any of the pains, penalties, or forfeitures, herein contained, for the carrying or conveying away of any wether sheep, or of the wool growing upon any such wether sheep, to be carried alive in any ship, vessel, or boat, out of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, or out of any of the said isles, for and towards the only necessary food and diet of or for the master or commander, mariners, passengers, or persons therein, and for and towards no other purpose whatsoever.

Nolive wether
sheep to be
shipt for diet
without li-
cence from
the port
officer of the
customs.

Licence to
specify the
number of
sheep, which
must be shipt
in the presence
of the officer,
on penalty of
forfeiture and
20s. for each
sheep.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no live wether sheep shall be put or carried on board any ship, vessel, or boat, for the necessary food or diet of the master or commander, mariners or passengers therein, until an application shall have been made to the comptroller and collector of the customs of such port or place where the same are intended to be shipped, and a licence obtained from them for the shipping thereof, which licence shall specify the number of wether sheep so to be put on board such ship or vessel, and they shall in no case exceed such number as in the judgement of the officers granting such licence shall be deemed sufficient for the use of such master or commander, mariners, or passengers, during the intended voyage of such ship or vessel, according to the distance thereof, nor shall the same be shipped but in the presence of the proper officers appointed to attend the same, upon pain that the sheep so put on board shall become forfeited to the person or persons seizing the same, and the person or persons shipping or attempting to ship the same shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for every such sheep, to the person or persons who shall inform thereof.

Where there
is no officer,
the licence to
be granted by
the officers at
the nearest
place, &c.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if it shall happen that there shall be no comptroller or collector of the customs at the place where the said live wether sheep are intended to be shipped, that then and in every such case such licence shall be obtained from and the shipping of such live wether sheep shall be made in the presence of some one or more officer or officers of his Majesty's revenue nearest to such place, and every such officer is hereby required to grant such licence and to attend to and overlook the shipping of such sheep; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Not to extend
to vessels
bound to or
from any
place between
the mull of
Cantire and
Cape Wrath;

V. *And whereas there are, within some parts of that part of Great Britain called Scotland, very few officers of his Majesty's revenue:* be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this act contained with respect to any officer being present at the shipping of live wether sheep, or the granting a licence for that purpose, shall extend or be construed to extend, to the shipping of live wether sheep on board any ship, vessel, or boat which shall be bound only to or from any port or place between the *Mull of Cantire* and *Cape Wrath*;

Wrath, for the necessary food and diet of or for the master or commander, mariners, passengers, or persons on board such ships, vessels, or boats, and for and towards no other purpose whatsoever.

VI. And whereas, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, estates and farms often consist of mainland and small islands within the different firths or seas adjacent, on which islands sheep are fed and depastured, and which, for that and other purposes, must necessarily be removed on board boats or other vessels from one island to another island, or to the mainland, or therefrom to the said islands: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to prevent or hinder any landholder, proprietor, or tenant of such estate or estates, or farm or farms, from moving, transporting, carrying, and exchanging from the mainland to any island or islands in the firths or seas adjacent, or from any such island to another such island, or from thence to the mainland, on board boats or other vessels, any live sheep or lambs, as occasion may be or require.

nor to the moving sheep from the mainland to islands within the firths of Scotland, where estates consist of both.

VII. Provided always nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to or for any such landholder, proprietor, or tenant of such aforesaid estate or estates, farm or farms, to remove, transport, carry, or exchange, any such live sheep or lambs as aforesaid, until he, she, or they shall have entered into a bond, to the use of the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, in the penalty of one hundred pounds, that such landholder, proprietor, or tenant, will not export, or knowingly permit to be exported, to foreign parts, any live sheep, lambs, wool, woolfells, mortlings, or shortlings, to him, her, or them belonging, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof; and shall have delivered such bond to one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, officer of the customs, or officer of excise, nearest to the residence of such landholder, proprietor, or tenant; and also until he, she, or they shall have obtained a licence for the moving, transporting, carrying, or exchanging any such live sheep or lambs as aforesaid, from such aforesaid justice of the peace, or officer, under his hand and seal; and which such aforesaid justice and officer are hereby required to grant upon receiving such bond, or at any time thereafter.

Proprietors, etc. of such estates to give bond not to export sheep to foreign parts, and to obtain a licence for so moving them.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That every such licence shall express and contain the name and residence of the person and persons to whom the same shall be granted, and the names and situations of the islands to and from which any such live sheep or lambs shall and may be thereby moved, transported, carried, or exchanged; and every such licence shall continue in force until a forfeiture shall be made of the last aforesaid bond; which said bond, and a copy of every such licence, shall be sent, by the justice or officer who shall take or grant the same, within one month next after the receiving of such bond or granting such licence respectively, to the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Edinburgh*.

Licence to contain the name of the person to whom granted, etc. and to continue in force till the bond be forfeited.

Bond and copy of licence to be sent to the commissioners of the customs in *Edinburgh*.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That

Persons conveying wool, etc. out of Great Britain, or Jersey, etc. owners, etc. of ships, carts, horses, etc. or revenue officers, exporting, or assisting in the exportation of sheep, wool, etc. liable to penalties.

That all and every person and persons who shall, from and after the passing of this act, directly or indirectly carry, export, transport, or otherwise convey, or cause or procure to be carried, exported, transported, or otherwise conveyed, out of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, or out of or from the said isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, and *Man*, or out of or from any of them, into any parts or places out of the kingdom or isles aforesaid, any wool whatsoever of the growth of the kingdom, or of the isles aforesaid, or any woollens, mortlings, shortlings, yarn or worsted made of wool, woollstocks, cruels, coverbds, waddings, or other manufactures, or pretended manufactures, made of wool slightly wrought up, or otherwise put together, so as the same may be reduced to and made use of as wool again, or mattresses or beds stuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing or carding, or any fullers earth, tulling clay, or tobacco-pipe clay, and also all and every owner and owners of any ship or other vessel, and all and every owner and owners of every horse or other beast of burthen, waggon, cart, or carriage, upon which any sheep, wool, or other articles before enumerated, and hereby prohibited from exportation, shall be exported, transported, carried or conveyed, packed or loaded, with an intent to be exported, knowing thereof, and being actually aiding, assisting, or consenting thereunto, and also every master and commander, and mariner of or in such ship or other vessel wherein any such wool or other articles aforesaid, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, shall be so exported, transported, carried or conveyed, or laden or laid on board as aforesaid, with any such intent or purpose as aforesaid, knowing thereof, and being actually aiding, assisting, or consenting thereunto, and also every factor or servant, or other person whatsoever, and every collector, custom, comptroller, waiter, searcher, surveyor, or other officer or officers whomsoever, knowing thereof, and being actually aiding, assisting, or consenting thereunto, and who shall be thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence three shillings for every pound weight of such wool, or other the above enumerated articles, which are hereby prohibited from being exported, or the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain* in the whole, at the election of the person or persons who shall sue for the same, and shall also suffer solitary imprisonment in the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, shire, or stewartry wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of three calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until the penalty in which he, she, or they shall be convicted shall be paid, so as the whole of such imprisonment for the nonpayment of such penalty shall not exceed the space of twelve calendar months; and in case of a further conviction for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so again offending shall, upon every second, or other subsequent conviction, forfeit and pay three shillings for every pound weight of such wool and other

articles

Penalties.

articles herein-before mentioned, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, or the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, at the election of the person or persons who shall sue for the same, and shall also suffer solitary imprisonment in the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, shire, or stewantry, wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of six calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until the penalty in which he, she, or they shall be convicted shall be paid, so as the whole of such imprisonment for the nonpayment of the penalty which shall be incurred by such second or other subsequent offence, shall not exceed the space of two years; all which said several forfeitures shall be for the benefit of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and the said wool, and other the said herein-before enumerated articles, which shall be packed, loaded, removed, carried, conveyed, or shipped, with intent to export the same, otherwise than under and according to the restrictions and regulations, and subject to the powers and exceptions herein-after mentioned and expressed, shall, together with the ship, vessel, bottom, or boat, waggon, cart, and other carriage, horses, or other beasts, on or by which any of the said hereby prohibited articles shall happen to be so loaded, carrying or conveying, shall be liable to be seized, and shall become forfeited for the benefit of the person or persons who shall seize the same.

Forfeitures to go to the persons suing for them.

Wool, etc. conveyed contrary to this act, with the vessel, etc. to be forfeited.

X. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to prohibit the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay from any port in this kingdom to any *British* sugar colony or plantation in the *West Indies*, in any ship or vessel which may lawfully trade thither, so long as the exportation thereof shall be allowed by virtue of an act made and passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, *An act for repealing the eleventh rule in the book of rates, so far as the same relates to making any allowance upon the importation of damogran currants and raisins, and for making the importer of such goods an abatement in the duties in lieu thereof; and for explaining the said rule with respect to such allowance for damage on other goods; and to permit the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay from this kingdom to the British sugar colonies or plantations in the West Indies, for a limited time; which said recited act has been continued by several subsequent acts of parliament.*

Act not to extend to the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay to the British colonies in the West Indies, while allowed by 17 Geo. 3. c. 43.

XI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every owner and owners of wool, or any other the said herein-before enumerated woollen and worsted articles, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, or his, her, or their agent or agents, who shall at any time hereafter carry, or cause to be carried, any wool, or any other the said last mentioned articles, to any port or place on the sea coast within the said kingdom of *Great Britain*, with an intention to convey the same to any other port or place on the sea coast within the same kingdom,

If wool, etc. intended to be sent coast-wise, be carrying towards the sea without entry thereof having been made, to be forfeited, etc.

dom, from whence the same may be shipped off, or otherwise transported, conveyed, or carried into foreign parts, shall, in the first place, cause a due entry to be made of the said wool, and other the said last mentioned articles, at the port from whence the same shall be so intended to be conveyed, containing the exact weight, marks, and numbers of the same, before he, she, or they, shall presume to load or carry away any of the said wool, or the last mentioned articles, within five miles of any such port or place on the said sea coasts, from whence the same is or are so to be conveyed; and if any wool, or any other the said last mentioned articles, shall be carrying towards the sea, for the purpose aforesaid, without being first entered in manner aforesaid, and without being accompanied with a certificate of such entry, and which the officer with whom such entry shall be made is hereby required to give, the wool, and other the aforesaid articles, so found, and also the horse or horses, or other beast, cart, waggon, or other carriages conveying the same, shall be forfeited for the benefit of the person or persons who shall seize thereupon.

but not to extend to wool carrying from the place of shearing to the owner's house, though within 5 miles of the sea, if the quantity be certified to the officer of the next port, as also the intention to remove it.

XII. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That the aforesaid clause is not intended, nor shall be construed to extend, to the hindering any person or persons from carrying his, her, or their wool from the place of shearing the same, on horses, or by carts and waggons, to his, her, or their own dwelling house or houses, or outhouses thereunto belonging, though the same be within five miles or less of the sea, so as such person or persons, within ten days after the shearing of the said wool, and before he, she, or they remove or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, from the place where it was first carried after shearing, do under his, her, or their hands, certify to the officers of the customs in the next adjacent port the true quantity of the said wool; (that is to say), of the number of fleeces, and where the same is housed, and that such person or persons do not remove, or otherwise dispose of the said wool to any other place, without first certifying to the officer of such port, under his, her, or their hands, or his, her, or their intention to remove the same, three days at least before such removal; and the officer and officers in their respective ports, and the limits of such ports, are hereby required to receive and keep such certificates, and to make a register of them; but in case any such person or persons shall neglect to make and send such certificate to the officer or officers of the next adjacent port as aforesaid, or shall remove, or otherwise dispose of any of the said wool before such certificate of his, her, or their intention to be made and delivered as aforesaid, such person or persons shall have no benefit by this proviso, but be liable to the penalties expressed in the foregoing clause.

Officer to register such certificates.

If there be no port within five miles, certificates to be given to a justice, etc.

XIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if such next adjacent port shall happen to be at a greater distance than five miles from the dwelling house or houses of such aforesaid person or persons, that then and in every such case every such

ſuch aforeſaid entry, notice, or certificate, ſhall and may be made or given to any one of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace, or any officer of his Maſteſty's revenue, neareſt to the dwelling houſe or houſes of ſuch perſon or perſons; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

XIV. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That in caſe any ſheep ſhall be ſhorn between the firſt day of *March* and the firſt of *July* in each year, for the ſole purpoſe of ſending them to market, and in caſe the owner or owners of ſuch ſheep ſhall not remove or otherwiſe diſpoſe of the wool or fleeces, which ſhall be ſhorn from ſuch ſheep, from the places where the ſame were firſt carried after ſhearing, without firſt certifying in three days in manner aforeſaid, it ſhall not be neceſſary for ſuch owner or owners to certify the true quantity of the ſaid wool and number of ſuch fleeces, and where the ſame are houſed, until ſuch owner or owners ſhall certify in manner before mentioned the quantity of the wool and number of the fleeces ſhorn from the whole of the flock or flocks belonging to ſuch owner or owners, after the general ſhearing for that ſeaſon of the ſaid flock or flocks.

Quantity of wool of ſheep ſhorn for market between *March 1*, and *July 1*, need not be certified till after the general ſhearing, if three days previous notice of the removal be certified as aforeſaid.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons, authoriſed and qualified as herein-after is mentioned, to ſeize, take, and challenge, to and for his and their own uſe and benefit, all ſuch wool, woollens, mortlings, ſhortlings, and other the ſaid woollen and worſted articles, fullers earth, fulling clay, and tobacco-pipe clay, which he or they ſhall happen to ſee, know, or diſcover, to be brought, carried, or laid on ſhore, at or near the ſea, or any navigable river, to the intent or purpoſe to be exported or conveyed out of the ſaid kingdom of *Great Britain*, or out of the iſles aforeſaid, or any of them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; and the offender or offenders therein ſhall be ſubject and liable to the like forfeiture, pains and penalties as perſons by this act are ſubject unto for exporting, transporting, or ſhipping of wool, or other the commodities aforeſaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof.

Qualified perſons may ſeize for their own uſe, wool, &c. found near the ſea or any navigable river, with an intent to be exported.

Penalty on the offenders.

XVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to export and transport the ſeveral quantities of wool herein-after mentioned out of or from the port of *Southampton* only, unto the iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, by or for the only uſe or behoof of any of the inhabitants of the ſaid iſles, or ſome or one of them, but under and ſubject to the regulations in this act contained, reſpecting the removal and ſhipping of wool, and ſo as ſuch wool ſhall be ſhipped or laden on board ſome ſhip or veſſel then the property of ſome perſon or perſons reſiding within one of the ſaid iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, and ſo as ſuch perſon and perſons as ſhall ſo ſhip or put on board ſuch wool aforeſaid in any ſuch ſhip or other veſſel, do, before the ſhipping or putting on board ſuch wool, deliver unto the collector, customer, comptroller, ſurveyor, or ſearcher of the port of *Southampton* aforeſaid, (out

Wool for the uſe of *Jerſey*, etc. may be exported from *Southampton* under the regulations herein contained.

of which the ſame wool is to be exported), a writing under the hand and ſeal of the governor of the ſaid iſle of *Jerſey*, or of his deputy or deputies, as to the wool which is to be exported to the ſaid iſland; and under the ſeal of the ſaid governor of *Guernſey*, or of his deputy or deputies, as to the wool which is to be exported to the ſaid iſles of *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, or any of them; in which writing it ſhall be expreſſed that the party named therein is authoriſed and appointed to export or cauſe to be exported out of the port aforeſaid to much wool, expreſſing the number of tods, to the ſame iſles, or ſome or one of them, to be uſed and manufactured in one of the ſame iſles, or in ſome of the members or parts of the ſame, and that ſuch party, ſo authoriſed and appointed to export or cauſe to be exported ſuch wool, hath, before the making and ſealing of the ſaid writing, entered into ſufficient bond to his Majeſty's uſe for the landing of the ſaid wool in manner aforeſaid.

Quantity that may be exported annually to *Jerſey*, etc.

Governor of *Jerſey*, &c. not to authoriſe the exportation of more than the quantity ſpecified.

Customer of *Southampton* to be diſpoſed, and ſo forth ſoon. It be permitted larger than the allowed quantity to be laden.

XVII. *And, to the intent that the quantity of wool to be exported out of the port of Southampton aforeſaid into the ſaid iſle, or either of them, in any one year, accounting the year to begin from the firſt day of January now laſt paſt, and to end on the laſt day of January in every ſucceeding year, may not exceed the quantity herein ſpecified; (that is to ſay), unto the iſle of Jerſey four thouſand tods, and no more, of uncombed wool; and unto the iſle of Guernſey two thouſand tods, and no more, of uncombed wool; and unto the iſle of Alderney four hundred tods of uncombed wool, and no more; and unto the iſle of Sark two hundred tods of uncombed wool, and no more, each tod not exceeding thirty-two pounds in weight; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the governor of the ſaid iſle of *Jerſey*, or his deputy, for whom he ſhall answer, ſhall not make to any perſon or perſons any writing or writings, ſuch as is above ſpecified, to authoriſe and appoint ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid to fetch, export, or transport, out of the port of *Southampton* aforeſaid unto the ſaid iſle of *Jerſey*, in any one year, accounting the year from the ſaid firſt day of *January*, any greater quantity of wool than four thouſand tods; and that the governor of the ſaid iſle of *Guernſey*, or his deputy, for whom he ſhall answer, ſhall not make to any perſon or perſons any writing or writings, ſuch as is above ſpecified, to authoriſe and appoint ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid to fetch, export, or transport out of the port above ſpecified, unto the ſaid iſles of *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, in any one year, accounting the year from the firſt day of *January* as aforeſaid, any greater quantity of wool than two thouſand tods for *Guernſey*, four hundred tods for *Alderney*, and two hundred tods for *Sark*; and that the customer of the port of *Southampton* aforeſaid ſhall keep a true account of all the ſaid quantity of wool ſo by him permitted to be laden by this act, and ſhall not permit any greater quantity of wool to be laden than by this act is preſcribed, in any one year, to any of the ſaid iſlands reſpectively, under any pretence whatſoever, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of his place, and of the ſum of five hundred pounds in money, one moiety whereof to the King's ma-
jeſty;*

jeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame in any court of record, wherein no eſſoin, protection, or wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, ſhall be allowed: and if any of the governors of the ſaid iſles, their or either of their deputy or deputies, ſhall give, grant, or make any licence or licences for exporting from *Southampton* aforeſaid into the ſaid iſles reſpectively any greater quantity of ſuch wool than is beſore, by the true meaning of this act, limited and appointed in that behalf; that then the reſpective governor or governors of ſuch of the ſaid iſles ſhall forfeit and pay to the King's majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain* for every tod of wool which ſhall be ſo licenſed to be exported, over and above the rate or proportion of wool in and by this act, or the true meaning thereof, limited or appointed, one moiety whereof ſhall be paid to the King's majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and the other moiety thereof to him or them that will ſue for the ſame in any court of record, wherein no eſſoin, protection, or wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, ſhall be allowed.

Governors, etc. authoriſing a larger quantity to be exported, to forfeit 20l. per tod.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the reſpective governors aforeſaid, or their reſpective deputies, or any of their clerks, officers, or ſervants, for the granting, making, ſigning, or ſealing of every ſuch writing of licence before directed, and for the entering a remembrance of the ſame into ſome book which they ſhall have and keep for that purpoſe, ſhall have and take the ſum of one ſhilling, and no more.

ts. to be paid for licence and entry.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no wool, or any of the herein-before enumerated woollen or worſted articles, fullers earth, fulling clay, or tobacco-pipe clay, ſhall, on any pretence whatever, be put on board any ſhip or other veſſel, hulk, or boat, whereof any alien-born, or whereof any natural-born ſubject, not inhabiting within the kingdom of *Great Britain*, ſhall be owner or part owner; and every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, hulk, or boat, wherein any ſuch wool, or other articles herein-before enumerated, ſhall be ſhipped, put, or laid on board, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, ſhall be forfeited to and for the uſe of the perſon and perſons ſeizing the ſame: provided always, That this act ſhall not extend to any lamb ſkins ready dreſſed and prepared, lit and uſeful for ſar or linings.

No wool, etc. to be ſhipped, but in veſſels belonging to natural born ſubjects reſident in *Great Britain*.

XX. And whereas, by the ſaid act of the ninth and tenth years of the reign of his late majeſty King William the Third, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons reſiding within fifteen miles of the ſea, in the counties of Kent and Suſſex, ſhall preſume to buy any wool before they enter into bond to the King's majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, with ſureties, that all the wool they buy ſhall not be ſold by them to any perſon or perſons within fifteen miles of the ſea; and in caſe any wool be found carried towards the ſea ſide in the counties aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch wool be firſt entered, and ſo, it is given, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and the perſon or perſons offending therein ſhall alſo forfeit

Not to extend to lamb ſkins dreſſed for tur or linings.

Recital of part of 9 and 10 Gul. 3. c. 40.

three ſhillings for every pound weight of all ſuch wool; and that no wool removed from the place where it was firſt houſed, lodged, or laid after ſhearing, within ten miles of the ſea ſide, in Kent or Suffex, ſhall be lodged after the firſt removing within fifteen miles of the ſea, in the ſaid counties, upon pain of forfeiting all ſuch wool if found; but if carried away, then every perſon or perſons who were the owners of the ſaid wool to forfeit, for every pound weight, the ſum of three ſhillings: and whereas buyers and manuſactuſers of wool reſiding within fifteen miles of the ſea, in the ſaid counties of Kent and Suffex, who purchaſe quantities of wool, are often obliged to ſell again the whole, or ſome part of the wool which they have purchaſed, and which they, by the ſaid act, are prevented from ſelling to any perſon or perſons in the ſaid counties within fifteen miles of the ſea, which is attended with great hardſhip to the ſaid buyers and manuſactuſers of wool: for the remedy whereof, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any buyer or manuſacturer of wool within the ſaid counties of Kent and Suffex, reſiding within fifteen miles of the ſea, having given ſuch bond, with ſureties, as is before mentioned, to ſell any wool to any buyer or manuſacturer of wool within the ſaid counties, who has alſo given ſuch bond, with ſureties, as is aforeſaid, and to remove and lodge the ſame at the warehouse or other place belonging to the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be ſold, and who has entered into ſuch bond, with ſureties, as is aforeſaid, as often as ſhall be thought neceſſary, although the perſon or perſons purchaſing the ſame ſhall live within fifteen miles of the ſea, ſuch wool being removed, and ſuch perſon or perſons giving ſuch notice of the lodging and houſing thereof, as is required by the ſaid act of the ninth and tenth years of the reign of his late maſteſty King William the Third.

Wool may be fold, etc. within 15 miles of the ſea in Kent and Suffex, where the parties have given the bond required, etc.

Wool thorn or houſed within 10 miles of the ſea in Kent and Suffex may be carried to fairs for ſale, etc. on permit.

XXI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in the ſaid recited act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent or hinder any wool thorn, or houſed, laid up or lodged within ten miles of the ſea ſide, within the counties of Kent and Suffex, or either of them, from being removed or carried to any town, field, or place, where a regular and eſtabliſhed fair ſhall be held for the ſale of wool; and in caſe the ſame ſhall not be ſold or diſpoſed of at ſuch fair, to bring back ſuch wool to the houſe or place from whence the ſame had been taken: provided that, previous to the removal of ſuch wool, a permit be taken out containing the quantity of the wool to be removed, and to continue in force for and during ſuch time as may be neceſſary for the removal of the ſame to the fair as aforeſaid, and the returning thereof to the houſe or place from whence the ſame had been taken, in caſe the ſame ſhall not be ſold or diſpoſed of at ſuch fair, and the proper officers are hereby required to grant all ſuch permits upon application to them made for that purpoſe from the grower of the wool.

Permits for wool to ſold to be produced to the officers, etc.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That every permit ſhall accompany the wool for the removal of which the ſame ſhall have been granted, and ſhall, in caſe of ſuch wool being ſold or diſpoſed

disposed of at the fair whereto the same shall be carried, be produced by the purchaser or purchasers thereof to the proper officer or officers, who shall then grant to such purchaser or purchasers another permit, or other permits, for the taking such wool from such fair, and which permit or permits shall specify the quantity of wool to be moved, and the time during which it shall be to continue in force.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That in case of the return of any such wool unfold to the house or place from whence the same shall have been taken, the same shall become subject and liable to the same rules, restrictions, and laws, as it would have been, in case the same had never been moved, or taken to any fair as aforesaid.

Wool returned unfold from fairs to be subject to the same rules as before removal.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whosoever shall counterfeit, erase, or in anywise alter any certificate or acknowledgement in the said recited act mentioned, or any licence, certificate, or instrument hereby directed to be made or given, or shall cause or procure the same or either of them to be counterfeited, forged, erased, or altered in any respect, or shall knowingly make use of any counterfeited or altered licence, certificate, or acknowledgement, he, she, or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds for every such offence to any person or persons who shall sue for the same.

Persons counterfeiting certificates, etc. to forfeit 20*l*.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That no wool, or any other the aforesaid woollen or worsted articles, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, shall be removed or carried towards the sea, within five miles of the sea coast of any part of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, upon any pretence whatever, between sun-setting and sun-rising, upon pain of the same being forfeited, together with the horses, waggon, cart, or carriage, in and by which such wool, and other the said woollen and worsted articles, shall be so conveying, for the benefit of the person or persons seizing the same; and the driver or drivers of every such waggon, cart, or carriage, knowing thereof, and being thereof convicted, shall be committed to the house of correction for the space of one month, there to remain without bail or mainprize.

Wool, etc. removing between sun-setting and sun-rising, within five miles of the sea, to be forfeited, etc.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in the last aforesaid clause contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder any farmer or grower of wool from removing or carrying, at any time after sun-setting, such wool as shall have been thorn that day, from the place or places of shearing the same to the dwelling house or store house of such farmer or grower, although such removal shall be towards the sea, and within five miles of the coast thereof.

but not to extend to wool thorn, and carried after sun-setting, the same day, to the owners houses.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall prevent or hinder any person or persons from carrying and conveying, at any time, any parcels of woollen or worsted yarn twined, of two or more threads, and manufactured and prepared for knitting, so as each parcel be *bona fide*

Worsted yarn, not exceeding 14*lb*. prepared for knitting, maybe carried to retail shops, directed etc.

directed to, and carrying for and to the residence or shop of some retailer or retailers of such woollen or worsted yarn, and so as there be not more than fourteen pounds weight directed to and carrying for any one person at the same time, and so as such parcel be marked according to the directions of the act or acts of parliament requiring the marking thereof.

How wool,
etc. is to be
packed.

Penalty for
neglect.

Worsted yarn
must be packed
in paper, if
marked, etc.

Justices may
order wool,
etc. unstamped
on the
package, to be
returned, but
not to mitigate
the penalty below
6d. per lb.
weight.

Wool, &c. not
packed according
to this
act to be forfeited,
and 3s.
for every lb.
weight.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no wool, woollens, mortlings, shortlings, wool-flocks, worsted bay, or woollen yarn, shall be packed up in any other package otherwise than packs or trusses of leather or canvases, commonly called *pack cloths*, or in linen or woollen; and that all such packs or trusses of leather, canvases, linen, or woollen, shall be stamped or marked on the outside thereof with the word *Wool*, in large characters, not less than three inches in length, on forfeiture of all such wool, or other the aforesaid articles, to the person or persons seizing the same, and also upon forfeiture, by the person or persons to whom such wool or other aforesaid articles shall belong, of any sum or sums of money, not exceeding one shilling for every pound weight of such wool, or other the aforesaid articles so seized, to the person or persons seizing the same, as the court or justices before whom such wool, or other the aforesaid articles, shall be condemned, shall direct: provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent any person from packing or putting any worsted or woollen yarn in paper, so that such paper is fairly directed to the person or persons to whom the same is intended to be sent, and the word *Worsted* or *Yarn*, as the case may be, wrote or marked thereon, in letters not less than one inch in length, and that the quantity in any one such paper contained do not exceed fourteen pounds in weight.

XXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the justices before whom any complaint or information respecting the word *Wool* not being stamped or marked on the outside of the package of such last enumerated articles, according to the directions of this act, shall be made, shall and may, and they are hereby empowered, if they shall so think fit, to order and direct the wool, and other the said herein-before enumerated articles which shall have been seized, to be returned to and delivered up to the owner or owners thereof; but that in every such case the forfeiture or penalty incurred by such offence shall not be mitigated or reduced below sixpence for every pound weight of such wool, or articles so seized.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons who shall pack any wool, or other the aforesaid woollen or worsted articles, in any box, barrel, cask, case, chest, or any other package, otherwise than according to the directions herein-before contained, or who shall press together, or cause or procure to be pressed together, with any screws, presses, or other engine, any wool whatsoever, or any yarn made of wool, or other the woollen or worsted articles by this act prohibited from being exported, into any pack, truss,

or other wrapper, or put, press, pack, or stean the same, or cause to be put, pressed, packed, or steaned, into any butt, pipe, hogthead, chest, or other cask or vessel, upon any pretence whatsoever, shall forfeit all such wool, or other aforesaid woollen or worsted articles, with the package thereof, and three shillings for every pound weight of wool, or other such woollen or worsted articles, so put, pressed, packed, or steaned, the whole of which penalties shall go and be paid, by the owner or packer of such wool, or other the aforesaid woollen or worsted articles, to the person or persons who shall seize the same, or sue for such forfeiture.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall press together, or cause or procure to be pressed together, with any screws, presses, or other engine, any wool, or other the woollen or worsted articles hereby prohibited from being exported, into any truss, sack, pack, bag, or other wrapper, or shall put, press, pack, or stean the same, or cause or procure to be put, pressed, packed, or steaned into any butt, pipe, hogthead, chest, or any other cask or vessel, upon any pretence whatsoever, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every person or persons so offending, and all person and persons aiding and assisting in such packing, shall, over and above the penalties and forfeitures before-mentioned, be subject and liable to the same pains and penalties as are herein-before directed to be inflicted upon exporters of wool; and the court and justices by and before whom such person or persons shall be tried and convicted, shall and hereby have power and authority to punish every such offender accordingly: provided always, That in case any person or persons who may have assisted in such illegal package shall, before his, her, or their being apprehended for the same, appear before any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and then and there make a true discovery of the master packer, and other the persons concerned in such illegal package, so that he, she, or they may be prosecuted to conviction, then the person or persons giving such information shall not be liable to the pains and penalties aforesaid, and, on the conviction of such offender or offenders, shall be entitled to the wool, or other the woollen or worsted articles so packed: provided always, That in case the master packer, or any person or persons assisting in such package, shall, before any information shall be taken against him, her, or them therein, discover to any justice of the peace the name or names of the person or persons by whom he, she, or they was or were employed to pack or press the same, so that such person or persons, by whom he, she, or they, was or were employed, may be prosecuted to conviction for the same, then such master packer, or the person or persons who shall give such information, shall not be liable to the pains and penalties aforesaid, and shall be entitled to the wool, or other the woollen or worsted articles so sent to be packed, and the person or persons directing such wool, or other the aforesaid woollen or worsted articles, so to be pack-

Persons packing wool, etc. contrary to this act, or assisting therein, to be liable to the same penalties as exporters of wool.

Persons assisting in such illegal package, giving information of the master packer, etc.; or master packers, etc. discovering their employers, to be entitled to the wool.

and the employers to be liable to the penalties on

exporters of
wool.

ed, shall, on conviction for the same, be liable to and shall suffer the pains and penalties herein-before directed to be inflicted on exporters of wool.

XXXII. *And whereas great quantities of wool are frequently lying at the publick wharfs in different ports of Great Britain, which wool being under no controul of the commissioners of the customs, or their officers, evil-disposed persons may in the night time put the same on board vessels ready for sailing to foreign parts; and also in many cases, where wool is regularly entered to be put on board vessels bound coastways, it is easy to put on board such vessels in the night time a larger number of packs of wool than have been duly entered for that purpose, and which, by being concealed under such packs as have been duly entered, cannot easily be discovered, and which wool may, after the said ship has proceeded some way on her intended voyage, be put on board other vessels bound to foreign parts: for remedy whereof, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person and persons who shall keep any wharf for the reception of wool in or at any port in Great Britain shall, within six months after the passing of this act, and every person and persons who shall hereafter keep any such wharf shall within one month next after he, she, or they shall begin to keep the same, enter into a bond to the use of the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, in the penalty of two hundred pounds, and which shall be deposited with the commissioners of his Majesty's customs at the port of London, that no part of the wool which shall be lodged or deposited with him, her, or them, shall, with his, her, or their privity or consent, be illegally put on board any ship or vessel; and such wharfinger shall also keep a regular entry and account of the quantity of bags or cloths of wool by them received and delivered, the time when, and the names and residence of the persons from whom such wool was so received, and to whom such wool was so delivered, with the marks and numbers upon the sheets, and weight of such wool, a copy of which account shall be by him, her, or them delivered to the principal officers of the customs, at the port at which such wharfinger shall reside, at the end of every six months, and oftener if the same shall be required by such officer; and if any wharfinger shall refuse to enter into such bond as aforesaid, within the said respective times, he, she, or they to refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds to the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and in case such wharfinger shall refuse to keep and deliver such account, or shall be convicted of keeping or delivering a false account, every such wharfinger shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, to be paid to the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and moreover, if such wharfinger shall at any time knowingly permit or suffer any such wool to be put on board any ship or vessel, otherwise than according to the directions in this act contained, then such wharfinger, and also all and every person and persons who shall be aiding and assisting therein, shall on conviction be subject and liable to the pains and penalties herein-before enacted against the*

Wharfingers
to enter into
bond not ille-
gally to ship
wool, and

to keep an
account of
wool, etc.

Penalty on re-
fusing to give
bond, or to
keep an ac-
count of
wool, etc.
or for suffer-
ing it to be
illegally ship-
ped.

the exporters of wool; and any person giving information, so as that such wharfinger, person and persons, or any of them, may be convicted, every such informer shall be entitled to the sum of forty pounds, which sum shall be paid to such informer by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs immediately after such conviction.

Informers to be entitled to 40l.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted; That every person and persons keeping a wharf at which any wool shall be lodged or received shall, and he, she, and they is and are hereby required, within seven days next after he, she, or they shall receive any wool at such wharf by land carriage, or by inland navigation, to transmit or deliver a note in writing, signed by the owner of such wharf, or his, her, or their agent, which shall certify and acknowledge the quantity of wool so received, and the number of sheets in which the same is contained, to the customer or comptroller at the port at which such wharf shall be kept, in case there shall happen to be at such port or place any such officer, and, for want thereof, to such other officer of the customs (if any) as shall happen to be stationed at such port or place, upon pain of forfeiting, for every neglect, the sum of ten pounds to any person or persons who shall sue for the same.

Wharfingers to give an account to the proper officer of the quantity of wool received, on penalty of 10l.

XXXIV. And, the better to prevent any fraudulent exportation of wool, woollfels, mortlings, shortlings, combed wool, woollsocks, or woollen bay yarn, worsted yarn, cruels, or wool slightly manufactured, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, under the pretence of carrying the same coastwise in the kingdom of Great Britain; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no wool, or any other the last before enumerated articles, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, shall be put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, to be carried coastwise, or from one port in Great Britain to another, unless notice be first given to the commissioners or chief managers of the customs, or to the customer, or collector and comptroller of the customs at the port from which the same is intended to be sent, of the quantity, quality, and package, together with the marks, numbers, and weight thereof, with the name of the ship, and master or commander, on board of which the said goods are to be laden, together with the name or names of the owner or owners of the said goods, and the place of his or their abode or habitation, and the place and port at which the same are intended to be landed, and the names of the person or persons to whom the same are consigned; and also unless a bond be first entered into to the use of the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, by two good and sufficient persons, in treble the value of the said goods so intended to be carried coastwise, that the same shall (the danger of the seas excepted) be landed accordingly, which said bond shall be executed by the owner or owners of the said goods, or some person or persons by him, her, or them appointed to execute the same, and which execution shall be deemed to be the act of such owner or owners, or shipper or shippers thereof; which said shipper or shippers, if acting as agent, or having sold such goods

Regulations for shipping wool, etc. to be carried coastwise.

goods to any person or persons, shall and may sue for and recover, of and from the proprietor or proprietors of the goods so shipped, all such sum and sums of money as such shipper or shippers shall or may pay, expend, or be put unto without their wilful default or negligence, for or by reason of his, her, or their entering into such bond or bonds; and in case any such bond or bonds shall be so entered into for any wool, or any other the last herein-before enumerated articles, being the property of different persons, then such owner or owners, or person or persons for whose account such bond was so entered into, shall be accountable for his, her, or their share of the money so expended, in proportion to the amount of such goods so shipped; and also unless a licence be first taken out under the hands of the commissioners or chief managers of the customs for the time being, or any three of them, or from the customer, or collector and comptroller of the customs where any such bond is given, for the lading, carrying, and landing thereof as aforesaid, which licence they are hereby required to grant without any fee or reward, or any other charge, to the person demanding the same, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; and if any wool, or other of the said last-mentioned goods, shall be carried or laden on board any ship, vessel, bottom, or boat, in order to be carried coastwise, or from one port to another, before such bond shall be entered into, and such licence taken out as aforesaid, and before all the directions in this act made to prevent the exportation thereof shall be fully and duly complied with, then all such wool, and other such last-mentioned articles, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited, together with the ship, vessel, bottom, or boat, in which such goods shall be so laden or put on board, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel, and furniture, of or belonging to such ship, vessel, bottom, or boat, for the benefit of the person or persons first informing thereof.

If wool, etc. be not shipped to be carried coastwise, according to this act, to be forfeited, with the vessel.

XXXV. *And whereas in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, there are a great many lochs or inlets of the sea, to and upon which it may be unavoidably necessary to carry wool, and other the said enumerated articles, from one part of the coast of such lochs or inlets to another part of the coasts of the same lochs or inlets, respectively, on board boats or other vessels; and that there are also, adjacent to the coasts of Scotland, a great many islands from whence wool, the produce of the said islands, must necessarily be brought to the mainland of Scotland, or be carried from such mainland to the said islands, by boats or other vessels; be it therefore enacted, That the carrying, shipping, or landing of wool, and other the said enumerated articles, to such intent or purposes aforesaid, only to or in such lochs or inlets, or from such islands to the mainland of Scotland, or from such mainland to such islands, shall not be deemed or taken to be carrying, shipping, or landing of wool, or other the said articles, for the purpose of carrying the same coastwise; nor shall the carrying, shipping, or landing of such wool, or other the said*

Wool, etc. may be carried from one part to another of the lochs, or from islands to the mainland, in Scotland,

ſaid herein-before enumerated articles, to or in ſuch locks or inlets, or from ſuch iſlands to the mainland of *Scotland*, or from ſuch mainland to ſuch iſlands, for ſuch intent or purpoſes as aforeſaid only, be ſubject or liable to the reſtrictions or regulations herein contained, reſpecting the carrying, ſhipping, and landing of wool, and other the ſaid articles intended to be carried coaſtwife, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding: provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained ſhall authoriſe the carrying ſuch wool, or any other the ſaid articles, to open ſea, ſave as aforeſaid, but under ſuch reſtrictions and regulations as are herein for that purpoſe mentioned and expreſſed.

but not to ſea, except under the regulations of this act.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when any wool, woolfels, mortlings, ſhortlings, combed wool, woolſlocks, woollen or bay yarn, worſted yarn, cruels, or wool ſlightly manufactured, ſhall be ſhipped to be carried coaſtwife under the authority of this act, the customer, or collector and comptroller of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms at the port from whence ſuch goods ſhall have been ſhipped, ſhall, immediately on the clearance of ſuch ſhip at ſuch port, tranſmit a notice in writing, ſetting forth the quantity, quality, and package of ſuch wool, or other the ſaid laſt-mentioned articles, together with the marks and numbers thereof, with the name of the ſhip in which the ſame ſhall be ſhipped, and of the maſter or commander thereof, to the customer or collector and comptroller of the port to which ſuch wool, and other the ſaid laſt-mentioned articles, are intended to be conveyed, under the penalty of ten pounds, to be paid by the officer neglecting to tranſmit ſuch notice, which ſaid penalty ſhall be paid to the perſon who ſhall inform againſt ſuch officer; and that the bonds herein-before directed to be entered into on the ſhipping of the ſaid wool, and other the ſaid laſt-mentioned articles, ſhall not be diſcharged until a certificate, under the hand and ſeal of the customer, or collector and comptroller of the port or place in *Great Britain* where the ſame were landed, expreſſing the quantity, quality, and package, marks, numbers, name of the ſhip and maſter, out of which ſuch wool, and other the ſaid laſt mentioned articles, were landed, ſhall be produced to and left with the perſon or perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion ſuch bond ſhall be kept, at the cuſtom-houſe of the port from whence the ſaid wool, and other the ſaid laſt mentioned articles, were ſhipped, and which certificate the ſaid customer, or collector and comptroller of the ſaid port at which ſuch wool, and other the ſaid laſt mentioned articles, ſhall be landed, is hereby required to tranſmit to the customer, collector, and comptroller at the port from whence the ſame were ſhipped, within the ſpace of ſeven days next after the landing thereof, under the penalty of ten pounds, to be paid by the officer neglecting to tranſmit ſuch certificate to the perſon or perſons who ſhall inform againſt ſuch officer; and the ſaid customer, or collector and comptroller at the port at which ſuch wool, or other the ſaid laſt mentioned articles, ſhall be landed, ſhall alſo grant

Customer at the port of ſhipping not tending proper notice to the officer at the port for which wool, etc is ſhipped, to forfeit ſol.

Bonds given on ſhipping wool, &c. to be diſcharged by a certificate from the officer at the port of landing;

which he is to tranſmit to the officer at the port of ſhipping within 7 days, on penalty of ſol.

Certificate of landing to be given the maſter of the veſſel.

Bonds not diſcharged in ſix months to be ſent to the commiſſioners of customs.

Notice of wool not landed in a reaſonable time to be ſent to the officer at the port of ſhipping, who is to enquire how it has been diſpoſed of.

Wool, etc. ſhipped for parts beyond the ſea, to be forfeited, and the veſſels.

Maſters to be ſubj. to the penalties, except they diſcover the ſhippers.

Maſters of veſſels not regularly cleared out to foreign parts, as well as all on board privy to any illicit tranſaction, to be liable to the ſame penalties as exporters of wool.

and deliver another certificate of ſuch landing to the maſters or commanders of the ſhip or veſſel from which the ſame ſhall be landed, without fee or reward, when the ſame ſhall be requeſted; and that all ſuch bonds as ſhall remain undiſcharged by ſuch certificate for the ſpace of ſix calendar months, ſhall be tranſmitted to the commiſſioners of the customs at *London*, who are hereby required to put them in ſuit immediately; and if the wool, or other the ſaid articles mentioned in ſuch notices, ſhall not be landed at the port to which the ſame were conſigned within a reaſonable time for that purpoſe, then the customer, or collector and comptroller at the port to which the ſame were liſenced to be ſent, ſhall tranſmit a notice thereof to the customer, or collector and comptroller at the port from whence ſuch wool or other articles were ſhipped, in order that proper enquiry may be immediately made in what manner the ſame have been diſpoſed of or delivered, and which enquiry the ſaid customer, or collector and comptroller, is and are hereby required to make without delay.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no wool or any other the ſaid herein-before enumerated woollen or worſted articles, fullers earth, fulling clay, or tobacco pipe clay, ſhall be put on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, bound to parts beyond the ſea, on any pretence whatſoever, under the penalty of forfeiture, for the benefit of the perſon or perſons who ſhall inform thereof, of all ſuch goods, and alſo of ſuch ſhip, veſſel, bottom, or boat, on which ſuch goods ſhall be ſo laden or put on board, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel, and furniture belonging to ſuch ſhip, veſſel, bottom, or boat, and moreover the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, bottom, or boat, ſhall in ſuch caſe be deemed the exporter thereof, and ſhall be ſubject and liable to the pains and penalties in ſuch caſe made and provided, unleſs ſuch maſter or commander ſhall and do, immediately upon his being apprehended, diſcover and make known the perſon or perſons who actually ſhipped ſuch goods, and enter into a recognizance with two ſufficient ſureties, before ſome juſtice of the peace for the county, city, borough, or place, in or at which ſuch laſt mentioned goods ſhall be diſcovered, to proſecute and give evidence againſt ſuch ſhipper, ſo that he may be convicted thereof.

XXXVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in the above exception contained ſhall extend to the maſters or commanders of ſhips or veſſels not regularly cleared out to foreign parts, but that if any wool or other the ſaid laſt mentioned goods, ſhall be diſcovered on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and where no ſuch clearance can be exhibited, then and in ſuch caſe the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be deemed the ſhipper of ſuch goods, and ſuch maſter or commander, and alſo all and every perſon and perſons on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, knowing of any ſuch illicit tranſaction, ſhall be liable to the pains and penalties herein-before enacted againſt the exporters of wool; provided alſo, That in caſe any perſon

or

or persons on board any ſhip not regularly cleared out to foreign parts, other than the maſter or commander thereof, ſhall, immediately on his or their being apprehended, give information, ſo that ſuch maſter or commander may be convicted, or the ſhip or veſſel condemned, every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo informing ſhall not be liable to any pains or penalties to which he or they might otherwiſe be liable, and ſhall alſo be entitled to a reward of forty pounds, which reward ſhall be paid to ſuch informer or informers by the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms immediately after ſuch conviction.

Informers to
be intitled to
40l.

XXXIX. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent evidence from being received, in any ſuit or information brought for the forfeiture of any veſſel bound coaſt-wiſe, or to foreign parts, which ſhall have been regularly cleared out, and alſo the guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel, and furniture thereto belonging, for or on account of any wool, or any other the ſaid herein-before enumerated articles, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, which ſhall be found or diſcovered on board any ſuch veſſel ſo regularly cleared out, or for the forfeiture of any other ſhip or veſſel, other than ſuch as ſhall not have been regularly cleared out, or for the forfeiture of any waggon, cart, carriage, horſes, or other beaſt of burthen, wherein or whereupon any wool, or any other the ſaid herein-before enumerated articles, ſhall be laid, or which ſhall be carrying or conveying the ſame, or in any proſecution which ſhall be brought againſt the maſter or commander of ſuch veſſel, owner or driver of ſuch waggon, cart, carriage, horſe, or other beaſt of burthen, in order to ſhew, from the ſmallneſs of the quantity of the ſaid wool, or other the ſaid articles, that the ſame were on board ſuch veſſel, or within ſuch waggon, cart, or carriage, or upon ſuch horſe or beaſt of burthen, without the knowledge and privity of the owner, or of the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch veſſel, or the care of ſuch waggon, cart, carriage, horſe, or other beaſt of burthen, and without any wilful neglect, or want of reaſonable care in the diſcharge of the duty of ſuch owner, maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or the care of ſuch waggon, cart, carriage, horſe, or other beaſt of burthen; and in every ſuch caſe where proof ſhall be made, from the ſmallneſs of the quantity of wool, or other the ſaid articles, and other circumſtances, that ſuch ſmall quantity was on board ſuch veſſel, or within ſuch waggon, cart, or carriage, or upon ſuch horſe or beaſt of burthen, without the knowledge, privity, or conſent either of the owner, or the maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or the care of ſuch waggon, cart, carriage, horſe, or other beaſt of burthen, and without any wilful neglect, or want of reaſonable care, either in the owner, or in the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or the care of ſuch waggon, cart, carriage, horſe, or other beaſt of burthen, then,

Maſter of veſſels or drivers of carts, etc. exempted from puniſhment, if it is proved from the ſmalneſs of the quantity that they were not privy to wool, etc. being in their veſſels, etc.

and

and in every such case, such owner, master, or commander, or crew, on board such ship or vessel, person or persons, shall not be punished, nor shall such ship or vessel, ammunition, tackle, apparel, or furniture belonging thereto, or such waggon, cart, or other carriage, horse, or other beast of burthen, be forfeited, for or on account of such small quantity of wool, or other the said herein-before enumerated articles, having been found or discovered on board of such ship or vessel, or within such waggon, cart, or other carriage, or upon such horse or other beast of burthen.

but the wool,
etc. to be
forfeited.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the wool, and other the said herein-before enumerated articles, hereby prohibited from being exported, which shall be found on board any such ship or vessel, or within such waggon, cart, or carriage, or upon such horse or beast of burthen, shall be forfeited to the person or persons who shall find, discover, and seize the same.

Port officer to
keep a register
of all wool,
etc. sent coast-
wise, and to
send a copy
half yearly to
the commis-
sioners of
customs.

XLI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a register of all wool, and other the articles before enumerated, and sent coastwise, with the quantity, quality, and package thereof, the name of the ship and master, the name of the shipper or shippers of such goods, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom the same shall be consigned, and his or their place of abode, and also a register of the return of the landing of the wool or other articles so shipped, shall be kept by the customer, or collector or comptroller at each port, and a copy thereof shall be transmitted once in every six months to the commissioners of his Majesty's customs at the port of *London*, there to be registered in a book to be kept at the custom house, by some person or persons to be by the said commissioners appointed for that purpose, and which register and registers shall at all reasonable times be inspected, on payment of the sum of one shilling by any person or persons whomsoever, on application for that purpose; and a printed copy of such register shall, within sixty days next after the end of each year, be transmitted by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs at the said port of *London* to the respective custom houses within this kingdom, and which said copies so transmitted shall be inspected by any person, on payment of the like fee in manner aforesaid, upon application for that purpose.

The register
at the custom
house in *Lon-*
don to be
inspected for
1s. and a copy
of it trans-
mitted an-
nually to
every custom
house.

If wool shipped
to be carried
coastwise be
unpacked, the
master of the
vessel to for-
feit 40s. for
each bag.

XLII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no master or commander of any ship or vessel, who shall ship or load any wool to be carried coastwise, shall, at any time, under any pretence whatsoever, unpack, or permit, or suffer to be unpacked, any wool to him delivered, (except by or through absolute necessity, of which necessity such master or commander shall make oath in writing before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, on his arrival at the port to which such wool shall be consigned), upon pain of forfeiting, for every bag so unpacked, the sum of forty shillings to the owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors of such wool.

XLIII. And, for the better preventing of frauds in the collusive landing of any wool, or woollen or worsted yarn, or in the shipping or landing any of the several articles herein-before enumerated, carried coastwise; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That none of the said articles carried coastwise shall be shipped or landed, but in the presence of the proper officers appointed to attend the same, nor at any other place or places than the lawful quays set out in the manner prescribed by the act of frauds passed in the fourteenth year of King Charles the Second, for England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, and by the act passed in the sixth year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, for settling a court of exchequer in Scotland for that part of the united kingdom, or at such other wharfs or places as the commissioners of the customs, or any three of them (and which they are hereby impowered to do) shall from time to time, by writing under their hands, appoint for that purpose (such appointment to continue in force until they shall revoke the same) without special sufferance and leave had and obtained from the commissioners or principal officers of the customs, upon pain of forfeiting the said wool, or other articles, or the value thereof, and three shillings for every pound weight of such wool, or other articles, to be paid, by the person or persons concerned in such unlawful shipping or landing, to the person or persons who shall inform thereof.

Wool, etc. carried coastwise, to be shipped and landed in the presence of an officer, and at lawful quays, on penalty of forfeiture of the wool, and 3s. for every lb.

XLIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all cocquets for carrying wool, or any other the aforesaid articles, from any port within the kingdom of Great Britain, or the isles aforesaid, shall be written on paper, and not parchment, and signed by three or more of the chief officers of such respective ports, and all certificates of landing the same again, in any other of the said ports, shall be written upon paper only, and signed in like manner; and that all such wool, and other the aforesaid articles, both at shipping and landing, shall be weighed in the presence of the said officers giving such cocquets and certificates respectively, and that the exact weight, marks, and numbers, of such wool, and other the aforesaid articles, so shipped and landed, shall be likewise particularly expressed in the said cocquets and certificates respectively, and written therein, without any obliteration, erasure, or interlineation whatsoever.

Cocquets and certificates to be written on paper;

the weight, &c. of wool, &c. to be expressed in them.

XLV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons who by way of insurance, or otherwise, shall undertake or agree that any sheep, wool, or any other of the articles herein-before enumerated, shall be carried or conveyed to any parts beyond the seas, from any port or place whatsoever within this kingdom, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or in pursuance of such insurance, undertaking, or agreement, shall deliver, or cause or procure to be delivered, any sheep, wool, or any of the said articles, in any parts beyond the seas, such person or persons, and all and every their aiders, abettors, and assistants, shall, upon his and

Persons insuring the conveyance of sheep, &c. to foreign parts, liable to the same penalties as exporters of wool; and

their

their conviction, be liable to be punished in the same manner as is herein-before directed with respect to the exporters of wool.

persons pay-
ing for such
insurance,
liable to the
like penalties,
and to forfeit
the articles
insured.

XLVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons whosoever, who shall pay or agree to pay any sum or sums of money for the insuring, conveying, or exporting any sheep, wool, or other the articles hereby prohibited from being exported, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, upon his and their conviction, be liable to be punished in manner as herein-before directed respecting the exporters of sheep or wool; and moreover, such sheep, wool, or articles aforesaid, which shall be so insured, shall become forfeited to the person or persons who shall sue for the same.

Any person
concerned in
such insur-
ance giving
information
to the com-
missioners of
the customs,
to have the
sheep, &c. or if
the informant
be insured, to
receive back
the premium,
&c.

XLVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the insurer, conveyor, or manager of or in such fraud, or the person or persons agreeing to insure, convey, or manage therein, do and shall, within the space of six months after such transaction or agreement, first give notice thereof to the commissioners of the customs in *Great Britain* for the time being, so as the person or persons concerned with him, her, or them in such offence be convicted thereof, he, she, or they, so first making such discovery, shall not only be clearly acquitted and discharged of such offence, and from the punishment to which he, she, or they is or are liable by reason thereof, but shall also have, to his, her, or their own use, such sheep, wool, and other the articles herein enumerated, and which shall be insured, after the charges of prosecution are deducted, and shall likewise retain and enjoy, to his, her, and their own use, the insurance money or reward given or paid to him, her, or them therein; and in case the party or parties insured shall, within the like space of six months, first make discovery thereof to the said commissioners of the customs, so as the person or persons concerned with him, her, or them in such offence, shall be convicted thereof, he, she, or they so first discovering, shall recover and receive back such insurance money or premium as he, she, or they have or hath paid upon such insurance or agreement; and in case the said insurance money or premium shall not at the time of such discovery be actually paid, then the person or persons so first discovering is and are hereby saved harmless and indemnified from paying the same, or any part thereof, and all and every the agreement or agreements entered into for paying such monies is and are hereby declared to be null and void, and the person and persons so first discovering shall also be clearly acquitted and discharged of and from the punishment hereby directed to be inflicted upon him, her, or them, and to which he, she, or they would have been otherwise liable.

XLVIII. And whereas policies of insurance are commonly made on goods and merchandizes, as well as on ships and vessels, wherein the insurer undertakes, in consideration of a premium given him by the assured, to bear all the risk and hazard of the voyage, and it is generally unknown to the insurers what sort of goods and merchandizes are
laden

laden on board any ship or vessel; whereby it frequently may happen that insurances may be made on wool or woollen yarn, or other the articles hereby prohibited to be exported, to be carried from Great Britain to foreign parts, as well as on the ships or vessels having on board such wool, woollen yarn, or other articles: and whereas the discouraging of all such insurances may be a means to prevent the fraudulent exportation of such wool, wolleh and worsted yarn, and other the said herein-before enumerated articles; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all policies of insurance which shall be made on goods and merchandizes laden or to be laden on any ship or vessel bound from Great Britain to foreign parts, which shall afterwards appear to be wool, woollen or worsted yarn, or any of the before enumerated articles hereby prohibited from being exported, shall be deemed and taken to be null and void, notwithstanding any words or agreement whatsoever which shall be inserted in any such policy of insurance, and nothing shall be recovered by the assured from the insurer for loss or damage, or for the premium which shall have been given as the consideration for insuring such wool, woollen or worsted yarn, or such other articles; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Policies of insurance to be void, if made on wool, etc. to foreign parts.

XLIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the master or commander, or any other commissioned or deputed officer of any of his Majesty's ships or sloops, in any port, creek, or road, or in the open seas, within the limits of the station which shall be assigned to any such ships or sloops, and he is hereby required to enter and search, or cause to be entered and searched, any ship, vessel, or boat, and if upon such search any sheep, wool, or any other of the said articles hereby prohibited from being exported, shall be found therein, and the master or commander of such ship, vessel, or boat, shall not immediately produce to the commander of such ship or sloop a lawful cocquet or warrant, licensing such articles to be carried coastwise, or to the said isles, or some of them, such commander is hereby directed to take and seize such ship, vessel, or boat, and to carry the same, together with the crew and cargo thereof, into some port in Great Britain, and there deliver the same into the custody of the collector and comptroller of such port.

Commanders, etc. of King's ships to search vessels, and seize such as have sheep, etc. on board without a licence.

L. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the wool, and other the said articles hereby prohibited from being exported, found on board any ship, vessel, or boat, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, and which are hereby declared to be forfeited, and which shall have been so seized by any of his Majesty's ships or sloops, shall be lodged in the King's warehouse in such port where the same shall be taken or seized, or into which the same shall be brought, until condemned according to law, and being so condemned, such wool and other such articles shall be exposed publicly to sale, after sixty days publick notice being given in

Wool, etc. when seized, to be lodged in the King's warehouse till condemned; wool, etc. and vessels to be sold,

and the pro-
duce divided
as herein
mentioned.

writing at the custom house of the said port, and on the *Royal Exchange of London*, by inch of candle, to the last and best bidder; and all ships, vessels, or boats, that shall be so seized, and which are hereby declared to be forfeited, and which shall be condemned as aforesaid, shall, together with all their guns, tackle, furniture, and apparel, be exposed to sale in like manner, and the produce of the wool, or such aforesaid articles, ships, vessels, or boats, so sold as aforesaid, after deducting the expences and charges of the prosecution and condemnation, shall be divided in manner following, (that is to say); one third part thereof to the commander or commanders, one third part to the officers of the ship or ships, sloop or sloops, that took the same, and the remaining third part to the mariners belonging to such ship or ships, sloop or sloops, to be equally divided and paid amongst the said mariners, by the collectors of the said port, or such person or persons as shall be authorized to pay the same; and that if such seizure shall be made upon the information of any person or persons not being a mariner on board any such ship or sloop so appointed to cruise, such informer or informers shall not only be indemnified from the pains, penalties, and forfeitures, to which exporters of the said prohibited articles, their aiders and abettors, are liable, but shall also receive one third part of the produce of such sale or sales, after deducting the expences attending the same, and the residue thereof shall be divided and distributed in manner as is before directed.

Penalty on
commanders
of ships neg-
lecting their
duty.
Informers of
such neglect
to be paid 40l.

LI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every commander of such ship or sloop neglecting his duty by this act required, shall lose and forfeit all pay and wages due to him or them, and suffer six months imprisonment, and be for ever incapable of serving his Majesty in any office in the navy, customs, excise, or salt duties; and that any person or persons giving information against any such commander for neglecting his duty shall, on the conviction of such offender or offenders, be entitled to receive and have the sum of forty pounds, to be paid to such informer immediately after such conviction, by the commissioners of the customs, excise, or salt duties, or other his Majesty's revenue as herein-after mentioned, with respect to forfeitures incurred by persons unable to pay the same.

No person,
except an of-
ficer of the
customs, etc.
to seize sheep,
etc. without a
constable.

LII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to prevent collusive seizures and agreements, and fraudulent practices, whereby the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act may be evaded, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, except an officer of his Majesty's customs, excise, or salt duties, who shall have cause to suspect that any sheep, wool, or any of the before enumerated articles, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, is or are carrying or conveying, contrary to the directions and true intent and meaning of this act, to examine or seize such sheep, wool, and other the said enumerated articles,

cles, other than together and in company with a constable, or other officer of the peace, who are hereby required, on application being made to him or them, immediately to attend the person or persons applying for such assistance; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

LIII. And be it further enacted, That if any constable or other officer of the peace, or if any officer of his Majesty's customs, excise, or salt duties, upon application being made to him for that purpose, shall neglect or refuse to attend any person or persons who shall make such application, or shall neglect his duty in the premises, every such constable, or other officer of the peace, and officer of his majesty's customs, excise, or salt duties, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of twenty pounds, one moiety whereof, when recovered, and after deducting the costs and charges of recovering the same, shall go to the person or persons suing for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the poor of the parish or place where the offence shall have been committed: provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away the power hereby given to the commanders and officers of his Majesty's ships of war, or armed sloops, to take and seize any ship, vessel, or boat, having therein any sheep, wool, or other the said enumerated articles, the master or commander whereof shall not produce any such cocquet or warrant as aforesaid.

Constables, etc. neglecting their duty to forfeit 20l.

Nothing in this act to take away the power given to commanders of King's ships to seize vessels, &c.

LIV. And, to prevent any dispute relating to the authority of any person or persons acting as an officer or as officers of the customs, excise, or salt duties in this kingdom, for putting in execution this act, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who, by deputation, commission, or other instrument, under the hands and seals of the commissioners of the customs, excise, or salt duties in this kingdom, or the isles aforesaid respectively, shall be appointed to act as an officer or servant under them for putting this act in execution, shall be esteemed an officer of the customs, excise, or salt duties respectively, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

All persons acting under the authority of the commissioners of customs, &c. to be deemed their officers.

LV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer of the revenue, or other person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, make any collusive seizure or information of any of the said articles hereby prohibited from being exported, or any fraudulent or collusive agreement whatsoever, whereby the owner or claimer thereof, their agents or servants, or any offender or offenders against this act, may avoid the forfeitures, punishments, and penalties, or any part thereof, incurred or inflicted by this act, he, she, and they shall, upon conviction, be subject to the like penalties as are herein-before directed to be incurred by the exporters of wool; and every such information and seizure, and all the proceedings thereupon had, shall be and are hereby declared to be for the benefit only of the person or persons (not being an accomplice

Persons making collusive seizures, &c. to be subject to the like penalties as exporters of wool,

and the seizures, &c. to be to the person discovered-

ing the collusion.

Any person concerned in such collusion, making the first discovery thereof, to be acquitted, and if not a revenue officer or owner of the goods, to have 40*l*.

or accomplices) who shall first discover such collusive information and seizure: provided nevertheless, That any person whatsoever, concerned in any such collusive or fraudulent seizure or agreement, who shall first discover such his offence to the commissioners of the customs for the time being, shall be clearly acquitted and discharged thereof, provided he makes such discovery within the space of three months after the offence shall have been committed, and so as any one or more of his accomplices therein be convicted thereof; and if such person first making such discovery as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, be not an officer of his Majesty's revenue, or owner of the goods, he or she shall, as a further encouragement for making such discovery, have and receive, to his and her own use and benefit, the sum of forty pounds, the same to be paid by the commissioners of the customs on the conviction or convictions of such offender or offenders.

Persons opposing any one in the execution of this act to be transported.

LVI. And, for the more effectual putting this act in execution, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever, putting this act in execution, shall be hindered, opposed, obstructed, molested, wounded, or beaten, in seizing or attempting to seize any sheep, wool, wools, woolflocks, mortlings, shortlings, or any other species of goods before enumerated, by any person or persons whomsoever, either in the day or night, by land or water, which were intended to be exported, or which were carrying on board any ship or vessel contrary to this act, the person or persons who shall so hinder, oppose, obstruct, molest, wound, or beat, any such person or persons in the making, or attempting to make, such seizures as aforesaid, and also all and every other person or persons whatsoever, being armed with offensive arms or weapons, or wearing any vizard, mask, or other disguise, who shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, any sheep, wool, or other the goods aforesaid, which shall have been seized according to the directions of this act, every such person or persons that shall be convicted of any of the said offences shall, by order of the court before whom such offender or offenders shall be convicted, be transported to some place beyond the seas for such term as such court shall think fit, not exceeding seven years; and if any such offender or offenders shall return into *Great Britain* before the expiration of the time for which he, she, or they shall be so transported, contrary to the intent and meaning hereof, he, she, or they, so returning, and being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer as felons, and have execution awarded against them, as persons attainted of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Persons offering bribes to connive at any evasion of this act to forfeit 40*l*.

LVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall offer or promise to give any bribe, or recompence or reward whatsoever, to any officer or officers of the customs, excise, or salt duties, or to any person or persons whomsoever, to connive at, or permit the exportation or the concealment of any sheep, wool, or other

other the articles hereby prohibited from being exported, or the removing thereof, contrary to this act, or to conceal or connive at any other act whereby any of the provisions hereby made may be evaded or broken, every such person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence (whether the same offer, proposal, or promise, be accepted or performed or not), forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied to the use of him, her, or them, who shall inform or sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed.

LVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every officer of his Majesty's excise, customs, or salt duties, neglecting the duty by this act required, or compounding for any ship, vessel, sheep, wool, or other the articles hereinbefore mentioned, and which are by this act directed to be forfeited, shall be deemed aiders and abettors in the exportation of sheep, wool, and other the articles aforesaid, which are hereby prohibited from being exported, and suffer the punishment herein enacted against the exporters thereof.

Officers of the excise, etc. neglecting their duty, to suffer the same punishment as exporters of wool.

LIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all bonds taken, or to be taken, in pursuance of this act, shall not be chargeable with any of the duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, any law or statute made, or to be made, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bonds not to be chargeable with stamp duties.

LX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all questions, prosecutions, suits, and informations, which shall happen to arise or be commenced, brought, sued, or prosecuted, between or against any person or persons for any thing done or committed, or neglected to have been done, contrary to the directions, true intent, and meaning of this act, touching or concerning the sheep, wool, or other articles hereby prohibited from being exported, it shall not be necessary for the prosecutor, or person or persons commencing, bringing, or prosecuting any such suit, indictment, or information, nor shall he, she, or they, be obliged or required, upon any hearing or trial thereof, to prove that such sheep was or were of the breed of this kingdom, or that such wool was of the growth of this kingdom, but that without any such proof, upon every such hearing and trial, it shall be held, deemed, and taken, that such sheep was or were of the breed of this kingdom, and such wool of the growth of this kingdom, unless the contrary shall be proved by or on the part of the person or persons who shall happen to be defendant or defendants in or upon any such hearing or trial, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

In all prosecutions the proof to lie upon the defendant.

LXI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all actions, suits, prosecutions, and informations, to be had and commenced upon this, or upon the said recited act of the

Profecutions may be commenced in any court of re-

cord at West-
minster, etc.

ninth and tenth year of his late majesty King *William* the Third, for or in respect of any offence or offences done or committed against this or the said recited act, or for or in respect of any penalty or forfeiture in or by the said acts, or either of them, imposed or inflicted, shall and may be entered and prosecuted (except where it is in this act otherwise directed) in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, or in any court of oyer and terminer, great session, or gaol delivery, or at the quarter sessions of the peace, or before any two justices of the peace for any county, city, or place in this kingdom, in a summary way, at the election of the seizer or informer, wherein no effoin, protection, or wager of law, shall be allowed, or any more than one. im-
parlance.

No Prosecu-
tion to be pro-
ceeded upon
in a summary
way for more
than 200l.

LXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prosecution or information shall be had, commenced, brought, or proceeded upon, before any two such justices of the peace in a summary way, where the seizure, penalty, or forfeiture then claimed shall exceed, in the whole, the sum of two hundred pounds.

Justices to or-
der seizures
to be publick-
ly sold, and
penalties to
be levied by
distress.

LXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said justices who shall be assembled at any such general quarter sessions of the peace, and also such aforesaid two justices, shall, and they are hereby impowered and required to order and direct all such ships, vessels, goods, carriages, and cattle, as shall be by them declared to be forfeited, and which shall have been seized by virtue of this or the said recited act, to be publickly sold to the highest bidder, at such time and place as they shall think proper and direct; and also, by their order or warrant, to levy all and every the penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred by any offender or offenders against this or the said recited act, and also all such costs as shall have been awarded upon any appeal touching the same, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner and owners of such goods and chattels, after deducting the reasonable charges of such distress and sale.

How penal-
ties are to be
applied.

LXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one clear moiety of the respective seizures, penalties, and forfeitures (except the penalties of the bonds) by this act directed to be inflicted upon offenders against the same (except such as are by this act otherwise directed and applied) shall when recovered be paid and applied to such person or persons who shall give such information to any officer of his Majesty's customs, excise, or salt duties, as may be the means of recovering the same; and that after deducting the expences of recovering such penalties, the remainder of the other moiety shall be paid to the officer or officers assisting in making any such seizures; but that in case any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs, excise, or salt duties, shall make any of the seizures hereinbefore directed without information, then, after deducting the
expences

expences of recovery as aforefaid, the remainder of fuch produce fhall be paid to the officer or officers feizing the fame.

LXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That it fhall and may be lawful to and for any officer or officers of his Majefty's customs, excife, or falt duties, conftables, and other officer or officers of the peace, and for all perfons acting in their or any of their aid or affiftance, to ftop, arreft, and detain all and every the perfon and perfons who fhall be found actually exporting or attempting to export, any fheep, wool, or any other the faid herein-before enumerated articles, or who fhall be aiding, abetting, or affifting in the exporting, or attempting to export the fame, or any of them, and him, her, and them, to carry and convey before one or more of his Majefty's juftices of the peace near to the place where the offence fhall be committed or done, and the juftice or juftices fhall, if he or they fee caufe, commit the perfon or perfons fo brought before him or them to the county gaol or houfe of correction until the next general quarter feflions of the peace to be holden for the fame county, riding, divifion, or place, there to be tried and dealt with as by this act is directed; and the juftices at fuch feflions are hereby authorized and required to examine, hear, try, and determine all and every fuch offence and offences, and, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, to punifh him, her, or them in manner herein-before mentioned.

Persons exporting fheep, &c. to be carried before a juftice, who may commit them to gaol, &c.

LXVI. And be it further enacted, That the officer or officers, perfon or perfons who fhall convey any offender arrefted by the authority of this act before any juftice of the peace as aforefaid fhall, in cafe fuch offender fhall be committed to prifon as aforefaid, enter into recognizance to his faid Majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, before fuch juftice, in the fum of forty pounds, conditioned to appear at fuch general quarter feflions of the peace, and to profecute the perfon or perfons fo committed.

Persons conveying offenders before juftices, to enter into recognizances to profecute.

LXVII. And be it further enacted, That if it fhall appear to the fatisfaction of the juftices before whom any offender or offenders fhall be convicted of any of the offences herein-before mentioned, for which only a pecuniary penalty is hereby impofed, either by the confeffion of the party convicted, or by the testimony of a credible witnefs, that fuch offender or offenders have not nor hath goods or chattels fufficient to anfwer the penalty or penalties againft him, her, or them recovered, then without giving any warrant for the purpofe, or if fuch penalty or penalties cannot be wholly levied by virtue of the warrant or warrants which fhall be for that purpofe iflued, the juftices who fhall have convicted fuch offender or offenders, or any other two juftices of the fame county, divifion, borough, town or place, upon proof thereof, fhall and lawfully may commit every fuch offender or offenders to the common gaol or houfe of correction of the county or place in or for which fuch juftice or juftices fhall then act, there to remain, without bail

Where goods are infufficient to anfwer pecuniary penalties, the offender may be committed.

or mainprize, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, unless the whole of such penalty or penalties shall be sooner paid.

Justices may accept security for pecuniary penalties.

LXVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any offender ordered to be committed to prison under or by virtue of this act, for any offence for which a pecuniary penalty alone is hereby imposed, shall, before his actual commitment to prison, procure security, to be given by two sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he shall have been convicted, for payment of the penalty or penalties by him incurred, with the charges incident to his conviction, within the space of fourteen days, exclusive of the day of conviction, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for such justices to accept such security, and upon nonpayment thereof, at the time stipulated for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful to and for the same justices, or any other two justices of the peace for the same county, division, or place, to cause the party convicted, and his sureties, to be apprehended by warrant or warrants under his or their hands and seals, and them, and each and every of them, to commit to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, division, or place in or for which such justices shall act, for such space of time as the party convicted was subject and liable to have been imprisoned, in case no such security had been given, unless such penalty and charges shall be sooner paid.

Appeals from justices may be made to the quarter sessions, on two sureties entering into recognizances;

LXIX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if any person or persons who shall be convicted of any of the offences in this act herein-before mentioned shall think himself or themselves aggrieved by the judgement or determination of such justices of the peace, upon any complaint or information brought or made before them, it shall and may be lawful to and for any such person or persons to appeal to the next general or quarter sessions of the peace to be held for the county, division, or place in or for which such justice or justices shall have acted, such person or persons giving, and being hereby required to give, within fourteen days then next after such conviction, notice in writing to the informer or informers of such appeal, and shall and do at the time of making such appeal, with two sufficient sureties, enter into recognizances before the same justice or justices of the peace, to appear and prosecute such appeal at the said general or quarter sessions, and abide by the order or determination of the same court, and to pay the costs and charges thereby awarded against such person or persons (if any); and every such appeal shall, by the said court of general or quarter sessions, be examined, and the circumstances of the case fully inquired into, and the matter heard and determined; and in case such judgement, determination, or conviction, so appealed against, shall be affirmed, the party so appealing shall pay unto the informer or informers double costs, to be ascertained by the order of the same court.

and if the appellant pay

LXX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That in case

caſe the perſon or perſons ſo appealing ſhall pay the penalty under any ſuch conviction as aforeſaid into the hands of the ſaid juſtices by way of depoſit, or ſhall be committed to priſon, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall and may appeal to the ſaid general quarter ſeſſions, on his or their entering (without ſureties) into ſuch recognizances as herein-before mentioned, and remaining in priſon in the mean time, or depoſiting ſuch penalty into the hands of the ſaid juſtices, there to remain until the merits of the ſaid appeal ſhall be heard and determined.

the penalty, or be in priſon, without ſureties.

LXXI. And be it further enacted, That every information to be made under this act ſhall be made upon oath; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the juſtice or juſtices before whom any complaint or information ſhall have been ſo made, to ſummon before them, at the inſtance of either party, any perſon who ſhall, in their judgement, appear to be a neceſſary witneſs for either or any of the ſaid parties upon the ſaid complaint or information, to appear before him or them, at a time and place to be ſpecified in the ſummons; and the perſon ſo ſummoned ſhall appear at the time and place ſpecified, and ſubmit in all things to be examined as a witneſs in the premiſes.

Juſtices may ſummon witneſſes.

LXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any perſon or perſons ſhall receive or take any greater fees for any ſufferance, licence, or certificate, or other matter herein directed, than the ſum or fee herein for that purpoſe limited, the perſon or perſons offending therein ſhall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved, the ſum of five ſhillings for every one penny which ſhall be taken over and above the fee hereby allowed to be taken, and ſo on after that proportion.

Penalty on receiving more than the limited fees.

LXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any perſon ſhall be proſecuted in any of his Maſteſty's courts of record at *Weſtmiſter* for any penalty incurred by this act, a capias ſhall and may iſſue, the firſt proceſs ſpecifying the ſum of the penalty ſued for, and the perſon or perſons ſo ſued ſhall be obliged to give good and ſufficient bail and ſecurity, by natural-born ſubjects or denizens, to the officer ſerving or executing ſuch proceſs againſt him or them, to appear in the court out of which ſuch capias ſhall iſſue, at the day of the return of ſuch writ, to answer ſuch ſuit or proſecution, and likewise ſhall, at the time of ſuch appearance, give ſufficient bail or ſecurity, by ſuch perſons as aforeſaid, in the ſaid court, to answer and pay the forfeitures and penalties incurred for ſuch offence or offences, in caſe he or they ſhall be convicted thereof, or to yield his or their bodies to priſon.

Perſons proſecuted to give bail.

LXXIV. And, for the better and more impartial trials of all actions and informations which ſhall be commenced or proſecuted by virtue of this act, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch actions and informations ſhall be tried in any of his Maſteſty's courts of record, by a jury of good and lawful freeholders, county from

Actions to be tried by a jury of freeholders of a different county from

that wherein the fact was committed.

If persons imprisoned for want of bail refuse to plead to informations, for one term judgement to be entered against them.

Where there have not been made any seizure, out of which to reward prosecutors, the commissioners of the revenue to recompence them as herein mentioned.

Prosecutions to be commenced in 3 years.

The first three persons concerned in exporting sheep, etc. not being the owners, who shall inform thereof to be exempted from penalties;

and also the owner, etc. of the ship, upon the conditions herein mentioned.

ers, to be summoned out of any other county than that wherein the fact shall be committed.

LXXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall be in prison for want of sufficient bail for any of the pecuniary penalties herein-before inflicted, and shall refuse to appear or plead to a declaration or information to be delivered to such person or persons, or to the gaoler, or keeper, or turnkey of the prison, at the said prison, for any of the aforesaid penalties, for the space of one term, judgement shall be entered against him by default.

LXXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, offender or offenders, shall be convicted for any of the offences specified in this act, and there shall happen to have been no seizure whereby the informer or prosecutor can be rewarded, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the respective commissioners of the customs, excise, or salt duties, or other his Majesty's revenue, and they are hereby respectively required to cause one shilling *per* pound weight for all such of the said articles for which such offender or offenders shall be convicted, or the sum of forty pounds, in case the quantity cannot be known, to be paid by the receiver general of the revenue, under the management of the respective commissioners, out of any publick money in his hands; and the money paid by any receiver general, cashier, or other officer as aforesaid, shall be accepted of and allowed in his account as so much money paid to his Majesty, and every such officer is and shall be hereby discharged thereof accordingly; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter be liable to be prosecuted for any offence, act, matter, or thing done or committed contrary to this act, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within the space of three years next ensuing the offence committed.

LXXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the better to encourage persons to discover the exporters of sheep, wool, or other the articles before enumerated, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, the first three persons who shall have been aiding, abetting, or assisting in carrying out or exporting of sheep, wool, or any of the said articles, who shall give information thereof to any justice of the peace within this kingdom, whereby the punishment and penalties appointed by this act may be inflicted and recovered, the party or parties so discovering (not being owner or part owner of the said sheep, wool, or other the articles as aforesaid) shall not suffer any of the said penalties or punishments herein-before mentioned: provided always, That if any owner of any ship or vessel, or any master, commander, or mariner, or person aiding or assisting in loading any ship, vessel, or boat, knowing of such exportation of sheep, wool, or of any the articles

ticles before enumerated, and which are hereby prohibited from being exported, shall, within three months next after the knowledge thereof, or after his return into the kingdom of Great Britain, give the first information thereof before any of the barons of the court of exchequer for the time being, or before the head officer of any port where he shall first arrive, or before any justice or justices of the peace, upon his or their oath, of the number and quantity of the said articles so carried, conveyed, and transported, and by whom, where, and in what ship or vessel, and shall enter into recognizance to his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, with two sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace, in the sum of forty pounds each, personally to appear and give evidence of the same, then such owner and owners, master, commander, mariner and mariners, or other person or persons so aiding or assisting therein, shall not be liable to any of the penalties or forfeitures in this act contained or enacted for the offence aforesaid, but shall be, and is and are hereby enabled to recover and receive such benefit and advantage as is appointed to be received and allowed by this act on conviction of such offenders.

LXXIX. *And whereas an act of parliament was passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of his majesty King Henry the Eighth, For the winding of wool, whereby it was enacted, That from 23 Hen. 8. thenceforth no manner of person or persons do wind, or cause to be wound, any fleece of wool being not sufficiently rivered or washed, nor wind, nor cause to be wound, within any fleece, clay, lead, stones, sand, tails, deceitful locks, cots, cals, comber, lamb's wool, or any other thing, whereby the fleece might be made more weighty, to the deceit and loss of the buyer, upon pain the seller of any such deceitful wools to forfeit for every such fleece sixpence, the one moiety to the King, the other to the finder and prover of the same deceit, by action of debt, by original writ, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise, in any of the King's courts, in which action, no wager of law, essoin, or protection, should be allowed for the defendant; and it was provided in and by the said act, that the same act concerning rivering and washing of any wool should not in anywise extend to any shire or shires, the inhabitants whereof had not customably used before that time to river or wash their sheep afore they were shorn, nor should in anywise be hurtful or prejudicial to any person or persons that had used customably to sell their wools by tale or number of the fleece or fleeces, and not by weight, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding; which said statute was made perpetual in and by another act of parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of her majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An act for reviving and 13 Eliz. c. 25. continuance of certain statutes: and whereas the said laws have recited, not now the good effects thereby proposed and intended, by reason of the said penalty being so small, and one moiety thereof being directed to be paid to the King, and the great expence attending the recovery of the same; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, and the penalty thereby imposed on persons offending against the said last-mentioned acts shall, in lieu deceitful*

winding of wool increaſed to 2s per fleece, the whole to be to the prover thereof.

Offences againſt the recited acts may be determined by a juſtice in a ſummary way.

Complaints for deceitful winding of wool to be diſcharged, if there appears no intention to defraud.

The aforeſaid penalty, if not paid in fix days, to be levied by diſtreſs.

Persons complained of for ſelling wool deceitfully wound, may, if it was done without their privity, re-

lieu of every ſixpence which, by the ſaid acts, or either of them, might be recovered, forfeit and pay the ſum of two ſhillings, the whole whereof ſhall be paid to the finder or prover of the above-mentioned deceits; and the offences againſt the ſaid acts, or either of them, from henceforth ſhall and may be proceeded upon, heard, and determined by and before any one juſtice of the peace reſiding at or near the place where ſuch offence or offences ſhall be committed, in a ſummary way; and ſuch ſaid juſtice of the peace ſhall be and he is hereby impowered to cauſe the reſpective perſon or perſons againſt whom any ſuch information ſhall be laid, to be ſummoned at a certain time and place to be fixed by ſuch juſtice, and he is hereby fully authorized, impowered, and required, upon the appearance or default of ſuch perſon or perſons, to examine into and give judgement in the premiſes; any thing in the ſaid recited acts, or either of them, contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

LXXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if it ſhall appear, to the ſatisfaction of ſuch juſtice, that the matter complained of was not done, committed, or ſuffered, with intent to deceive the buyer of any ſuch aforeſaid wool, or that any clay, ſand, or earth, which ſhall be found in ſuch fleece, was not intentionally put there to make the fleece more weighty, but became mixed or connected with the ſame by reaſon of the neceſſary paſturing, folding, or keeping of the ſheep, whereupon ſuch fleece ſhould have been grown ſubſequent to the rivering or waſhing of ſuch ſheep, that every ſuch juſtice ſhall and may, and he is hereby impowered to diſcharge every ſuch complaint, and to acquit the perſon and perſons thereby accuſed of and from the payment of any penalty or forfeiture, on account of the matter or offence therein ſet forth and alledged; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

LXXXI. And be it further enacted, That in caſe the penalty or penalties hereby inflicted or impoſed, for or in reſpect of the falſe winding of wool, or the ſelling or diſpoſing thereof, ſhall not be paid within fix days next after ſuch conviction, the ſame penalty or penalties ſhall be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of ſuch offender or offenders, by warrant or warrants under the hands and ſeals of the juſtice or juſtices before whom he or they ſhall have been convicted.

LXXXII. *And whereas, it may frequently happen that the ſeller of ſuch deceitful wools, or wool falſely wound or folded, may not be the perſon who actually wound or folded the ſame, or that the ſame were deceitfully or falſely wound or folded without the privity, knowledge, or conſent of ſuch ſeller;* be it therefore enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful, in every ſuch caſe, to and for the ſeller of wool, touching which any complaint or information ſhall have been made, and which ſhall be then pending, immediately after he ſhall have received ſuch ſummons as aforeſaid, to apply to the juſtice of the peace who ſhall have granted ſuch

ſuch ſummons, and require him, upon information having been given for that purpoſe, to ſummon the perſon who actually wound or folded the wool then complained of as being falſely or deceitfully wound or folded, to appear at the time and place mentioned in ſuch original ſummons, or at ſuch other time and place as ſuch juſtice ſhall think proper (of which time and place ſufficient notice ſhall be given by the ſeller of ſuch wool to the perſon or perſons complaining), when the ſaid juſtice ſhall, and he is hereby impowered, whether the perſon charged as being the actual winder of the wool then complained of ſhall appear or not (proof being made that he had been duly ſummoned), to hear and determine the matter of ſuch complaint; and if it ſhall then appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid juſtice, that the wool then complained of had been actually wound or folded falſely and deceitfully by the perſon then charged by the ſeller thereof with having wound and folded the ſame, and that without the privity, knowledge, or conſent of ſuch ſeller, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the perſon who had actually wound or folded ſuch wool (and not the ſeller thereof) ſhall be ſubject and liable to the penalties herein-before impoſed upon the ſeller and ſellers of wool deceitfully or falſely wound or folded, and ſuch remedies for the recovery of the ſame as are herein-before mentioned; but if it ſhall, upon ſuch hearing, appear otherwiſe to ſuch juſtice, or if it ſhall appear and be determined otherwiſe upon the hearing of the appeal, and which is herein-after given, then, and in every ſuch caſe, the ſeller of the wool ſo complained of ſhall remain and be ſubject to ſuch penalties, and remedies for the recovery thereof, as aforeſaid, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding; and in caſe of nonpayment of ſuch penalties by, or that the ſame cannot be recovered of and from, the perſon who ſhall have been convicted of having actually falſely and deceitfully wound or folded ſuch wool, every ſuch perſon ſhall be committed to the common gaol or houſe of correction for the county, riding, diviſion, or place wherein the offence was committed, there to remain for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor leſs than twenty-one days, unleſs the penalty and coſts (if any) ſhall be ſooner paid and ſatisfied.

LXXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall think himſelf or themſelves aggrieved by the judgement or determination of any ſuch juſtice of the peace, upon any complaint or information which ſhall have been brought or made before him, reſpecting the winding or folding of wool, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any ſuch perſon or perſons to appeal to the next general or quarter ſeſſions of the peace to be held for the county, diviſion, or place in or for which ſuch juſtice ſhall have acted, ſuch perſon or perſons giving, and being hereby required to give, within five days then next after ſuch conviction, notice in writing to the reſpondent or reſpondents in ſuch appeal, and ſhall and do, at the time

Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter ſeſſions, &c.

time of making ſuch appeal, with two ſufficient ſureties, enter into recognizance before the ſaid juſtice or juſtices of the peace, to appear and proſecute ſuch appeal at the ſaid general or quarter ſeſſions, and abide by the order or determination of the ſaid court, and to pay the coſts and charges thereby awarded againſt ſuch perſon or perſons (if any); and every ſuch appeal ſhall, by the ſaid court of general or quarter ſeſſions, be examined, and the circumſtances of the caſe fully enquired into, and the matter heard and determined; and the ſaid juſtices in the ſaid general or quarter ſeſſions are hereby authoriſed to award ſuch coſts as ſhall appear to them juſt and reaſonable to be paid by either party.

No conviction to be ſet aſide for want of form.

LXXXIV. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That no conviction made or judgement given, upon any offence or offences in this act mentioned or created, ſhall be ſet aſide in or by any court whatſoever for want of form, or through the miſ-tating of any fact, circumſtance, or other matter whatſoever, provided the material facts alledged in ſuch conviction or judgement, and upon which the ſame ſhall be grounded, be proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court; any law, ſtatute, or cuſtom to the contrary notwithstanding.

27 Ed. 3.
ſtat. 2. c. 23.

LXXXV. *And whereas, by an act of parliament paſſed in the twenty ſeventh year of the reign of his late majeſty King Edward the Third, intituled, The officers of the ſtaple, and merchants repairing to it, ſhall be ſworn to maintain the ſtaple, and the laws and cuſtoms of it, it was ordained, That a certain number of winders of wool, and other officers therein mentioned, be ſufficiently ordained for the place where the ſtaple is, and they and the correctors, and all manner of officers of the ſtaple, beſides the conſtables, ſhall be ſworn before the mayor of the ſtaple, that they lawfully ſhall execute their office, without fraud or deceit: and whereas all winders now to be ſworn do repair to the mayor of the ſtaple at Weſtmiſter for the purpoſe of being ſo ſworn, whereby the perſons ſo deſirous of being ſworn are ſubjected to great expence and inconvenience; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the juſtices of the peace, who ſhall hereafter be aſſembled at any general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, within the kingdom of Great Britain, or any adjournment thereof, and they are hereby empowered and required to adminiſter to every ſuch perſon as ſhall be deſirous of becoming a ſworn winder of wool, and ſhall produce a certificate under the hands of any two growers of wool, teſtifying to the ſatisfaction of ſuch juſtices, that ſuch perſon is properly qualified to become a ſworn winder of wool, an oath to the following purport and effect; that is to ſay,*

Juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions may adminiſter to perſons properly qualified to be ſworn winders of wool, the following oath, which is to be entered in the records of the ſeſſions;

I A. B. do ſwear, That I will truly and juſtly, without deceit, wind and ſold all and ſingular the wool which I ſhall take upon me to wind and ſold, without leaving or putting any clay, lead, ſtones, ſand, tails, deceitful locks, lambs wool, or any other thing, whereby the ſteece may be made more weighty, to the deceit and loſs of

of the buyer; and that I will not use any other deceit, craft, guile, or fraud, in the winding or folding of any such aforesaid wool.

So help me GOD.

An entry of the administering and taking of which oath shall be made in the records of the said sessions, and a certificate thereof shall be delivered by the clerk of the peace, or other proper officer, to the person who shall have taken the same.

LXXXVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to hinder or prevent any one from employing any person in winding or folding of wool, although such person shall not have been sworn in manner before mentioned. but persons not so sworn may be employed.

LXXXVII. *And whereas many persons are now confined in prison for penalties and fines set upon them in consequence of their having been convicted of offences against the laws now in being to prevent the illicit exportation of live sheep, wool, and other the aforesaid enumerated articles, which they are unable to pay; and many, to avoid such penalties and forfeitures, and the punishments directed to be inflicted upon persons convicted of such offences, have withdrawn themselves into foreign parts, and process of outlawry may have issued against some of them: and whereas it is expedient to extend a pardon and indemnity to persons under the aforesaid circumstances; be it therefore enacted, That no prosecution, action, suit, or information, shall be commenced, for or upon account or by reason of any offence committed by any person or persons against any of the provisions of any act or acts now in force against the exportation of live sheep, wool, or any other the aforesaid articles, before the first day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, but that the penalties, forfeitures, and punishments shall be wholly pardoned and released.* No prosecution to be commenced for offences prior to May 1, 1788. against the laws respecting the exportation of live sheep, &c.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That, as to all penalties or fines now due, on any former conviction upon any of the acts hereby repealed, or which may become due in consequence of prosecutions now carrying on, the same shall be pardoned and discharged, so far as regards the share or interest of such penalty or fine given to his Majesty; and that all persons against whom any process of outlawry hath been sued out, for the matters aforesaid, may be at liberty to apply, by motion, to the court out of which such process issued to set aside or reverse the same. His Majesty's share of fines now due, or which may become due in prosecutions now pending, to be remitted, and reversal of outlawries may be applied for.

LXXXIX. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, who shall claim the benefit of this act, shall, after such claim, bring or commence, or cause to be brought or commenced, any action, plaint, information, or other prosecution whatsoever, against any officer of his Majesty's navy, or in the service of the customs, excise, or salt, or other person who shall have aided or assisted any such officer, for or concerning any act, matter, or thing, done or committed by them, In actions brought by persons claiming the benefit of this act against officers, &c. for any thing done in regard to matters

hereby diſ- charged, they may plead the general iſſue.

them, or any of them, on occaſion of, or for, or by reaſon or means of any of the offences, frauds, miſdeemeanors, or other matters or things intended to be releaſed and diſcharged by this act, ſuch claim is and ſhall be deemed to be an abſolute diſcharge and releaſe to every ſuch officer, or other perſon, of and from all and every ſuch actions, ſuits, and proſecutions; and ſuch officer and other perſon may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence; and the ſaid officer or other perſon ſhall recover his coſts of ſuit againſt the perſon or perſons ſo bringing or commencing ſuch action or proſecution.

And not to extend to the diſcharge of any ſeizure of wool, etc. or any proſecution now depending, etc. in reſpect to ſuch parts of fines as belong to the informer;

XC. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to diſcharge or releaſe any ſeizures of wool, or any other the ſaid herein-before enumerated articles, or of any ſhips, veſſels, boats, horſes, waggonſ, carts, carriages, or other thing whatſoever, or any proſecution now depending for the forfeiture of ſuch wool, or any other the ſaid herein-before enumerated articles, ſhips, veſſels, boats, horſes, waggonſ, carts, carriages, or other thing, under any act or acts of parliament now in force, againſt the exportation of live ſheep, wool, or any other the ſaid herein-before enumerated articles, nor to acquit, releaſe, or diſcharge any judgement or judgements, where the monies or other things recovered have been actually levied, or the body or bodies of the offender or offenders now in cuſtody, or which have been taken in execution before the making of this act, nor to acquit, releaſe, or diſcharge any information which has been already entered, or any action or ſuit which has been already commenced or brought againſt any perſon or perſons, for the recovery of any penalty, fine, or forfeiture, incurred by any offence committed by him or them againſt any ſuch act or acts of parliament, verdict or verdicts obtained, or judgement or judgements recovered thereon, in reſpect to ſuch part thereof as belongs to or has been uſually allowed and paid to the officer of his Maſteſty's navy, or in the ſervice of the cuſtoms, exciſe, or ſalt, (at whoſe inſtance the proſecution is or was carried on), according to the mode in which ſuch ſuit or ſuits hath or have been commenced and carried on; but ſuch information, ſuit, verdict or verdicts, or judgement or judgements, ſhall and may be proceeded upon as originally commenced, entered, and proceeded upon, without any alteration in the proceedings upon ſuch information, ſuit, verdict or verdicts, judgement or judgements, for the recovery in due courſe of law of ſuch part of the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as belongs to or has been uſually allowed and paid to ſuch officer of his Maſteſty's navy, or in the ſervice of the cuſtoms, exciſe, or ſalt, at whoſe inſtance the proſecution is or was carried on, according to the mode in which ſuch ſuit or ſuits hath or have been carried on.

but ſuch ſuits may be proceeded on.

Limitation of actions.

XCI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any action, ſuit, or information ſhall be commenced,

in fact, brought and prosecuted on account of the seizure of any ship, vessel, or boat, waggon, cart, carriage, horse, or other beast of burden, or of any sheep, wool, woollens, wool-flocks, mortlings, shortlings, worsted, hay or woollen yarn, cruels, or wool slightly manufactured, or mattresses or beds stuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing or carding, fullers earth, fulling clay, or tobacco-pipe clay, as illegally carried or exported, or intended or attempted to be exported, or for any matter, cause, or thing done, committed, or executed by virtue of this act, or any clause or article herein contained, such action shall be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards; and shall be laid in the proper county where the fact was done or committed; and the person or persons so sued may file common bail, or enter a common appearance, and plead the general issue, not guilty, and may give this act, and the special matter, in evidence at the trial, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act: and if upon the trial it shall appear to be so done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and in such case, or if the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or prosecutor, shall become nonsuit, or suffer discontinuance, or if upon demurrer judgement be given against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants in any such case shall recover treble costs, which he or they shall sustain by his or their defence to such action or suits; and that in case any information shall be commenced and brought to trial on account of any seizure which shall be made under or by virtue of this act, wherein a verdict shall be found for the claimer thereof, and it shall appear to the judge or court before whom the same shall be tried, that there was a probable cause of seizure, the judge or court before whom the said information shall be tried, shall certify on the record that there was a probable cause for the prosecutor's making such seizure, in such case the defendant shall not be entitled to any costs of suit, whatever, nor shall the person or persons who made any such seizure be liable to any action, indictment, or other suit or prosecution, on account thereof; and that in case any action, indictment, or other prosecution, shall be commenced and brought to trial against any person or persons whatsoever, which shall be made under or by virtue of this act, wherein a verdict shall be given against the defendant or defendants, if the court or judge before whom such action or prosecution shall be tried shall certify on the said record that there was a probable cause for such seizure, then the plaintiff, besides the ship or goods which shall happen to be seized, or the value thereof, shall not be entitled to above two-pence damages, nor to any costs of suit, nor shall the defendant in such prosecution be fined above one shilling.

General issue.

Treble costs.

If in any action for a seizure, a verdict be found for the claimer, he shall not be entitled to costs if there was a probable cause for making it, etc.

C A P. XXXIX.

An act to allow the importation of rum, or other ſpirits, from his Maſteſty's colonies or plantations in the Weſt Indies, into the province of Quebec, without payment of duty, under certain conditions and reſtrictions.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by an act made and paſſed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, a duty of ſixpence is impoſed on every gallon of rum, or other ſpirits, which ſhall be imported or brought into any part of the province of Quebec, from any of his Maſteſty's ſugar colonies in the Weſt Indies: and whereas it would greatly tend to encourage a proper commercial intercouſe between the ſaid province and the ſaid colonies, if rum, imported into the ſaid province in any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall carry from thence, and land in any of his Maſteſty's ſugar colonies in the Weſt Indies, a cargo of lumber or provisions, horſes or neat cattle, was exempt from payment of the ſaid duty: be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, in all caſes where any rum, or other ſpirits, being the produce or manufacture of any of the ſaid colonies in the *Weſt Indies*, ſhall be legally imported or brought into the ſaid province from any of the ſaid colonies, in any ſhip or veſſel which, in her laſt preceding voyage, ſhall have carried to, and landed in, any of the ſaid colonies, a cargo of lumber and provisions, horſes or neat cattle, from the ſaid province, it ſhall and may be lawful to admit to an entry and land any quantity of ſuch rum or ſpirits, not exceeding in value the cargo of lumber or provisions, horſes or neat cattle, ſo carried and landed, without payment of the ſaid duty of ſixpence *per* gallon.

From Aug. 2, 1788, ſhip, which carried lumber, etc. from Quebec to the Weſt Indies the laſt voyage, to be permitted to import, duty-free, into that province, a quantity of rum equal to the value of the lumber, etc. ſo carried.

Ships carrying rum from the Weſt Indies to the ſaid province, and loading there with lumber, etc. to be permitted to enter, duty free, a quantity of rum equal to the value of the ſaid lumber, on giving bond for the rum mentioned.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes where any rum or other ſpirits, being the produce or manufacture of any of the ſaid colonies in the *Weſt Indies*, ſhall be legally imported or brought into the ſaid province from any of the ſaid colonies, in any ſhip or veſſel which, in her next clearing out from the ſaid province after ſuch importation, ſhall load with a cargo of lumber or provisions, horſes or neat cattle, in the ſaid province, and ſhall carry to and land the ſame in ſome of the ſaid colonies, it ſhall and may be lawful to admit to an entry and land any quantity of ſuch rum or ſpirits, not exceeding in value the cargo of lumber or provisions, horſes or neat cattle ſo loaded, without payment of the ſaid duty of ſixpence *per* gallon; provided always, That the owner or owners of ſuch laſt mentioned ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall ſo as aforeſaid have legally imported ſuch rum or other ſpirits, or in caſe of ſuch owner or owners not reſiding in the ſaid province, the maſter or perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with one or more ſufficient ſureties reſiding within the ſaid province, ſhall, before ſuch rum or other ſpirits ſhall be

be so admitted to an entry without payment of the said duty, give bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to be taken by the two principal officers of the customs there, in the penal sum of five hundred pounds, with condition that the said ship or vessel shall, in her next clearing out from the said province after such importation, be laden with a cargo of lumber or provisions, horses or neat cattle, equal in value to the rum or spirits so admitted to an entry, without payment of the said duty as aforesaid; and that the said lumber or provisions, horses or neat cattle, shall be carried to and landed in some of the said colonies in the *West Indies*.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the value of the rum or other spirits so admitted to an entry as aforesaid, and the value of the cargo of lumber or provisions, horses or neat cattle, so loaded as aforesaid in the said province, shall respectively be estimated and computed according to the valuations contained in the schedule annexed to this act. Rum and lumber to be valued agreeable to the annexed schedule.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, with the advice of his privy council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to alter the valuations contained in the said schedule whenever it shall appear necessary or proper, upon any representation or report made by the governor and council of the said province. Valuations in the schedule may be altered by his Majesty, in council.

The SCHEDULE mentioned and referred to in this act,

	£.	s.	d.	
	Sterling.			
Flour, 1st sort, ———	0	10	9	} per cwt.
2d sort, ———	0	7	4	
Biscuit ———	0	10	6	
Wheat ———	0	3	0	} per Winchester bushel.
Pease ———	0	2	9	
Oats ———	0	1	1	
Barley ———	0	2	0	
Flax seed ———	0	3	0	
Potatoes ———	0	1	6	} per lb.
Fresh beef ———	0	0	2	
Fresh pork ———	0	0	4	
Turkeys ———	0	1	9	each.
Oak timber squared, per cubic foot	0	0	6	per foot.
Do plank 3 to 4 inches thick, per square foot	0	0	3	do.
Do ditto, 1½ to 2 inches	0	0	2	do.
Barrel staves, fit for the West Indies, 3 feet 6 inches long, 4 inches broad, and 1 inch thick	4	10	0	per thousand feet.
Heading, 2 feet 6 inches long, 5 to 6 inches broad, and 1 inch thick	4	10	0	per thousand feet.
Squared pine timber ———	0	0	2	per cubic foot.

Pine boards, 12 feet long, 1 inch thick, 12 inches broad	2	2	6	per thousand feet.
Do ——— 15 feet long, 1 inch thick, 12 inches broad	2	15	0	per thousand feet.
Do ——— 18 feet long, 1 inch thick, and 12 inches broad	3	10	0	per thousand feet.
Do ——— 10 feet long, 1 inch thick ———	1	15	0	per thousand feet.
Do ——— 12 feet long, 3 inches thick ———	3	7	6	per thousand feet.
Hoops, 12 feet long ———	3	0	0	per thousand feet.
Shingles ———	0	12	0	per thousand feet.
Windward island; West India rum	0	1	9	per gallon.
Jamaica rum ———	0	2	0	per gallon.
Horses ———	15	0	0	per head.
Neat cattle ———	8	0	0	per head.

C A P. XL.

An act for giving relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights and properties, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government; and for making compensation to such persons as have suffered in their properties, in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain.

Preamble. Reciting 25 Geo. 3. c. 80. 25 Geo. 3. c. 76. 26 Geo. 3. c. 68. and 27 Geo. 3. c. 39. By Jan. 1, 1789, the commissioners appointed to enquire into the losses of American sufferers to transmit to the treasury the names of those who shall have produced satisfactory proofs of their losses, with the amount of the same; deducting therefrom the proportions herein-mentioned, and the sums paid on account; viz. 20l. per cent. for above 10,000l. where loss more than 35,000l. 15l. per cent. for above 10,000l. where loss not more than 50,000l. 10l. per cent. for all above 10,000l. where loss more than 50,000l. Also from those resident in Great Britain, and loyal British proprietors, 20l. per cent. of all above 10,000l. if loss above 50,000l. and 70l. per cent. for all above 10,000l. If loss more than 200,000l. and all money received before first of Jan. 1789; and the commissioners appointed to enquire into the losses of sufferers by the cession of East Florida, to transmit an account of their losses, deducting therefrom what has been already paid. Treasury to authorise the exchequer to make forth orders for the sums set against the names of the sufferers respectively. Orders to carry 3l. 10s. interest from July 5, 1788. Principal and interest to be paid off by half-yearly instalments; the first to be April 5, 1789. Orders to be assignable. Treasury to direct payment, on April 5, 1789, of all orders under 50l. Commissioners to deliver certificates to the sufferers, of the sums to which they are entitled, to be transmitted to the treasury, &c. Orders to be numbered arithmetically. Powers of the malt act for 1788 to extend to the orders to be made out under this act, except the rate of interest. Treasury may cause new orders to be made out in lieu of such as may be defaced. Treasury may order persons employed in the execution of this act, &c. to be paid out of the supplies, etc. for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796. Deficiency of aids to pay orders, may be supplied out of the consolidated fund. Money so issued out of the consolidated fund to be replaced out of the first supplies. Persons counterfeiting orders, etc. to suffer death.

C A P. XLI.

An act to enable his Maſteſty to grant a certain annuity to the moſt noble Aubrey duke of Saint Albans.

Preamble. 22 Geo. 3. c. 21. recited. His Maſteſty may grant an annuity of 1000l. to the duke of Saint Albans, from Feb. 16, 1787, to Oct. 10, 1803. Grant under this act not to reſtrain his Maſteſty from giving any other penſions.

C A P. XLII.

An act for obviating a doubt in an act, made in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for ſettling and ſecuring a certain annuity for the uſe of lady Maria Carlton, wife of ſir Guy Carlton, knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, and Guy Carlton, and Thomas Carlton, ſons of the ſaid ſir Guy Carlton, in conſideration of the eminent ſervices performed by him to his Maſteſty and this country.

Preamble. 26 Geo. 3. c. 88 recited. The annuity intended to lady Maria Carlton, (now Dorcheſter) Guy Carlton and Thomas Carlton, for their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor. The annuity granted by the recited act, to be payable during the lives of lady Dorcheſter, Guy Carlton, and Thomas Carlton, and the life of the ſurvivor.

C A P. XLIII.

An act for obviating a doubt in an act, made in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act to enable his Maſteſty to grant a certain annuity to Brook Watſon eſquire, late commiſſary general in North America, in conſideration of his diligent and meritorious ſervices in that office.

Preamble. 26 Geo. 3. c. 93. recited. The annuity granted by the recited act to be payable from January 11, 1784, to Brook Watſon, &c. in truſt for Helen Watſon, during her life.

C A P. XLIV.

An act for appointing commiſſioners further to enquire into the loſſes and ſervices of all ſuch perſons who have ſuffered in their rights, properties, and profeſſions, during the late unhappy diſſentions in America, in conſequence of their loyalty to his Maſteſty, and attachment to the Britiſh government.

Preamble, 23 Geo. 3. c. 80. Commiſſioners, John Wilmot, eſquire; colonel Robert Kingſton, colonel Thomas Dundas, Joſeph Martin, Jeremy Pemberton, and Robert Mackenzie, eſquires. Commiſſioners to be ſworn. The oath:

I A. B. do ſwear, That, according to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute the ſeveral powers and truſts veſted in me by an act, intituled, "An act for appointing commiſſioners further to enquire into the loſſes and ſervices of all ſuch perſons who have ſuffered in their rights, properties, and profeſſions, during the late unhappy diſſentions in America, in conſequence of their loyalty to his Maſteſty, and attachment to the Britiſh government," according to the tenor and purport of the ſaid act.

Commiſſioners may examine parties on oath. Commiſſioners to meet, and to ſend for perſons or papers, to appoint clerks, etc. Perſons delivering in fraudulent claims to be excluded from any compensation. Perſons giving falſe evidence to be liable to the penalties of perjury. Commiſſioners may appoint perſons to travel in America to enquire into facts. Commiſſioners in England after Auguſt 1, and commiſſioners in America after December 1, 1788, not to proceed in claims preſented, except

cept to complete ſuch as ſhall have been proceeded on previous to thoſe periods reſpectively. Memorials preſented to the treaſury previous to June 3, 1788, by perſons who furniſhed proviſions to the navy and army in America, &c. to be tranſmitted to the commiſſioners. Commiſſioners may receive the claims of the perſons herein named: Robert lord Fairfax, John Penn the elder, John Penn the younger, lady Juliana Penn widow of Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, William Atkinſon, Joſeph Brobſon, Thomas Cobham, George Dundas and Ann his wife, Walter King, Grace Farley, major Ralph Phillips, Ann Finlayſon, Robert Taaſe, James Higgins, Bartholomew Henery, John Poiſon, Hugh Poiſon, and lieutenant colonel Thomas Young, to be proved on oath. Commiſſioners to enquire into the claims of ſufferers by the ceſſion of Georgia to the Americans. Commiſſioners to give an account of their proceedings to the treaſury and ſecretaries of ſtate. Treaſury to pay 4000l. to the commiſſioners; for paying clerks, &c. Commiſſioners may receive half pay on taking the following oath:

I A. B. do ſwear, That I had not, between any place or employment of profit, civil or military, under his Maſteſty, beſides ſuch compenſation as ſhall have been or may be made to me as a commiſſioner for enquiring into the loſſes and ſervices of all ſuch perſons who have ſuffered in their rights, properties, and profeſſions, during the late unhappy diſſentions in America, in conſequence of their loyalty to his Maſteſty, and attachment to the Britiſh government.

In caſe of the death, &c. of a commiſſioner during the ſeſſes of parliament, his Maſteſty may appoint another. Continuance of this act one year from July 15, 1788.

C A P. XLV.

An act to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of hay.

Preamble. From paſſing this act, no hay to be ſhipped for exportation. Penalties for offences againſt this act, hay forfeited and alſo 100l. per ton penalty. Penalties to be applied, one moiety to the King and the other to the proſecutor, and to be recovered by action or information in courts of record in England and Wales, and in courts of ſeſſions in Scotland. Hay, diſcovered on board any veſſel, and not entered for exportation on June 20, 1788, may be ſeized, with the veſſel, &c. Hay, for ſupport of the cattle in a ſhip, may be carried therein; or to Ireland, when the exportation thereof from that kingdom is prohibited, on bond being given to land it there, &c. Hay may be carried coaſtwiſe, on ſecurity being given, &c. His Maſteſty in council may direct hay for the uſe of the catt'e at Gibraltar to be exported. His Maſteſty, by proclamation, &c. may permit the exportation of hay. Bargains made for hay (if 100 tons) after May 24, 1788, may be declared void prior to July 21, 1788. Continuance of this act for one month after commencement of next ſeſſion.

C A P. XLVI.

An act for diſcontinuing, for a limited time, the ſeveral duties payable in Scotland upon low wines and ſpirits, and upon worts, waſh, and other liquors there uſed in the diſtillation of ſpirits, and for granting to his Maſteſty other duties in lieu thereof; and for better regulating the exportation of Britiſh-made ſpirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England; and to continue, for a limited time, an act made in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, to diſcontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and ſpirits for home conſumption, and for granting and ſecuring the due payment of other

other duties in lieu thereof: and for the better regulation of the making and vending *British* spirits; and for discontinuing, for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum, and spirits imported from the *West Indies*.

WHEREAS it is expedient that spirits made in that part of Great Britain called England, for exportation to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and spirits made in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for exportation to that part of Great Britain called England, should be made and exported under the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions herein-after in that behalf provided, and that the several duties of excise by this act granted should be imposed; and also that the several rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions herein-after contained for securing the due payment of the said duties, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing frauds relating thereto, should be provided; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and during the term of one year, to be computed and reckoned from the said fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, the several duties of excise herein-after mentioned; (that is to say),

For and upon every gallon, *English* wine measure, of the cubical content of each and every still, including the head, which shall be used or employed in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the making of low wines or spirits from corn, grain, malt, wylts, cyder, or perry, or other wash or liquor made or brewed from any sort of *British* materials, or any mixture therewith, the sum of three pounds:

For 1 year
from July 5,
1788, the
following duties
to be levied in
Scotland, viz.

For every gallon English of the contents of stills used for making low wines, etc. from British materials, 3l.

For and upon every gallon, *English* wine measure, of the cubical content of each and every still, including the head, which shall be used or employed in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for making low wines or spirits from melasses or sugar, or any mixture therewith, the sum of five pounds:

For every gallon of those used for making low wines from melasse, 5l.

For and upon every gallon, *English* wine measure, of the cubical content of each and every still, including the head, which shall be used or employed in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for making low wines or spirits from foreign refused wine, or foreign cyder, or wash prepared from foreign materials, (except melasses and sugar), or any mixture therewith, the sum of six pounds:

For every gallon of those used for making low wines from foreign refused wine, etc. 6l.

Which said respective duties shall be paid by the person or persons, and at the respective times, and in the manner herein-after mentioned.

No person to erect or work a still in Scotland, without taking out a licence,

and paying a proportion of the duty, as herein-after directed.

Licences to be registered at the excise of fice in Edinburgh.

No licence to be granted for wash stills of a less content than 50 gallons, nor for any wash still unless there be licensed with it a low wine still of one fourth of its contents.

Distillers, obtaining licences posterior to July 5, 1788, may prepare worts, but not distil low wines, prior to the time fixed by licences.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatever shall, by him, her, or themselves, or by any other person or persons whatever employed by him, her, or them, or for his, her, or their use or benefit, erect, set up, or work any still or stills for the distilling, making, or manufacturing of low wines or spirits from malt or corn, or any of the materials aforesaid, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, without first taking out a licence or licences for that purpose; which licences shall be granted by such person or persons in *Scotland* as the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or the lord high-treasurer for the time being, shall authorise and appoint for that purpose, and which person or persons shall be under and subject to the order and controul of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland*, in such manner as the said commissioners of the treasury, or the lord high treasurer shall direct, and which licences the said person or persons, so authorised is and are hereby directed and enjoined to grant to all persons who shall apply for, and be duly qualified to receive the same, ten days at least before he, she, or they shall so erect, set up, or work any such still or stills, and first paying into the hands of the proper officer of excise, such proportion of the yearly rate or duty hereby imposed as herein-after is directed, according to the content or capacity of the still or stills so to be erected, set up, or worked as aforesaid: provided always, That no such licence, nor any other licence to be granted by virtue of this act, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be of force or effect until the same shall be produced to the commissioners of excise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and duly registered at the chief office of excise in *Edinburgh*, in such manner as the said commissioners shall direct: provided also, That it shall not be lawful to grant any such licence for or in respect of any wash still which (including the head) shall not be of the content or capacity of fifty gallons *English* wine measure, or of a greater content or capacity; nor shall it be lawful to grant any such licence for or in respect of any wash still whatever, unless there shall at the same time be licensed therewith a low wine still of a content or capacity (including the head) not less than one fourth part of the content or capacity of such wash still.

III. Provided also; and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any distiller or distillers, after obtaining such licence as aforesaid, and not having been licensed within the year ending the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, under an act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, to prepare worts, wash, or tilts for the space of ten days before the time fixed by any such licence for commencing distillation: provided also, That such distiller or distillers, not having been so licensed as aforesaid, shall not begin to distil any low wines or spirits previous to the time fixed by such licence for that purpose, upon pain of incurring all the penalties and forfeitures by this

this act directed to be inflicted on persons working with unlicensed stills.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every licence to be granted by virtue of this act, shall continue in force from the time of granting thereof until the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and no longer.

Licences to continue in force till July 5, 1789.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall erect, set up, work, make use of, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any still or stills for the distilling, making or manufacturing of low wines or spirits from malt or corn, or any other of the materials aforesaid, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, without first taking out such licence as is herein-before directed, he, she, or they shall respectively forfeit for every such still the sum of two hundred pounds, together with all and every such still and stills, with the tubs and utensils thereto belonging; and all materials for brewing or manufacturing worts, wash, low wines or spirits, in the possession of such person or persons, and all and every such still and stills, tubs, utensils, and materials, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

Persons erecting, etc. stills without licence to forfeit 200l. and the stills, etc.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon or previous to the granting of any such licence, the person or persons applying for the same shall, before he, she, or they shall be intitled to such licence, pay down in advance in ready money to the proper officer of excise appointed to receive the same, the proportion of the duty from the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, to the day of granting such licence; and also one sixth part of the duty by this act imposed for or in respect of his, her, or their still or stills specified in such licence, and shall afterwards at the expiration of the first two months, and so afterwards at or before the end of every two months, pay down in ready money in advance, a further sixth part of the said duty, until the whole thereof shall be fully paid.

Duty for licences to be paid in advance, as herein-mentioned.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall be capable of taking out or receiving any such licence as aforesaid, save only the actual owner or owners of the still or stills intended to be worked by virtue thereof, and of the implements thereto belonging; and every person or persons demanding such licence, shall take and subscribe an oath before one or more of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland*, or any justice of the peace for the county in which he, she, or they shall happen to reside, (and which oath such commissioners or justice are and is hereby empowered to administer), that the said still or stills, and implements, are his, her, or their own property, and that the work intended to be carried on is at his, her, or their risk, and on his, her, or their own account; and in every such licence which shall be granted by virtue of this act, there shall be expressed and specified the christian name or names, and the surname or surnames of the

Persons applying for licences to swear that the stills are their own property, etc.

Particulars to be specified in licences:

person

person or persons to whom the same shall be respectively granted, the place or places of his, her, or their respective residence, and the name of the particular place and parish where such still or stills are intended to be set up, erected, and used, together with the respective dimensions or gauges of such still or stills, and declaring for what particular use each respective still is intended to be employed, whether it be for the distillation of low wines, or for the distillation of wash; and if for the distillation of wash, specifying from what materials such wash shall be prepared, and also, specifying the sum or sums paid for the duty, and the times when the future payments shall respectively become due, and when such licence will cease and expire.

Wash stills may be used as spirits stills, and contrariwise, on giving notice to the officer.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no words contained in any such licence shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to prevent any distiller from using his or her wash still in distilling of spirits, or his or her spirits still or low wines still in distilling of wash, provided that previous notice thereof has been given by the distiller to the proper officer of excise, and that the cause for such alteration has been truly stated in the said notice.

Licences not to be granted to rectifiers, brewers, or victuallers.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the person or persons authorised to grant licences, as aforesaid, to grant to any rectifier or compounder of spirits, or to any common brewer or victualler, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, any licence for working, erecting, or keeping of any still or stills for the distilling of wash or low wines, so long as he, she, or they doth or shall continue to carry on, or to be concerned in the business of a rectifier or compounder of spirits, or common brewer or victualler for brewing or selling of beer or ale in *Scotland*: and if any person or persons, licensed as a distiller or distillers under this act, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall at any time or times, during the time that his, her, or their licence or licences shall be in force, carry on, or be directly or indirectly concerned or interested in, the trade or business of a common brewer or victualler, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and lose the sum of two hundred pounds.

Distillers, while licensed, carrying on the trade of a brewer or victualler, to forfeit 200l.

Rectifiers not to carry on trade as brewers, &c. on a penalty of 200l.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at one and the same time carry on the trade or business of a rectifier or compounder of spirits with that of a common brewer or victualler, or of a rectifier, compounder, common brewer or victualler, with that of a distiller or maker of spirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or shall be directly or indirectly concerned or interested therein, every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and lose the sum of two hundred pounds.

New stills may be erected in lieu of such as may be destroyed, of the

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any still or stills, to be so licensed as aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of such licence, by any unavoidable accident be destroyed, and rendered unfit for use, the owner thereof shall immediately give notice in writing of such accident to the

the proper supervisor, or officer of excise of the division or district, and make proof, by his or her own oath, or by the oath of some other credible person, to the satisfaction of such supervisor or officer, that the destruction of such still was wholly accidentally, and not intentional, and thereupon shall be at liberty forthwith, after such notice and affidavit, to erect a new still or stills, the capacity or content of which, including the head, shall not exceed ten gallons *English* wine measure, for every hundred gallons of the content of the former still or stills so proved to have been destroyed and rendered unfit for use; and in case such new erected still or stills be not of a larger capacity or content than the said former still or stills respectively; it shall be lawful for such owner to work the same during the term to come and unexpired of his or her subsisting licence or licences, without taking out any new licence for that purpose: but if such new erected still or stills shall be of a larger capacity or content respectively than the said former still or stills, not exceeding the proportion aforesaid, the owner thereof shall immediately advance and pay down additional duty according to the increased capacity or content of such new still or stills, for the unexpired term of his or her subsisting licence or licences.

proportions herein-mentioned.

An additional duty to be paid for the increased contents of new stills.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when and so often as the property and possession of any licensed still or stills in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be really and *bona fide* changed during the continuance of this act, the person or persons becoming intitled thereto shall forthwith, after such change of property and possession, and before any such still or stills is or are by him, her, or them, attempted to be charged or worked, give notice thereof in writing to the proper supervisor or officer of excise of the division or district within which such still or stills shall be situated, and shall thereupon, and upon making oath before a justice of the peace, of his, her, or their actual property therein, be permitted to work such licensed still or stills for the unexpired term of the subsisting licence for the same, upon the same conditions as are expressed and specified in such licence.

Notice of the change of property in stills must be given to the officer of excise.

XIII. Provided always, That if upon any such change of property and possession of or in any such licensed still or stills, the person or persons becoming intitled thereto, and making oath as aforesaid, shall not be desirous of working such still or stills, such person or persons shall, within three days after his or their title thereto shall have accrued and been verified as aforesaid, signify the same in writing to the proper supervisor or officer of excise of such division or district; and shall deposit with such officer the head or heads belonging to such still or stills, and also such of the utensils belonging thereto as such supervisor or officer shall select, in order to render such still or stills incapable of being used; and such still or stills shall not be again used until a new licence shall be granted for that purpose; and the duty which would have become due for the unexpired term of the subsisting licence, to be computed from the time of giving

Notice must be given by the purchaser of a licensed still, if he does not intend to work it, &c.

200l. penalty
for neglect.

ing such notice as aforesaid, shall cease to be paid, but no claim shall lie for re-payment of any part of the duties which shall have been paid in advance as aforesaid: and if any such person shall neglect or refuse to give such notice, or to make such affidavit, or to deposit the head or heads, and such of the utensils of his or her still or stills as is herein-before mentioned and directed, every such person, for every such neglect or refusal, shall forfeit and lose the sum of two hundred pounds.

Persons neglecting to pay the duties regularly, or working unlicensed stills, to forfeit 200l.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, duly licensed as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the said duties imposed by this act, for or in respect of any licensed still or stills, or any part thereof, in advance, in the manner, and at the time or times directed by this act; or if any person or persons shall erect, work, or make use of any other still or stills in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, except such as shall be specified in his, her, or their licence or licences, whether of the same or of any different description, capacity, or content, than shall have been so specified, such still or stills shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise; and every such person or persons shall also forfeit and lose, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred pounds.

Penalty on persons, not being licensed distillers, who shall distil, etc.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any rectifier or compounder, dealer in, or retailer of spirits, or any chemist, druggist, or perfumer, or any person whatever, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, other than a licensed distiller, shall have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any worts, wash, tilts, or other fermented liquor, capable of being distilled into low wines or spirits, or shall distil or extract any low wines or spirits from worts, wash, tilts, corn, melasses, sugar, cyder, refused wines, or other liquor, every such person or persons, so being in possession of any such materials prepared or fit for the purpose of being distilled into low wines or spirits, shall forfeit and lose the sum of ten pounds for every gallon of such worts, wash, tilts, or other fermented liquors.

No person to boil worts, etc. in any other vessel than a licensed still, on penalty of 200l.

XVI. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers of low wines or spirits, shall boil, heat, or prepare, by means of fire, any worts, wash, or liquor, made from any of the materials aforesaid, in any copper, vessel, or other utensil whatever other than a licensed still, after such worts, wash, or liquor has been fermented, but that all worts, wash, liquor, or other materials, shall, after fermentation, be fairly put into his, her, or their licensed still or stills, without having undergone boiling, heating, or any preparation by means of fire, whereby the process of distillation may be shortened, accelerated, or attempted to be shortened or accelerated, on pain of forfeiting the sum of two hundred pounds for every such offence.

No chemist, etc. to use

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons, during the continuance of this act, shall

shall carry on the trade or business of a chemist, druggist, or perfumer, or any other trade or business requiring the use of any still or stills (except that of a rectifier or compounder of spirits) in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, without first taking out a licence for that purpose, from the person or persons nominated and appointed as aforesaid, and which licence the said person or persons shall and is and are hereby required to grant accordingly to every such person applying for the same, upon the payment of such fee for the same as is herein-after directed to be paid for such licence, but free from the payment of every duty of excise; and every such licence so granted shall specify the christian name or names, and the surname or surnames, trade and business, of the person or persons thereby licensed, and the place where such trade or business is intended to be carried on, and the number of his, her, or their respective still or stills, and the capacity or content thereof respectively; and no chemist, druggist, or perfumer, or other person or persons (except as aforesaid) shall use or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, any still or stills of any greater capacity or content than that of fifty gallons *English* wine measure, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of two hundred pounds for every such still; and every such licence shall remain and continue in force, from the date thereof until the fifth day of *July* which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and if any such chemist, druggist, perfumer, or other person or persons (rectifiers and compounders excepted) shall use any still or stills for any purpose whatever, without first taking out such licence for the same, or shall make use of any other still or stills than such as shall be specified in such licence, or shall make use of any such licensed still or stills at any place other than the place which shall be specified in the said licence, or in any house or place other than his, her, or their usual dwelling, or known place of carrying on his, her, or their trade and business, every such person or persons shall respectively forfeit and lose the sum of two hundred pounds for every such offence.

nor to have stills of a greater capacity than 50 gallons, on penalty of 200l.

Chemists, etc. using stills without licence, etc. to forfeit 200l.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for and upon the content or capacity of every still of one hundred and twenty gallons, or upwards, for which any licence shall be granted under and by virtue of this act, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, there shall be paid, by the person or persons taking out such licence, a fee after the rate of one penny per gallon; and for every other licence to be granted by virtue of this act, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, a fee of five shillings; which fees shall be received by and belong to the officer or officers, or other person or persons appointed to grant such licences as aforesaid; and the person or persons who shall be intitled to the benefit of the said fees shall also keep an exact register of all the licences which shall be granted by virtue of this act, specifying the number and particulars of each.

Fee to be paid on taking out licences.

XIX. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the

Licences for stills of greater capacity than 50 gallons may be granted to carry on chemical experiments, &c.

the authority aforeſaid, That if it ſhall be made appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid commissioners of exciſe, that any uſeful proceſſes or experiments in chemiſtry, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall require a ſtill or ſtills of greater content or capacity than that of fifty gallons, *Engliſh* wine meaſure, as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commissioners to authoriſe and direct a licence to be granted to the owner or owners of ſuch chemical work or works, to uſe, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, a ſtill or ſtills of larger content or capacity than as aforeſaid; which licence ſhall be in force from the date thereof until the fifth day of *July* which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and for each ſuch licence a fee of five ſhillings, and no more, ſhall be paid to the perſon or perſons, officer or officers, appointed as aforeſaid; and which ſaid chemical works, if ſpecified in the ſaid order of the commissioners, and in ſuch licence, to be ſecret works, ſhall not be liable to viſitation by any officer or officers of exciſe, excepting only under the conditions and limitations, according to which the chemical works which are or ſhall be carried on by *Archibald earl of Dundonald*, his executors, adminiſtrators, or assigns, may or can be lawfully viſited and examined, as herein-after mentioned and expreſſed.

but if uſed for diſtilling ſpirits, to be forfeited, and alſo aool.

XX. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, upon any ſuch viſitation or examination, it ſhall be found that any ſuch ſtill or ſtills, or ſuch larger content or capacity, has or have been uſed in the diſtilling of ſpirits, low wines, or waſh, worts, or tilts prepared from any of the materials aforeſaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid order and licence, ſuch ſtill or ſtills, and all the utenſils thereto belonging, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe, and the owner or owners thereof ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of two hundred pounds.

Officers may examine ſtill houſes, and any wort or ſtills found in preparation contrary to this act. to be forfeited, and alſo aool.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any officer or officers of exciſe, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to enter by day or night into the ſtill-houſe, or other place or places where any ſtill or ſtills (whether the ſame be licenſed or not licenſed) ſhall be kept, worked or uſed, or where any worts, waſh, low wines, or ſpirits, are prepared, diſtilled, or kept, and to examine the ſame; and in caſe any ſtill or ſtills ſhall be there found in a ſtate of preparation for being worked, the ſame not having been duly licenſed, or in caſe any worts, waſh, low wines, or ſpirits, ſhall be there found contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every ſuch ſtill or ſtills and the liquor therein, with all the utenſils and implements thereto belonging or therewith uſed, and alſo ſuch worts, waſh, low wines, and ſpirits, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe; and the perſon or perſons in whoſe cuſtody or poſſeſſion any ſuch ſtill, worts, waſh, low wines, or ſpirits ſhall be found, ſhall forfeit two hundred pounds.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

That no raw or unrectified spirits-made from any of the materials aforesaid for sale or consumption, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be removed or sent from the place of the manufacture, without being accompanied by a certificate subscribed at such place, at the time of their removal, by the licensed distiller or maker thereof, or his known and authorised clerk or agent, expressing that the same were made by such licensed distiller, specifying the kind and quantity of such spirits, the number of casks or packages in which the same are contained, the person to whom and the place to which the same are to be sent, and limiting a reasonable time within which the same are to be removed and received; and that all such spirits which shall be removed or conveyed by land or by water, from one part in *Scotland* to any other part in *Scotland*, without being accompanied with such certificate, or which shall be found not to correspond or agree therewith in all or any of the respects aforesaid, or shall be found removing, or to have been removed contrary thereto, or after the same hath been expired; shall, together with the casks, vessels, or other packages containing the said spirits, be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

No spirits to be removed from the manufactory without certificate from the maker, of the quantity, etc. on penalty of forfeiture.

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no permit or permits shall be requisite for the first removal of raw or unrectified spirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, from the place or places where the same were made or manufactured, to any other place or places whatsoever in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, any thing in this, or any other act or acts of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Permits for the first removal of raw spirits, not requisite.

XXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, alter, or change, any act or acts now in force for the surveying and keeping a regular account of the stocks of rectifiers and compounders, dealers in and retailers of spirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, but that such rectifiers, compounders, dealers, and retailers, shall remain subject to the surveys of the officers of excise, and to all other rules and regulations, made and provided by any law now in force, relative to rectifiers, compounders, dealers, or retailers, saving and excepting that such rectifiers and compounders, as well as makers or distillers, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, may send out, and that such rectifiers and compounders may receive *British*-made spirits, of whatever strength be, she, or they may think proper, for consumption or sale in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

Rectifiers, etc. to be subject as heretofore to surveys, etc.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every officer of excise who shall, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, seize and bring to condemnation any still by this act made liable to seizure and forfeiture, (except in the case of such still or stills being seized on the discovery of any other person in the manner herein-after specified), shall be intitled to

Rewards to officers seizing stills, and to persons discovering stills liable to seizure, etc.

a reward of two ſhillings and ſixpence for every gallon of the content or capacity of ſuch ſtill, including the head thereof, to be paid out of his Maſteſty's duties of exciſe in *Scotland*, upon an order from the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, which order the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed and required to grant : provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch reward ſhall not exceed the ſum of twenty-one pounds for any one ſtill ſo ſeized as aforeſaid : and if any perſon (not being an officer of exciſe) ſhall make diſcovery of any ſtill liable to ſeizure and forfeiture as aforeſaid, ſo as that the ſame ſhall be ſeized and condemned, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be intitled to a reward of one ſhilling and ſixpence for every gallon of the capacity or content of ſuch ſtill, to be paid on the condemnation thereof ; provided alſo, that ſuch reward ſhall not exceed the ſum of ten pounds and ten ſhillings for any one ſtill ſo forfeited as laſt aforeſaid ; and the officer or officers of exciſe by whom the ſame ſhall be ſeized, ſhall alſo be intitled to a reward of one ſhilling for every gallon of the content or capacity of ſuch ſtill, ſo that ſuch laſt mentioned reward ſhall not, for any one ſtill, exceed the ſum of ten pounds and ten ſhillings ; and that ſuch ſeveral rewards ſhall be paid by the order of the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe as aforeſaid ; and if, by reaſon of the ſmall ſize of any ſuch ſtill or ſtills, the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe ſhall think any of the rewards aforeſaid inſufficient, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, and they are hereby authoriſed to augment the ſame reſpectively, not exceeding the reſpective ſums aforeſaid.

Officers not ſeizing ſtills in 24 hours after information, to be diſmiſſed, etc. ;

and the perſon making the complaint againſt the officer, if he alſo gave the information, to be paid 1s. 6d. per gallon of the contents of the ſtills.

Still makers to take out an annual licence ; to ſtamp their ſtills, and give notice to the officer that

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That if any officer of exciſe ſhall, for the ſpace of twenty-four hours after he ſhall have received information of any ſtill being unlawfully erected, uſed, or kept, or of any wort, waſh, tilts, or low wines, prepared and intended to be unlawfully uſed in diſtillation, wilfully neglect to ſeize the ſame reſpectively, every ſuch officer ſo offending ſhall, upon complaint made thereof, and proof of the fact, to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners of exciſe in *Scotland*, be diſmiſſed from his or their office, and ſhall never afterwards be capable of ſerving his Maſteſty in any office or place of truſt whatever : and ſhall moreover forfeit and loſe all ſuch ſalary as ſhall be due to him at the time of his diſmiſſion ; and in caſe the perſon or perſons making ſuch complaint ſhall be the ſame perſon or perſons who gave the information as aforeſaid to the officer or officers ſo diſmiſſed, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be intitled to a reward of one ſhilling and ſixpence for every gallon of the content or capacity of the ſaid ſtill or ſtills ; to be paid by the order of the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe out of the revenues of exciſe.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every maker of ſtills, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, take out a licence from the officer ſo to be authoriſed as aforeſaid to grant the ſame, and ſhall pay a fee of five ſhillings for ſuch licence, and no more ; and every ſuch maker or makers ſhall ſtamp his or their name or names,

names, and the progreſſive number, and the content or capacity of every ſtill made by him, her, or them, upon the ſhoulder thereof; and in order that the content of the ſaid ſtill or ſtills may be diſtinctly aſcertained, the ſaid maker or makers ſhall, and he, ſhe, and they, is and are hereby required, within three days after finiſhing any ſtill, to give notice to the officer of exciſe of the diviſion where ſuch ſtill hath been ſo made, that the ſame is ready to be gauged and ſtamped; and ſuch officer is hereby required, within three days after ſuch notification, to gauge ſuch ſtill, and to grant a certificate, ſpecifying the number, content, and maker's name or names of ſuch ſtill; and in caſe any ſuch maker or makers ſhall fail to give ſuch notice to the ſaid officer as aforeſaid, ſuch maker or makers ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of ten ſhillings for each gallon of the content or capacity of every ſuch ſtill ſo made by him, her, or them.

Penalty on
not giving
notice.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall import or bring any ſtill or ſtills in *Scotland* from that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, or from foreign parts, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, within three days after the arrival of ſuch ſtill or ſtills, give notice of the number, ſize, and content of the ſame, and of the place where the ſame is depoſited, to the officer of the diviſion, diſtrict, place, or bounds; and ſuch officer ſhall, within twenty hours after the receipt of ſuch notice, gauge and ſtamp, or cauſe to be gauged and ſtamped, the ſaid ſtill or ſtills, in the ſame manner as is herein-before directed in the caſe of a ſtill or ſtills being made in *Scotland*; and if the perſon or perſons who ſhall ſo import or bring any ſtill or ſtills into *Scotland*, ſhall neglect or omit to give ſuch notice thereof as aforeſaid, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of fifty pounds for every ſtill ſo imported or brought; and in caſe any ſuch ſtill or ſtills ſhall be erected without being previously gauged and marked by the proper officer of exciſe, every ſuch ſtill or ſtills ſhall be forfeited and loſt, and the owner and owners thereof ſhall alſo forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds, over and beſides all other penalties and forfeitures to be incurred for the unlawful uſing the ſame: provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall diſcharge or acquit any diſtiller or other perſon from any penalty or forfeiture already incurred under any former act or acts for granting any duties upon worts, waſh, or other liquor, or other duties, or from payment of any arrears of ſuch duties which, prior to the commencement of this act, ſhall remain unpaid, nor ſhall any thing in this act contained extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to repeal or alter any law or laws now in force, with reſpect to the making of *British* ſpirits for exportation to foreign parts, or to repeal or alter any part of an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, (intituled, *An act for repealing ſo much of an act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, as relates to the diſtillation of corn ſpirits in ſmall ſtills, in certain counties or diſtricts of the Highlands in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; and for authoriſing the commiſſioners of exciſe in Scotland to grant licences*

Perſons importing ſtills into Scotland, to give notice to the officers, on penalty of 50*l*.;

and any ſuch ſtill erected without being gauged by the officer, to be forfeited, and alſo 50*l*.

This act not to diſcharge penalties under any former act, &c. nor to alter any law now in force, &c. or any part of 25 Geo. 3. c. 22;

or 25 Geo. 3.
c. 42.

Earl of Dundonald to give the officer an account of his ſtills, etc.

Officer not to inſpect his lordſhip's workhouſes without an order from the commiſſioners of exciſe, or information of the ſtills being illegally worked.

to perſons, living in the ſaid counties or diſtricts, to diſtil ſpirits from barley, bear, or biſſ, the growth of the ſaid counties, and for impoſing a duty on ſuch licences), nor to prejudice the right and privilege granted to Archibald earl of Dundonald, his executors, administrators, and aſſigns, by an act paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, (intituled, *An act for reſtoring in Archibald earl of Dundonald, his executors, administrators, and aſſigns, the ſole uſe and property of a method of extracting or making tar, pitch, eſſential oils, volatile alkali, mineral acids, ſalts, and cinders, from pit coal, throughout his Maſteſty's dominions, for a limited time*).

XXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, notwithstanding any thing in the ſaid laſt mentioned act contained, the ſaid earl, his executors, administrators, or aſſigns, ſhall be, and he or they is and are hereby required to deliver to the officer or officers of exciſe of the diſtrict, place, or bounds, within which any of his or their ſaid works or ſtills are or ſhall be erected, an account in writing, ſpecifying the number of his or their ſaid ſtills, with a deſcription of the ſame, and the purpoſes for which ſuch ſtills were reſpectively erected; reſerving to any of his Maſteſty's officers of exciſe, under the conditions and limitations herein-after ſpecified, at all lawful hours, to viſit ſuch work or works, and ſuch ſtill or ſtills, and to examine, by all proper means, the liquor or matter coming from the ſaid ſtill or ſtills; but not to open the ſaid ſtill or ſtills, unleſs the ſaid officer or officers ſhall not otherwiſe be allowed to examine the liquor or matter coming from the ſaid ſtill or ſtills.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be in the power of any officer or officers of exciſe to viſit or inſpect the ſaid workhouſe or workhouſes, or the ſaid ſtill or ſtills, or houſe or houſes, or places thereto belonging, unleſs the ſaid officer or officers ſhall have previously obtained an order from the commiſſioners of exciſe, or the major part of them, in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, or ſhall proceed upon a ſigned information in writing, and upon oath made and reduced alſo into writing, before any one or more of the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, or before any one or more of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace, certifying that the ſaid works or ſtills in the ſaid act deſcribed, in place of being *bona fide* uſed for the purpoſes therein mentioned, are or have been uſed in extracting low wines or ſpirits from wort, waſh, or other materials whatſoever; in which caſe ſuch written information, and oath, and warrant proceeding thereupon, ſhall be lodged if required with the manager of the ſaid works ſo viſited, upon the ſaid manager's granting a receipt for the ſame; and if the ſaid ſtill or ſtills ſhall be at ſuch viſitation, or ſhall have been previously uſed after being erected in the ſaid works, for the purpoſe of diſtilling waſh, worts, low wines, or ſpirits, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid act, ſuch ſtill or ſtills, and utenſils belonging thereto, ſhall be ſeized and forfeited as unlicensed.

unlicenſed ſtills, and the owners and uſers thereof ſubjected to the pains and penalties in that behalf made and provided by this act.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral rates and duties granted and impoſed by any act or acts of parliament now in force upon any licence required to be taken by any diſtiller or maker of ſpirits from corn, malt, or other materials, in *Scotland*, (ſave only and except any arrears now due in reſpect of ſuch rates or duties), ſhall be diſcontinued for the ſpace of one year.

Duty upon licence to diſtill ſpirits ſhall be diſcontinued for a year.

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

That on the ſixth day of *July*, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, an account ſhall be taken, by the proper officers of exciſe, of the ſtock of *Britiſh* ſpirits then on hand at the ſeveral and reſpective licenſed diſtilleries in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; and a return thereof ſhall be made in writing by ſuch officers to the commiſſioners of exciſe in *Scotland*; and if ſuch ſpirits, or any part thereof, ſhall be intended to be ſent into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, notice thereof ſhall be immediately given to ſuch officer or officers, by ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, ſpecifying therein the quantity and kind of ſpirits ſo intended to be ſent into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*; and the ſaid ſpirits, and every part thereof, ſhall thereupon be forthwith ſecured and locked up in a warehouse or warehouſes, to be provided at the expence

On July 6, 1788, the ſtock of ſpirits at the licenſed diſtilleries in *Scotland*, to be taken; and notice of any part thereof intended to be ſent into *England*, to be given to the officer or officers charged up at the warehouse or warehouses, and not delivered without a permit.

of ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, and approved of by the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe in *Scotland*, each of which warehouſes ſhall be ſecured under three locks and three keys, one of ſuch locks to be provided by ſuch diſtiller, and the other two locks to be provided by the ſurveyor, ſuperviſor, or officer of exciſe of the diſtillation or place where ſuch ſpirits ſhall be locked up, at the expence of ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, whereof one key of each place ſhall be kept by ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, and another by ſuch ſurveyor or ſuperviſor, and the third by ſuch officer of exciſe, until the ſame ſpirits and every part thereof ſhall be delivered out to be ſhipped for *England* as aforeſaid, and the ſaid ſpirits ſhall not be delivered or taken out therefrom for any other purpoſe or purpoſes whatever, except as is herein after provided and excepted, nor without a permit or permits from the proper officer or officers of exciſe, certifying that the ſaid ſpirits were made or diſtilled before the ſaid ſixth day of *July*, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and had been taken account of and locked up as aforeſaid.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch ſpirits of which an account ſhall have been taken, and which ſhall have been ſo ſecured as aforeſaid, may be ſhipped for exportation from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, and cleared outwards at the cuſtom-houſe of the port where the ſame ſhall be ſo ſhipped, at any time or times before the tenth day of *October* in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight;

ſpirits to be cleared outwards at the cuſtom-houſe of the port where the ſame ſhall be ſo ſhipped, at any time or times before the tenth day of *October* 1788;

and may be
landed in Eng-
land subject
to the duties
and regula-
tions of 27
Geo. 3. c. 13;

and 28 Geo.
3. c. 4.

Commission-
ers of excise
may allow
spirits to be
taken out for
sale in Scot-
land, etc.

If distillers, to
whom stocks
to be taken be-
long, do not
take out a
licence for a
year, no part
thereof to be
removed
without a
permit.

Distillers
in the spirits
in England to
be exported to
Scotland, and

and shall and may be imported to, and landed in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, under the like rules, restrictions, regulations, conditions and provisions, and subject and liable to the same duties, upon being brought into *England*, as is and are contained in an act of parliament made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt*); and in another act of parliament made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his said Majesty, (intituled, *An act for charging an additional duty on spirits manufactured in Scotland and imported into England*), for or in respect of *British* spirits made or distilled in *Scotland*, and brought from thence into any other part of the united kingdom on or before the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, That in case any such distiller or distillers shall, on or before the said tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, find it more expedient to take out such spirits, or any part of the same as shall have been so locked up as afore- said, for sale and consumption in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or for rectification, it shall and may be lawful to and for the commissioners of excise in *Scotland*, upon application to them made, to order and allow such spirits to be so taken out of such warehouse or warehouses, under the inspection of the proper surveyor or supervisor and officer of excise of the district, division, or place, wherein the said spirits shall have been secured as aforesaid.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if, after taking such stock as aforesaid, any distiller or distillers, to whom such stock shall belong, shall not take out a licence for distilling under this act, for and during the year from the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, then and in that case no such spirits, nor any part thereof, shall, after the sixth day of *July* aforesaid, be removed or sent out from the possession of the said distiller or distillers, without a regular permit or permits from the proper officer or officers of excise, who is and are hereby authorized and required to grant the same according to the directions and regulations of the several statutes in that case made and provided; any thing in this act contained to the contrary in any ways notwithstanding.

XXXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every distiller and distillers who shall be desirous of making or distilling spirits in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or of making or distilling spirits in that part of

of Great Britain called Scotland, for exportation from thence to that part of Great Britain called England, ſhall, four days at the leaſt before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to brew any corn or grain, or to mix any other materials for the making of waſh to be diſtilled into low wines, in order to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, make a true and particular entry in writing at the next office of exciſe within the limits whereof his, her, or their workhouſe, ſtillhouſe, ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, or other place for diſtilling or keeping waſh, low wines, or ſpirits, is or ſhall be ſituate, of all and every ſtill, copper, tun, waſh-back, caſk, or other veſſel, which he, ſhe, or they ſhall make uſe of for the brewing, diſtilling, working, making, laying, or keeping any worts, waſh, low wines, or ſpirits; and alſo of the caſks or veſſels which every ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers ſhall make uſe of, for the brewing, holding, or keeping of the after-runnings or feints from the ſecond extraction, which ſhall from time to time be drawn from every ſuch ſtill; and alſo of all and every workhouſe, ſtillhouſe, ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, or other place by him, her, or them, uſed for the preparing, diſtilling, or keeping waſh, low wines, or ſpirits; and ſhall alſo give or leave at the ſaid office of exciſe, a notice in writing, ſpecifying therein the day when he, ſhe, or they ſhall intend to begin firſt to brew any corn or grain, or to mix any other materials for the making of waſh to be diſtilled into low wines, in order to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; and in ſuch notice ſhall alſo ſpecify from what materials he, ſhe, or they intends or intend to make ſuch ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; that is to ſay, whether from corn, grain, malt, cyder, perry, or other waſh or liquor made or brewed from *Britiſh* materials, or any mixture therewith, or from melasses or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, or from foreign reſuſed wine, or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign materials (except melasses and ſugar), or any mixture therewith, and ſhall afterwards, from time to time, during the continuance of ſuch entry, give or leave notice, in writing, at ſuch office of exciſe, or with the officer of exciſe for the diſiſion or place where ſuch ſpirits are intended to be made, four hours at the leaſt before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin any ſuch ſubſequent brewing or mixing, and in ſuch notice ſhall ſpecify the hour, when he, ſhe, or they ſhall intend to begin; and ſhall alſo, from time to time, during the continuance of ſuch entry, give or leave notice in writing at ſuch office of exciſe, or with ſuch officer of exciſe, four hours at the leaſt before any waſh is pumped up, or otherwiſe conveyed into his, her, or their ſtill or ſtills, and ſhall ſpecify in ſuch notice the hour when he, ſhe, or they ſhall intend to begin; and if he, ſhe, or they ſhall neglect or reſuſe to make ſuch entry as aforeſaid, or to give ſuch reſpective notices as aforeſaid, every ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds; and if ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, having given ſuch notice or notices as aforeſaid, ſhall not begin and proceed in ſuch reſpective

contrariwiſe, to make a previous entry of ſtills, etc.;

and give notice of the day they intend to begin to brew any corn, etc.

Penalty of ſcore for neglect to make ſuch entry or give ſuch notice.

Diſtillers not beginning

their reſpective actions in an hour after the time ſpecified in their notices, to give ſuch notice, or ſuch notices, or penalty of law.

operations at the hour and time or times mentioned in ſuch reſpective notices, or within one hour next afterwards, then every ſuch notice and notices reſpectively ſhall be, and is and are hereby declared to be null and void, and every ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſhall be obliged to give a ſecond and like notice or notices as aforeſaid as the caſe may require; and in caſe any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers ſhall begin any ſuch reſpective operation without giving ſuch ſecond notice or notices reſpectively, in caſe ſuch firſt notice or notices ſhall reſpectively become void, then, and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſo offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds.

No diſtillers permitted to make entry, or give notice of intention to make ſpirits in England to export to Scotland, or in Scotland to export to England, whole ſtills are not of the capacity herein mentioned, &c.;

XXXVI. Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend to permit or authoriſe any diſtiller or diſtillers to enter or give notice of his intention to make ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, whoſe waſh ſtill will not contain one thouſand ſix hundred gallons, and the ſpirit of low wine ſtill eight hundred and fifty gallons, nor to permit or authoriſe any diſtiller or diſtillers to enter or give notice of his intention to make ſpirits in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, whole waſh ſtill will not contain two hundred gallons, and the ſpirit or low wine ſtill fifty gallons; neither ſhall any diſtiller or diſtillers be intitled or permitted to diſtil ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, although he, ſhe, or they may have made an entry as aforeſaid, unleſs he, ſhe, or they ſhall actually have diſtilled into ſpirits all the waſh and low wines in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, for the making of ſpirits for home conſumption, at leaſt forty-eight hours before the day mentioned in ſuch entry.

and ſuch diſtillers to take out ſuch licence as is herein-after mentioned.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every diſtiller and diſtillers, and maker and makers of ſpirits in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall, before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, take out ſuch licence herein-after mentioned, as the caſe may require, authoriſing ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers, and maker and makers of ſpirits, to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; and ſuch licences reſpectively ſhall be granted in manner herein-after mentioned; that is to ſay, If any ſuch licence ſhall be granted to authoriſe the diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, the ſame ſhall be granted under the hands and ſeals of two or more of the commiſſioners of exciſe in *England* for the time being, or of ſuch perſons as they the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, or the major part of them for the time being, ſhall from time to time appoint for that purpoſe; but if any ſuch licence ſhall be granted to authoriſe the diſtiller or diſtillers,

Manner of granting ſuch licences.

diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid in any part of the kingdom of *England* not within the ſaid limits, the ſame ſhall be granted under the hands and ſeals of the collector and ſupervitor of exciſe of the collection or diſtrict in the kingdom of *England* within which the ſame ſhall authoriſe the diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; and ſuch commiſſioners of exciſe, or two or more of them, and the perſons to be appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe in *England*, or the major part of them, and alſo all ſuch collectors and ſuperviſors, are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to grant licences to the diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, applying for the ſame, on ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits applying for the ſame, firſt paying for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted to authoriſe the diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, the ſeveral duties and ſums or money following; that is to ſay,

The following duties to be paid for licences to diſtil ſpirits in *England* to export to *Scotland*, viz.

For and upon every gallon, *Engliſh* wine meaſure, of the cubical content of each and every ſtill, including the head, which ſhall be uſed or employed by ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for making low wines or ſpirits from corn, grain, malt, tilts, cyder, or perry, or other waſh or liquor made or brewed from any ſort of *Britiſh* materials, or any mixture therewith, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, the ſum of three pounds:

For every gallon of the contents of the ſtill, if the materials are *Britiſh*, 3*l*.

For and upon every gallon, *Engliſh* wine meaſure, of the cubical content of each and every ſtill, including the head, which ſhall be uſed or employed by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for making low wines or ſpirits from melaiſſes or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, the ſum of five pounds:

if melaiſſes or ſugar, 5*l*;

For and upon every gallon, *Engliſh* wine meaſure, of the cubical content of each and every ſtill, including the head, which ſhall be uſed or employed by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for making low wines or ſpirits from foreign reſeſed wine or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign material, (except melaiſſes and ſugar), or any mixture therewith, for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, the ſum of ſix pounds.

and if foreign reſeſed wine, &c. 6*l*.

Which ſaid reſpective duties and ſums of money ſhall be paid by ſuch perſon or perſons, and at the reſpective times and in the manner herein-after mentioned.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons ſhall begin to brew any corn or grain, or to mix any other materials for the making of waſh to be diſtilled into low wines in order to extract ſpirits, in that

licences to be taken out 10 days before the parties begin to

make waſh to be diſtilled for exportation to Scotland.

Penalty of 200l. for neglect of taking out ſuch licence.

Manner of paying the duty for ſuch licences.

To whom the duties are to be paid.

Diſtillers in England will ſtating their entries for making ſpirits for exportation, and making entry for home conſumption, to

part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, unleis ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall take out ſuch licence, in the manner as is in that behalf therein-before directed, ten days at the leaſt before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to brew any corn or grain, or to mix any other materials for the making of waſh to be diſtilled into low wines, in order to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall begin to brew any corn or grain, or to mix any other materials for the making of waſh to be diſtilled into low wines, in order to extract ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, without taking out ſuch licence as is in that behalf herein-before directed, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every diſtiller and diſtillers, and maker and makers of ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, who ſhall take out ſuch licence as in that behalf is before directed, ſhall immediately pay down the proportion of the duty from the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, to the day of granting ſuch licence, and alſo one ſixth part of the money hereby directed to be paid for ſuch licence ſo to be taken out, and ſhall at the end of every two months, to be reckoned from the time of taking out ſuch licence, pay down another ſixth part of the money to be paid for ſuch licence, until the whole of the money hereby directed to be paid for ſuch licence ſhall be fully paid.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money to be paid for ſuch licences reſpectively ſhall be paid to ſuch perſons as are herein-after in that behalf reſpectively mentioned; that is to ſay, ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for licences which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, ſhall be paid to the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe in *England* for the time being; and ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licences which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to make ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid in any part of the kingdom of *England* not within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, ſhall be paid to the reſpective collectors of exciſe granting ſuch reſpective licences.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the commiſſioners of exciſe in *England*, and they are hereby authoriſed and required, to allow and repay to all and every diſtiller and diſtillers, and maker and makers of ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, who ſhall be duly licenſed according to the directions of this act, and ſhall have withdrawn his, her, or their entry for making ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, and ſhall afterwards have made due entry for making ſpi-

rits for home conſumption in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, a proportional abatement of the licence duty paid by ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, for or in reſpect of the capacity or content of his, her, or their licenſed ſtill or ſtills, correſponding, as herein-after mentioned, to the time during which he, ſhe, or they ſhall uſe or employ ſuch his, her, or their ſtill or ſtills, for the making low wines or ſpirits from any of the materials aforeſaid, for home conſumption, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*; (that is to ſay),

be allowed an abatement of the ſaid licence duty, as follows, viz.

For every day, during which he, ſhe, or they ſhall uſe or employ any licenſed ſtill or ſtills, to him, her, or them belonging, for making low wines or ſpirits from corn, grain, malt, ults, cyder, or perry, or other waſh or liquor made or brewed from any ſort of *Britiſh* materials, or any mixture therewith, for home conſumption as aforeſaid, two-pence and four-tenths of a penny for every gallon of the cubical content of each and every ſuch ſtill, including the head, ſo uſed :

For every day the ſtill is uſed in making ſpirits, if from *Britiſh* materials, 2d. and 4-roths, for every gallon of the contents;

For every day, during which he, ſhe, or they ſhall uſe or employ any ſuch ſtill or ſtills for making low wines or ſpirits from melaiſſes or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, for home conſumption as aforeſaid, four-pence for every gallon of the cubical content of each and every ſuch ſtill, including the head, ſo uſed :

if from melaiſſes or ſugar, 4d.;

And for every day, during which he, ſhe, or they ſhall uſe or employ any ſuch ſtill or ſtills, for making low wines or ſpirits from foreign reſtred wine or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign materials (except melaiſſes and ſugar), or any mixture therewith, for home conſumption as aforeſaid, four-pence and eight-tenths of a penny for every gallon of the cubical content of ſuch ſtill, including the head, ſo uſed.

and if from foreign reſtred wines, &c. 4d. and 8-roths.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the commiſſioners of exciſe, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and they are hereby authorized and required, upon proof being made to their ſatisfaction, to allow or repay, within two months, to every diſtiller or diſtillers who ſhall have given or left ſuch notice as aforeſaid, of his, her, or their intention to brew corn or grain, or to mix any other materials for the making of waſh to be diſtilled into low wines, in order to extract ſpirits for exportation from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland* to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, a proportional abatement of the licence duty paid by ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, for or in reſpect of the capacity or content of his, her, or their ſtill or ſtills, correſponding to the time during which he, ſhe, or they ſhall uſe or employ any ſtill or ſtills for the making low wines or ſpirits from any of the materials aforeſaid, for exportation from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland* to that part of

Diſtillers in *Scotland* extracting ſpirits for exportation to *England*, to be allowed an abatement of the licence duty, as follows; viz.

Great Britain called *England*, in the manner following; that is to say,

For every day the still is used in making spirits, if from British materials, 2d. and 4-tenths for every gallon of the contents;

For every day, during which he, she, or they shall use or employ any licensed still or stills for the making of low wines or spirits from corn, grain, malt, tilts, cyder, or per-ry, or any sort of *British* materials, or any mixture therewith, for exportation as aforesaid, the sum of two-pence and four-tenths of a penny for every gallon of the cubical content of each and every such still, including the head, to used:

if from melasses or sugar, 4d.;

For every day, during which he, she, or they shall use or employ any such still or stills for the making of low wines or spirits, from melasses or sugar, or any mixture therewith, for exportation as aforesaid, the sum of four-pence for every gallon of the cubical content of each and every such still, including the head, so used:

and if from foreign refused wines, &c. 4d. and 8-tenths.

For every day, during which he, she, or they shall use or employ any such still or stills, for the making of low wines or spirits from foreign refused wine, or foreign cyder, or wash prepared from foreign materials (except melasses and sugar), or any mixture therewith, for exportation as aforesaid, the sum of four-pence and eight-tenths of a penny for every gallon of the cubical content of each and every such still, including the head, so used.

Duties to be paid in a week, on pain of forfeiting double the duty.

XLIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every such distiller and distillers shall from time to time pay and clear off all the said duties, within one week next after the respective days for or in respect whereof the same accrued, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect or refusal to pay the same within such one week, double the sum of the said duties respectively.

Penalty of 200l. on distillers not charging wash stills is to be rein directed, or not working them off in due time.

XLIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every distiller and distillers, and maker and maker of spirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and all and every distiller and distillers, and maker and makers of spirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall, before he, she, or they shall begin to draw off any low wines from his, her, or their wash still, charge the same with wort or wash, in the proportion of not less than four parts in five of the whole quantity of liquor which such still, including the head, is capable of containing; and that every such wash still shall be worked off within the space of twenty-four hours, to be computed from the time of the officers taking an account of the charge of such still; and that all and every such distiller and distillers, and maker and makers of spirits, who shall begin to draw off any low wines until his, her,

her, or their waſh ſtill ſhall have been charged in manner hereinafore directed, or after having been ſo charged ſhall not work the ſame off within ſuch twenty-four hours, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſtill belonging to any diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers of ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, who ſhall have begun to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, ſhall be uſed and employed for the making low wines or ſpirits five days at the leaſt during the firſt week, to be computed from the time when he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſo begin to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; and every ſuch ſtill ſhall alſo, after ſuch firſt week, during the continuance of his, her, or their entry for exportation as aforeſaid, be uſed and employed as aforeſaid ſuch number of days as hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay, five days in every week during the continuance of ſuch entry for exportation as aforeſaid, betwixt the fifteenth day of *November* incluſive, and the fifteenth day of *May* excluſive; and four days in every week during the continuance of ſuch entry for exportation as aforeſaid, betwixt the fifteenth day of *May* incluſive, and the fifteenth day of *November* excluſive: and if any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers, who ſhall have begun to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, ſhall not uſe and employ every ſtill belonging to him, her, or them, for the making of low wines or ſpirits, five days at the leaſt during the firſt week, to be computed from the time when he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſo begin to extract ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid; or if ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers, ſhall not, after ſuch firſt week, during the continuance of his, her, or their entry for exportation as aforeſaid, uſe and employ every ſuch ſtill as aforeſaid five days in every week during the continuance of ſuch entry for exportation as aforeſaid, betwixt the fifteenth day of *November* incluſive, and the fifteenth day of *May* excluſive; and four days in every week, during the continuance of ſuch entry for exportation as aforeſaid, betwixt the fifteenth day of *May* incluſive, and the fifteenth day of *November* excluſive, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall, for each and every day in which ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or maker or makers, ſhall not uſe every ſtill to him, her, or them belonging, in manner as aforeſaid, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no waſh which ſhall be brewed or made according to the rules, regulations, and proviſions of this act for extracting low wines or ſpirits for exportation from that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall be charged or chargeable with any duty or duties of exciſe granted by any act or acts of parliament heretofore made.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

Diſtillers in Scotland, of ſpirits for exportation to England, to work as often as herein mentioned, on penalty of ſol. for each day's omiſſion.

Waſh for extracting ſpirits for exportation from England to Scotland, not to be chargeable with exciſe duty.

Diſtillers for
exportation
in England
and Scotland
to produce to
the officer the
within men-
tioned quan-
tities of ſpi-
rita from the
within men-
tioned quan-
tities of waſh;

ſaid, That all and every diſtiller or diſtillers who ſhall make or diſtil ſpirits, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; or who ſhall make or diſtil ſpirits in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, ſhall, for every one hundred gallons of waſh prepared or made from corn, grain, malt, tilts, cyder, or perry, or any ſort of *Britiſh* materials, or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for exportation as aforeſaid, found in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, betwixt the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and the ſixth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, produce to the ſight of the officer or officers of exciſe at leaſt ſixteen gallons and an half of ſpirits of the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof; for every one hundred gallons of waſh prepared or made from melasses or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for exportation as aforeſaid, found in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, betwixt the days laſt aforeſaid, produce to the ſight of the officer or officers of exciſe at leaſt eighteen gallons and an half of ſpirits of the ſtrength aforeſaid; and for every one hundred gallons of waſh prepared or made from foreign reſuſed wine, or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign materials (except melasses and ſugar), or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for exportation as aforeſaid, found in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, betwixt the days laſt aforeſaid, produce to the ſight of the officer or officers of exciſe at leaſt ſixteen gallons and an half of ſpirits of the ſtrength aforeſaid; and that in every caſe where the produce of ſpirits extracted by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers betwixt the days aforeſaid, ſhall fall ſhort of the proportions aforeſaid, every ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſhall, and he, ſhe, and they, is and are hereby made chargeable with and ſhall pay the following duties of exciſe for every gallon of ſpirits which ſhall be deficient of the quantities aforeſaid; that is to ſay:

and if the
proportion of
ſpirits fall
ſhort, to pay
the following
duties, viz.

For every de-
ficient gallon,
in the mixture
viz. the *Britiſh*, 2s. 9d.

if melasses or
ſugar, 2s. 10d.
29.

and if foreign
reſuſed wine,
&c. 3s.

For every gallon of ſuch ſpirits from waſh prepared or made from corn, grain, malt, tilts, cyder, or perry, or any ſort of *Britiſh* materials, or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for exportation as aforeſaid, two ſhillings and ninepence:

For every gallon of ſuch ſpirits from waſh prepared or made from melasses or ſugar, or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for exportation as aforeſaid, two ſhillings and tenpence halfpenny:

And for every gallon of ſuch ſpirits from waſh prepared or made from foreign reſuſed wine, or foreign cyder, or waſh prepared from foreign materials (except melasses and ſugar), or any mixture therewith, for extracting ſpirits for exportation as aforeſaid, five ſhillings:

Which reſpective duties for ſuch deficiencies reſpectively ſhall be

he paid by ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers reſpectively on the day laſt aforeſaid; and if default ſhall be made in any ſuch payment, the diſtiller and diſtillers reſpectively making ſuch default ſhall forfeit double the amount of the duty by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch deficiency.

Perſons making default in payment to forfeit double the duty.

XLVIII. *And, for the preventing frauds which diſtillers for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid may commit, by privately removing and contriving the waſh, low wines, or ſpirits, and in order that the officer may obtain true gauges of the ſame, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no waſh that ſhall be brewed or mixed by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers for extracting ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, ſhall be pumped up into the ſtill or ſtills, or otherwiſe removed from the back or veſſel wherein the ſame was fermented, but in the preſence of the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey, he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be; and all and every ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſhall, and he, ſhe, and they reſpectively is and are hereby required to run or draw off his, her, or their low wines immediately from the ſtill into an entered veſſel only, and to continue them therein, ſo that the officers of exciſe may take a true gauge of ſuch low wines; and ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers reſpectively ſhall provide a proper caſk, which ſhall be duly entered and gauged, into which the ſpirits ſhall run immediately from the ſtill, which caſk ſhall be ſufficient to contain the whole produce of ſpirits to be extracted from each ſtill, when made up to the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof; and when the whole quantity of ſpirits ſhall be collected in ſuch caſk from each ſtill, all and every ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſhall, and he, ſhe, and they reſpectively is and are hereby required immediately to make up ſuch ſpirits, in the preſence of the officer of exciſe, to the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, and a true gauge of ſuch ſpirits ſo made up ſhall then be taken by the officer of exciſe, who ſhall keep an exact account thereof; and ſuch ſpirits, and every part thereof, ſhall immediately afterwards be put into caſks, and ſecured, in the preſence of the officer of exciſe, in a warehouse or warehouses to be provided, and duly entered at the proper office of exciſe, and kept for that purpoſe by and at the expence of ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers, which ſpirits ſhall be kept there ſeparate and apart from all ſpirits made for home conſumption, and no ſpirits for home conſumption ſhall be put into the ſame warehouse; and ſuch warehouse and warehouses ſhall be ſecured under three locks and three keys to each ſuch warehouse in which ſuch ſpirits ſhall be ſecured, one of ſuch locks to be provided by ſuch diſtiller, and the other two locks to be provided by the ſurveyor, ſuperviſor, or officer of exciſe of the diviſion or place where ſuch ſpirits ſhall be locked up, at the expence of ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, whereof one key of each place ſhall be kept by ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, and another by ſuch ſurveyor or ſuperviſor, and the third by ſuch officer of exciſe, until the ſame ſpirits ſhall be delivered out for rectification, or*

Regulations for drawing off wort from backs, and ſpirits for exportation from ſtills, which muſt be done in the preſence of an officer and gauged; and afterwards ſecured in warehouses, &c.

afterwards

Distillers removing wash from backs, or running off spirits from stills, contrary to this act, &c.;

or obstructing the officer in taking samples, &c.;

or neglecting to provide warehouse, &c.;

afterwards for such exportation as aforesaid; which warehouse and warehouses shall be made well and sufficiently secure to the satisfaction and approbation of the respective surveyors or supervisors of excise for the time being, in whose division or district any such warehouse or warehouses shall be situated, whose approbation thereof shall be signified in writing, under the hands of such surveyor or supervisor, and such respective surveyors or supervisors are hereby required to attend, on reasonable notice to them given by the respective distillers, in order to view the same: and if any distiller or distillers, for such exportation as aforesaid, shall, contrary to the directions of this act, pump up into the still or stills, or otherwise remove any such wash as aforesaid from the back or vessel wherein the same was fermented, but in the presence of the officer of excise under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, or shall not run off, or cause to be run off his, her, or their low wines immediately from the still into an entered vessel only, or shall not continue the same in such entered vessel, so that the officers of excise may take a true gauge of such low wines, or shall neglect or refuse to provide a proper cask into which the spirits shall run immediately from the still as aforesaid, or to enter such cask, or shall run off any spirits from the still into any cask, except such cask hereinbefore directed to be provided, or shall, when the whole quantity of spirits shall be collected as aforesaid, neglect or refuse immediately to make up, in the presence of the officer of excise, such spirits to the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof; or shall by any ways or means prevent, hinder, or obstruct the officer of excise from taking a gauge or gauges of the wash, low wines, or spirits, or to take a sample or samples of them, or any of them, or to try the proof of the spirits, (which gauges, samples, and trials of proofs, they are hereby empowered to take and make as often as such officer of excise shall think fit, and which samples shall be returned by the officers of excise to the respective traders, when the commissioners of excise shall find it expedient to give directions for that purpose), or shall neglect or refuse, immediately after the spirits are to be made up to the strength aforesaid, to put such spirits into cask, and secure the same, in the presence of the officer of excise, in a warehouse or warehouses, according to the directions of this act, or shall neglect or refuse to provide and keep a warehouse or warehouses for that purpose, or to secure the same well and sufficiently, according to the directions of this act, or to provide or keep such warehouse or warehouses with locks and keys for securing such spirits for such exportation as aforesaid, or to enter such warehouse or warehouses for that purpose at the proper office of excise, or shall make use of any warehouse or warehouses, or other place or places for keeping spirits for such exportation as aforesaid, before the same shall have been first approved of, according to the directions of this act, or shall put into or keep in such warehouse or warehouses any spirits made for home consumption; or if any such

ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever by his, her, or their order, privity, connivance, or direction, after any ſuch ſpirits ſhall have been locked up and ſecured in any warehouse or warehouses for keeping ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, ſhall open any of the locks or doors in the abſence of the proper ſurveyor or ſuperviſor, and officer of exciſe, or ſhall make any way or kind of entrance into any ſuch warehouse or warehouses, or ſhall remove any part whatever of the partition between any warehouse or warehouses for keeping ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, or any other place or places whatſoever next thereunto adjoining, or ſhall, after any ſuch warehouse or warehouses ſhall have been ſo approved of as aforeſaid, make any addition to, or in any way alter the ſame without notice firſt given to the proper ſurveyor or ſuperviſor of exciſe of the diviſion or diſtrict in which any ſuch warehouse or warehouses ſhall be ſituate, of ſuch intended addition to or alteration in ſuch warehouse or warehouses, and his conſent in writing firſt had and obtained for the ſame; or ſhall remove any of the ſaid ſpirits from any locked up warehouse or warehouses, to any other warehouse or warehouses for keeping ſpirits, before the ſame be taken out either for immediate rectification or to be immediately put on ſhipboard and exported as aforeſaid; or ſhall by any art, contrivance, or device whatſoever, remove, convey away, or conceal, or cauſe, procure, or ſuffer to be removed, conveyed away, or concealed, any of the waſh or low wines for making ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, or any ſuch ſpirits, whether raw or rectified, either before the ſame are put into the warehouse or warehouses, or afterwards; then, and in each and every ſuch caſe, ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds.

or opening
doors in the
abſence of the
officer;

or removing
ſpirits;

or concealing
waſh, &c.

to forfeit &c. l.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe it ſhall at any time happen that the ſpirits diſtilled for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid in one day belonging to any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers cannot, for want of time, be conveyed from the ſpirit caſk (into which they are directed to be run immediately from the ſtill) and locked up in the warehouse or warehouses as herein-before is directed, the officer of exciſe ſhall gauge the ſame, and ſecure the lid of the ſaid ſpirit caſk, and take ſamples thereof, which ſpirits ſhall be locked up in ſuch warehouse or warehouses the next morning, (if not intended for immediate exportation as aforeſaid); and if it ſhall appear that any decrease has been made in the quantity or quality of the ſaid ſpirits to gauge, or in caſe any ſuch ſpirits ſhall have been removed in the abſence of the officer of exciſe, in either of the ſaid caſes the diſtiller or diſtillers ſhall, for every gallon of ſuch ſpirits, calculated at the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, ſo decreased or removed, forfeit the ſum of ten ſhillings.

If ſpirits cannot be locked up in a warehouse, they muſt be gauged and ſecured in the ſpirit caſk, and for every gallon decrease taken from the diſtiller to forfeit &c. l.

L. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers for exportation ſhall

Diſtillers ſhall be ſirous of tak-

ing spirits
from ware-
houses, to give
four hours
previous no-
tice to the
officer.

be desirous to take any of his, her, or their spirits out of any of the said warehouses where the same shall be so locked up, in order to be rectified, or when rectified and again deposited in such warehouse or warehouses, in order to be put immediately on shipboard for such exportation as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall thereof give notice in writing to the surveyor or supervisor, or officer of excise of the division or district where such spirits shall be so locked up, by the space of four hours before the time he, she, or they shall begin to take out the same as aforesaid, and shall also specify in such notice the precise day, and hour of such day, when he, she, or they shall or do intend taking any such spirits out of such warehouse or warehouses; and shall also specify in such notice the quantity and quality of spirits he, she, or they intends or intend to take out, and whether such spirits are raw or rectified, and out of what particular warehouse the same are intended to be taken out for rectification, or for immediate exportation as aforesaid; and in such case, such respective surveyor, supervisor, or officer is and are hereby required to attend pursuant to such notice, at the respective places where such spirits shall be locked up, and see the quantity of spirits taken out in pursuance of such notice, and he or they is and are hereby required to take an exact account of the same: and in case any such distiller or distillers shall not begin and proceed to take such spirits out of the said warehouse or warehouses at the hour and time specified in such notice, or within one hour next after such time, then every such notice shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be void, and such distiller or distillers shall be, and is and are hereby obliged to give a fresh and like notice in manner aforesaid, four hours at the least before he, she, or they shall begin to take any such spirits out of such warehouse or warehouses; and in case any such distiller or distillers shall neglect or refuse to give such first notice before he takes out any of the said spirits, or to specify in such notice the particulars herein-before required, or to give a fresh notice, in manner aforesaid, four hours at the least before he, she, or they shall begin to take out any such spirits, in case he, she, or they shall not begin and proceed to take out such spirits at the hour and time specified in the said first notice, or within one hour next after such time, such distiller or distillers shall, in every such case, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

who is to at-
tend and see
the same
taken out.

If spirits are
not taken out
in an hour
after the time
specified in
the notice, a
fresh one must
be given.

Distillers neg-
lecting to
give notice,
etc. to forfeit
100*l*.

Regulations
in rectifying
raw spirits
taken out of
warehouses.

I.I. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, when any raw spirits shall be so taken out for rectification in pursuance of such notice, the same shall be immediately pumped up or put, in the presence of the officer of excise, into the still or stills, and be rectified forthwith, and the spirits shall be run off immediately from the still into a like cask as is before directed to be provided and entered for the containing of spirits immediately distilled from low wines; and when the whole quantity of such spirits designed to be rectified shall be collected in such cask from each still, the same shall be immediately

diately made up, in the preſence of the officer of exciſe, to the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, at which ſtrength all ſuch ſpirits are to be exported, and a true gauge of ſuch ſpirits ſo made up ſhall then be taken by the officer of exciſe, who ſhall keep an exact account thereof, and ſuch ſpirits ſhall immediately afterwards be put into caſks, and in the preſence of the officer of exciſe, either carried directly on ſhipboard for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, (if intended to be ſo immediately exported), or elſe into ſuch warehouse or warehouses to be locked up in manner aforeſaid.

LII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when any diſtiller or diſtillers of ſpirits in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, for exportation from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, ſhall take out any ſpirits from the warehouse or warehouses wherein the ſame ſhall have been locked up, in order to have ſuch ſpirits rectified or compounded before the exportation thereof as aforeſaid, ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers ſhall in conſideration of waſte be allowed two gallons, in every one hundred gallons of ſuch ſpirits ſo to be rectified or compounded, and ſo after that rate for a greater or leſs quantity; which allowance of two gallons in every one hundred gallons of ſpirits ſo rectified or compounded, ſhall be in full compenſation for all waſte, loſs, or damage whatſoever, (except in caſes of unavoidable accidents, which ſhall be proved to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners of exciſe in *England* or *Scotland*, as the caſe may require); and if any decreaſe ſhall at any time appear in the quantity of ſpirits ſo taken out by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers to be rectified or compounded, except ſuch as can or may be accounted for by the allowance aforeſaid, every ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſhall be charged, and the officers of exciſe are hereby required to charge him, her, or them for all ſpirits ſo found to be deficient and not properly accounted for, with a duty at and after the rate of five ſhillings and ſixpence *per* gallon: provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to hinder any maker of ſpirits for ſuch exportation as aforeſaid, from ſending ſuch ſpirits out of his locked up warehouse to any other diſtiller, provided ſuch maker of ſpirits ſending the ſame, and the diſtiller who ſhall receive the ſame, do, before ſuch ſpirits are taken out of the warehouse, give bond with ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved of as any other ſecurity is directed by this act to be approved, in double the value of ſuch ſpirits, and five ſhillings and ſixpence *per* gallon for the due and fair exportation of ſuch ſpirits from that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, as the caſe may require, within three months next after the date of ſuch reſpectiv^e bond; and provided leave for that purpoſe

On taking out ſpirits from warehouse to be rectified, allowances to be made of two gallons in every 100 for decreaſe,

and for any extra deficiency not properly accounted for, a duty to be paid of 5s. per gallon.

Spirits may be ſent from the warehouse of any maker of ſpirits to any other diſtiller, under the regulations hereinaſſioned.

be first obtained in writing from the commissioners of excise in *England* or *Scotland* for the time being, as the case may require, and that notice thereof shall have been given to the officer of excise, under whose survey such distiller shall then be, twenty-four hours at the least, in order that such officer may receive the same into such distiller's stock; and provided such spirits be removed with a proper certificate from an officer of excise; and when such spirits shall be so received by such distiller, the same shall be under the like direction as to the rectification and exportation thereof, and all other matters and things, as if such spirits had been rectified and exported according to the regulations of this act by the maker thereof, and such distiller shall, for breach of any of the said directions, be subject to the like penalties as the maker of such spirits would have been for the like offences.

Distillers who have distilled all their wash into spirits for exportation, may make a fresh entry for home consumption, etc.

That when any such distiller or distillers shall be desirous of distilling any spirits for home consumption, and shall have actually distilled into spirits all the wash, low wines, and feints in his, her, or their custody or possession, for the making of spirits for such exportation as aforesaid, and such spirits shall be locked up in the warehouse as herein-after is directed, he, she, or they may withdraw his, her, or their entry for such exportation, and shall be at liberty to make a fresh and like entry for making spirits for home consumption; and at the expiration of four days after such entry made, but not sooner, it shall and may be lawful for such distiller and distillers to begin to brew or mix materials for wash to be distilled into spirits for home consumption; and if any such distiller or distillers shall begin to brew or mix materials for wash, to be distilled into spirits for home consumption, without having made such entry, or contrary to any of the directions in that behalf aforesaid, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

20. l. penalty for acting contrary hereto.

Bond to be given for the due exportation of spirits;

I.IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the exporter of any such spirits shall, immediately after the shipping the same, give bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the respective commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland*, or the major part of them, or the proper officer or officers of excise, in ten shillings *per* gallon for each and every gallon of such spirits; that the particular spirits so intended to be exported, and every part thereof, shall (the danger of the seas and enemies excepted) be shipped and exported to the port or place to which the same respectively are intended to be exported, and shall not be exported or carried to any other place or country whatsoever; and shall not be unshipped, unladed, or put on board any other ship, vessel, or boat in *Great Britain*, (shipwreck and other unavoidable accident excepted), not relanded in that part of *Great Britain* in which the same shall have been so made; which bond the officer of excise of the port from whence such spirits shall be exported,

ported, appointed for that purpose by the said respective commissioners of excise, or the major part of them respectively, for the time being, is hereby directed to take, in his Majesty's name, and to his Majesty's use; provided, that if, after the shipping any such spirits, the same, or any part thereof, shall be unshipped, unladed, or laid on land, or put into any other ship, vessel, or boat in *Great Britain*, (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted), that then, and in every such case, over and above the penalty of the bond, which shall be levied and recovered to his Majesty's use, all such spirits which shall be so unshipped, unladed, or laid on land, or put into any other ship, vessel, or boat in *Great Britain*, (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted), or the value thereof, shall be forfeited; and such spirits shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

and if afterwards unshipped to be forfeited.

LV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such bonds shall be discharged upon the production of a certificate under the hands and seals of two or more of the commissioners of excise, in that part of *Great Britain* to which such spirits shall be so exported, testifying the due landing thereof; such production of such certificate to be made to the collector or other chief officer of excise of the port from whence such spirits were exported, within six months from the date of such bond, testifying such landing of such spirits; or such bonds shall be discharged upon proof that such spirits were taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or by fire; the examination and proof thereof being left to the judgement of the commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, or the major part of them respectively.

How bonds are to be discharged.

LVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for every gallon, *English* wine measure, of spirits of a strength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which shall be made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and imported or brought from thence into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, there shall be paid by the importer thereof, before the landing thereof, an excise duty of two shillings and nine-pence.

2s. 9d per gallon to be paid for spirits imported from Scotland into England.

LVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, consignee or consignees of spirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and imported from thence into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, within twenty days next after the arrival of the ship or vessel wherein any such spirits shall be so imported, within the port, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, where such spirits shall be intended to be landed, shall make due entry with the collector of excise of the said port of all such spirits on board of such ship or vessel belonging to such proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, consignee or consignees; and shall then, or before, satisfy and pay the import duties of excise by this

Entry to be made of spirits imported from Scotland, and immediately to be paid, and the spirits landed in 20 days,

otherwise to
be forfeited,

and to be pub-
lickly fold;
and the over-
plus, after sa-
tisfying the
duties, to be
given the of-
ficer.

The commif-
fioners may
reward the
officers if
there be no
overplus.

In entries of
spirits im-
ported from
Scotland, the
number of
casks, etc. to
be inferted, on
penalty of
forfeiture.

No fpirits to
be fent from
Scotland to
England, or
from England
to Scotland, by
land, or in
velfels of lefs
than 70 tons,
or in a cask
containing
lefs than 100
gallons, on
penalty of for-
feiture, with
the velfels,
etc.

act impofed for or in refpect of fuch fpirits, and land the fame; and if fuch proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, confignee or confignees, fhall neglect or refufe to make fuch entry, or to pay fuch duties, or to land fuch fpirits within fuch twenty days, all fuch fpirits fhall be forfeited, together with the casks and packages containing the fame, and fhall and may be feized by any officer or officers of excife; and the faid commiffioners of excife in *England* fhall caufe all fuch fpirits to be publickly fold to the beft bidder, at fuch places as they fhall think proper, for and towards fatisfying the import duties by this act impofed for or in refpect of fuch fpirits, and the overplus, if any, fhall be applied to and for the benefit of the officer or officers of excife who fhall feize the fame; and in cafe the money arifing from fuch fale of fuch fpirits fhall not be fufficient to fatisfy, or fhall barely fatisfy, the faid import duties, then and in fuch cafe the officer or officers of excife, who fhall feize fuch fpirits, fhall be rewarded in fuch manner as the faid commiffioners of excife fhall think proper; fuch reward not exceeding one fhilling *per* gallon, and to be in lieu of all other allowances.

LVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That in all entries fo to be made of any fpirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and imported from thence into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the number of casks or other packages containing fuch fpirits, with the particular numbers and marks of each of them, on board of each refpective fhip or velfel in which the fame fhall be fo imported, fhall be inferted, on pain, for every neglect or refusal thereof, to forfeit all fuch fpirits, with the cask or other package wherein the fame fhall be contained, and the fame fhall and may be feized by any officer or officers of excife.

LIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That no fpirits, whether raw, rectified, or compounded, made in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, fhall be removed or carried from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland* to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, by land carriage, nor fhall any fpirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, be removed or carried from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, by land carriage, nor any fpirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, be imported or brought into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, nor any fpirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, be imported or brought into that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, in any fhip, velfel, or boat of any lefs burthen than feventy tons, or in any cask or package which fhall not contain one hundred gallons of fuch fpirits at the leaft, on pain of forfeiture of all fuch fpirits as fhall be fo removed or carried, or imported or brought contrary to any or either of the prohibitions aforefaid, together with the casks or packages containing fuch fpirits, and the fhips, velfels, or boats, horfes, cattle, and carriages employed

played in such importation, removal, or carriage thereof; and such spirits, casks, packages, ships, vessels, boats, horses, cattle, and carriages, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

LX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no spirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be imported or brought into that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, of a strength exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, nor shall any spirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, be imported or brought into that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, except as herein-after provided, of a strength exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, on pain of forfeiture of all such spirits, together with the casks and packages containing the same; and such spirits, casks, and packages shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise: provided always, That if the strength of any spirits, manufactured and imported from that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, into that part of *Great Britain* called *England* as aforesaid, shall be greater than that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, and such excess shall not exceed three per centum over and above the said strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof as aforesaid, then and in such case the said spirits shall not be forfeited, but shall be charged with a further duty proportioned to their said surplus strength.

If spirits be imported into Scotland from England of a strength greater than 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof, they are forfeited,

but not in the latter case, if the excess should not exceed 3 per centum over that strength, &c.

LXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any spirits, made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be sent by water from that part of *Great Britain* called *England* to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or any spirits made or manufactured in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be sent by water from thence to that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the same shall be accompanied with a permit from the proper officer of excise, or, in default thereof, such spirits, with the casks and packages containing the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise: provided always, That no such spirits shall be liable to seizure for or on account of any small difference or deficiency in the gauge of such spirits at the time of their arrival in port, when the same shall be proved to have been occasioned by accident and without fraud.

Spirits sent by water from England to Scotland, &c. to be accompanied with a permit, on penalty of forfeiture.

Spirits not liable to seizure for a small deficiency in the gauge.

LXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* shall, within the space of one month after the time of granting any permit for the removal of any *British*-made spirits from any port or place in *Scotland* to any port or place in *England*, transmit the counterpart of such permit, or cause the same to be transmitted to the commissioners of excise in *England*, in order that the said commissioners in *England* may, and they are hereby directed and required to cause some proper officer or officers to examine and check therewith the permit by which such spirits shall

Counterparts of permits for exporting spirits from Scotland to be transmitted to the commissioners of excise in England;

and a duplicate of the clearance to be sent to the port of landing in England.

have been removed as aforeſaid, and alſo in order that a further cheque may be had upon the removal of ſuch ſpirits, a duplicate of ſuch clearance ſhall be forthwith tranſmitted to the proper officer or officers of the cuſtom, at the port in *England* where ſuch ſpirits are intended to be landed, who are hereby authoriſed and required to compare the ſame with the ſpirits on their arrival.

LXIII. *And whereas the manufacture of ſpirits, commonly called Maidſtone Geneva, eſtabliſhed at Maidſtone in the county of Kent, by George Biſhop of that place, which manufacture is eſſentially different from any other manufacture of ſpirits in Great Britain, as well with reſpect to the quality of the liquor as to the proceſs by which it is made: and whereas the ſaid manufacture requires ſo large a proportion of waſh to produce a given quantity of ſpirits, as to render it impoſſible to continue the ſaid manufacture if the rates of duty preſcribed by the ſaid act, made in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, and continued by this act, be collected on each gallon of waſh; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, during the continuance of this act, there ſhall be paid by the ſaid George Biſhop, for every ninety-fix gallons of waſh which he ſhall produce from a weight of malt or other corn, including the bran thereof, and not exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds, the ſum of ſixteen ſhillings and four pence, being at the rate of two-pence and one-fixth part of a farthing per gallon.*

Mr. George Biſhop of Maidſtone to pay 16 s. 4d. for every 96 gallons of waſh made from not more than 112 lb of corn; and for every 112 lb of corn a credit to be allowed him of 8 gallons and 1 gal of ſpirits of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

LXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of malt or other corn, before the ſame is ſeparated from the bran thereof, ſo uſed by the ſaid George Biſhop, he ſhall be allowed a credit in the books of the proper officer or officers of exciſe, or not more than eight gallons and one third part of a gallon of ſpirits, at the ſtrength of one in ſix under hydrometer proof.*

If he ſells ſpirits stronger than 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof, to be forfeited.

LXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid George Biſhop ſhall not ſell or ſend out any ſpirits whatſoever of a greater degree of ſtrength than that of one in ſix under hydrometer proof: and if the ſaid George Biſhop ſhall ſell or ſend out any ſpirits whatſoever, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, ſuch ſpirits, together with the caſks and veſſels containing the ſame, and the horſes, cattle, carts, and carriages made uſe of in the removal thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe.*

Underſeal of his ſtock to be forfeited.

LXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, on caſting up the ſtock of the ſaid George Biſhop, any officer or officers of exciſe ſhall find the quantity of ſpirits contained in ſuch ſtock to exceed the quantity for which the ſaid George Biſhop is intitled to credit, at the ſtrength of one in ſix under hydrometer proof, after deducting and allowing for the quantity of ſpirits for which permit ſhall have been granted to the ſaid George Biſhop, then, and in every ſuch caſe, the exceſs ſound*

found shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

LXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the said *George Bishop* shall make use of any malt or corn for the purpose of making any wort or wash, he shall give twelve hours notice in writing to the officer of excise under whose survey he shall then be, of his intention to use the same, in order that the said officer may attend to weigh such malt or corn; and if the said *George Bishop* shall neglect to give such notice as aforesaid, he shall, for every such neglect, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, for the purpose of enabling the proper officer or officers of excise to ascertain the strength of the wash on which such duty as aforesaid shall have been charged, the said *George Bishop* shall provide, and from time to time keep, in his distillery house at *Maidstone* aforesaid, a small still, with a worm and tub complete, or a size sufficient to distil at one time twenty-four gallons of wash, and which quantity of wash such officer or officers is and are hereby impowered to take and distil for the purpose aforesaid, when and as often as he or they shall think fit; and if twenty-four gallons of such wash so distilled shall be found to produce more than two gallons and one eighth of a gallon of spirits, at the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, then the whole quantity of wash from which such twenty-four gallons were taken shall be charged by the proper officer or officers of excise with a duty of one shilling per gallon, and which shall become payable immediately on such charge being made.

LXIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said *George Bishop*, during the continuance of this act, to carry on the trade of distilling *Geneva* in any other place or places than those now occupied by him for that purpose at *Maidstone*, or therein use any stills, backs, or other utensils, of larger dimensions than those now in use in the said manufactory.

LXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such of the duties by this act imposed as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *England* for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* for the time being.

LXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any distiller or distillers who shall make or distil, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, any spirits for home consumption, shall, within the year which shall end on the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, extract more than nineteen gallons of spirits of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, for every hundred gallons of wash, within the time aforesaid, found in his, her, or their

12 hours notice of his making wort to be given, on penalty of 200l.

A still to be provided by Mr. Bishop to enable the officers to ascertain the strength of wort, &c.

Mr. Bishop not to distil at any other than his present work-house, &c.

Duties to be under the commission-ers of excise.

If more than 19 gallons of spirits, of the strength of 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof, for home consumption, be found extracted from 100 gallons of

wash, 5s. per
gallon to be
paid to the
treasury for
the excise,

Clauses of
26 Geo. 3.
c. 73 recited.

custody or possession, he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of five shillings for every gallon of spirits so extracted above the proportion aforesaid.

LXXII. *And whereas by an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption, and for granting and securing the due payment of other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the making and vending British spirits, and for discontinuing, for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum and spirits imported from the West Indies, it was enacted, That within thirty days after the commencement of that act, and afterwards once in every three months at the least, the officers of excise should take an account of the stock of British brandy, rectified British spirits, raw British spirits, compounds, and other British spirits, of every rectifier and compounder of spirits, whether a maker of spirits or not; and if on taking such account the stock is taken, added to the quantity of spirits for which permits should have been granted to such rectifier or compounder since the time of taking the last preceding account of such stock, should be found to exceed the quantity of spirits found in such stock at the time of taking such last preceding account, added to the quantity since legally made or received by permit, with the allowance of thirty-two gallons on every one hundred gallons so made or received, cistling or computing such stock at the strength of one in eight under hydrometer proof, a quantity of spirits equal to the quantity of spirits so found in excess should be forfeited and lost, and should and might be seized and taken by the officer or officers of excise who should discover the same, from and out of such stock; and the person or persons in whose stock such quantity of spirits so found in excess should be discovered or found, should also forfeit and lose the sum of fifty pounds: and whereas, by the said last mentioned act, reciting, that for the making unto the rectifiers and compounders of spirits, as well for what they should lawfully make, as for what they should lawfully purchase and receive by permit, a fair allowance for that increase by water, sugar, syrup, or fruit, which was necessary to render their spirits fit for consumption, there should be allowed permits for the sending out any number of gallons, not exceeding the rate or proportion of one hundred and thirty-five gallons of British brandy, rectified British spirits, or compounds, for every one hundred gallons of British raw spirits, at the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which they should have received by permit, or should have made according to the regulations and directions of that act; and to the intent that permits might not be granted for sending out a greater quantity of British brandy, rectified British spirits, or compounds, from the stock of any rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders of British spirits, than that of one hundred and thirty-five gallons for every one hundred gallons which he, she, or they should lawfully make or receive by permit, it was further enacted, That the proper officers of excise should keep an account in their books with all and every the distiller and distillers, maker and makers, rectifier and rectifiers, and compounder and com-*
pounders

Sect. 29.

Sect. 30.

pownders of British ſpirits, as well of the quantity of all British ſpirits which he, ſhe, or they ſhould legally make or receive by permit, as of the quantities of all British ſpirits for which any ſuch officer or officers ſhould grant any permit; and when and ſo often as any officer ſhould be called upon or required by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, to grant any permit or permits for the ſending out of any British brandy, rectified British ſpirits, raw British ſpirits, British compounds, or ſpirits of wine, exceeding the quantity which he, ſhe, or they ought to have remaining in ſtock, ſuch officer or officers ſhould immediately examine, or cauſe to be examined, the ſtock in hand of ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, and whatever exceſs ſhould be found in ſtock, ſuch exceſs ſhould be forfeited and loſt, and ſhould and might be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe: and whereas it is expedient to repeal the ſaid recited claules; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid recited claules ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby repealed: and, for the making unto the rectifiers and compounders of ſpirits a fair allowance for that increaſe by water, ſugar, ſyrup, or fruit, which is neceſſary to render their ſpirits fit for conſumption, there ſhall be allowed permits for the ſending out any number of gallons, not exceeding the rate or proportion of one hundred and forty-two gallons of *British* brandy, rectified *British* ſpirits or compounds, for every one hundred gallons of raw *British* ſpirits which they reſpectively ſhall have received from any diſtiller or diſtillers of *British* ſpirits (not being a rectifier or rectifiers) of the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, or which they ſhall reſpectively have made at the ſtrength laſt aforeſaid.

IXXIII. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That within thirty days next after the commencement of this act, and afterwards once in every three months at the leaſt, the officers of exciſe ſhall take an account of the ſtock of *British* brandy, rectified *British* ſpirits, raw *British* ſpirits, compounds and other *British* ſpirits, of all and every rectifier and rectifiers, and compounder and compounders of ſpirits, (whether a maker or makers of ſpirits or not); and if on taking any ſuch account the ſtock ſo taken, added to the quantity of ſpirits for which permits ſhall have been granted to ſuch rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, ſince the time of taking the laſt preceding account of ſuch ſtock, ſhall be found to exceed the quantity of ſpirits found by the officer or officers of exciſe in ſuch ſtock at the time of taking the laſt preceding account of ſuch ſtock by the officer or officers of exciſe, added to the quantity ſince received by permit from any diſtiller or diſtillers of *British* ſpirits (not being a rectifier or rectifiers of *British* ſpirits), at the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, or made by ſuch rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, at the ſtrength laſt aforeſaid, with the allowance of forty-two gallons on every one hundred gallons ſo made or received, calling or computing ſuch ſtock at the ſtrength of one

The recited
claules of 26
Geo. 3. c. 73.
to be repealed.

Rectifiers to
have an al-
lowance of 42
gallons in the
100, for in-
creaſe by wa-
ter, &c.

Officers to
take an ac-
count of the
ſtock of rec-
tifiers,

and if any ex-
ceſs in the
quantity be
found, it may
be ſeized, etc.

in ſix under hydrometer proof, a quantity of ſpirits equal to the quantity of ſpirits ſo found in exceſs ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe, from and out of ſuch ſtock, and the perſon or perſons in whole ſtock ſuch quantity of ſpirits ſo found in exceſs ſhall be diſcovered or found, ſhall alſo forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

If rectifiers
ſell ſpirits of
a greater
ſtrength than
1 in 6 under
hydrometer
proof, they
may be ſeized.

LXXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders of ſpirits, ſhall ſell or ſend out any *British* brandy, *British* rectified ſpirits, *British* compounds, or other *British* ſpirits, or any greater or higher degree of ſtrength than that of one in ſix under hydrometer proof; and if any ſuch rectifiers or rectifier, or compounders or compounder, ſhall ſell or ſend out any *British* brandy, *British* rectified ſpirits, *British* compounds, or other *British* ſpirits, of any greater or higher degree of ſtrength than that of one in ſix under hydrometer proof, all ſuch *British* brandy, *British* rectified ſpirits, *British* compounds, or other *British* ſpirits, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of exciſe, together with the caſks and veſſels whatſoever containing the ſame reſpectively.

If any part of
the allow-
ance ſhould
appear not to
have been ul-
ed, it ſhall be
taken from
the rectifier's
credit.

LXXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, on taking any ſuch account of the ſtock of any ſuch rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, it ſhall appear that ſuch rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, has or have not actually made uſe of the whole of the ſaid allowance ſo by this act granted, ſo much thereof as ſhall appear not to have been made uſe of, deducting therefrom ſo much as will be ſufficient to reduce the ſtock then found on hand to the ſtrength of one in ſix under hydrometer proof, ſhall be cut off from his, her, or their credit; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

This act not
to exonerate
rectifiers from
penalty in-
curred prior
to its com-
mencement.

LXXVI. Provided always nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to exonerate any rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders of ſpirits whatſoever, from any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, to which ſuch rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders, if this act had not been made, would have been liable, for or by reaſon of any exceſs found in the ſtock of ſuch rectifier or rectifiers, or compounder or compounders, before the commencement of this act.

2 Geo. 3.
c. 55.

LXXVII. And whereas, by an act made in the twenty-fiſt year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for repealing the duties payable upon chocolate made in Great Britain, and for granting certain inland duties upon cocoa nuts in lieu thereof; for the better and more effectual ſecuring the revenue of exciſe, and of the inland duties under the management of the commiſſioners of exciſe, and for preventing frauds therein; for the more punctual and ready payment of the allowances to
be

be made to brewers out of the additional duties imposed on malt; and for rectifying a mistake in an act, made in this present session of parliament, with respect to the exempting of candles from the additional duty of five pounds *per centum* upon the duties of excise imposed by the said act, *reciting, That by an act passed in the second year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for more effectually preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors for home consumption, by laying additional duties upon spirits made in Great Britain, or imported into the same; and for better regulating and encouraging the exportation of British-made spirits; and for securing the payment of the duties upon spirituous liquors, it was, amongst other things, enacted, That, to prevent distillers, who made spirits for exportation, from fraudulently removing wash, low wines, or spirits, the officers of excise should, from time to time, make a charge from the apparent decrease of the wash of any such distiller or distillers, except such decrease did really and truly arise from accident; and that the officers of excise were prevented from making true charges upon decreases in the wash of such distillers, for want of some certain rule of ascertaining the true proportion of spirits that ought to be produced from a certain quantity of wash, for the better enabling such officers to make true charges on the apparent decreases of wash discovered at the still house or still houses of every distiller or distillers making spirits for exportation, it was enacted, That, from and after the twentieth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, every distiller and distillers who, at any time between the first day of October and the first day of June in each year, should make or distil spirits for exportation, should, for every six gallons of wash, within the time aforesaid, found in his custody, produce to the sight of the officer or officers of excise at least one gallon of spirits; and that every distiller and distillers who, at any time between the first day of June and the first day of October in each year, should make or distil spirits for exportation, should, for every seven gallons of wash, within the time last aforesaid, found in his custody, produce to the sight of the officer or officers of excise at least one gallon of spirits, such spirits to be in each case of the strength of one to six under any manner proof; and that in every case where the produce of the spirits extracted by any such distiller or distillers, within those respective times, should fall short of the proportions before mentioned, every such distiller or distillers should be, and he and they was and were thereby chargeable with and should pay duty for every gallon of such wash which, within the respective times aforesaid, should be missing, over and above the said six gallons, and seven gallons respectively, at the same rate as the duty was chargeable and payable upon the decrease of wash discovered at the still houses of distillers who distilled low wines and spirits for home consumption; and the officers of excise are thereby required, in such cases, to make the presumptive charges, as well for the low wines, as also for the spirits, upon every gallon of wash respectively so missing as aforesaid, in like manner as distillers working for home consumption were then charged upon decreases of wash; which said duties, on the said low wines and spirits,*

and 2 Geo. 3.
c. 5. in part
recited.

Spirits, ſo to be charged as aforeſaid, ſhould be paid by every ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers, at the reſpective times and in the ſame manner, and under the like rules, regulations, penalties and forfeitures, as the duties charged on diſtillers who diſtilled for home conſumption were then made payable: and whereas it has been found by experience that the proportions of ſpirits by the ſaid act preſcribed are much lower than the apparent decrease of ſuch waſh would warrant, and it is therefore expedient to provide the proportions herein-after mentioned in lieu thereof; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, all and every diſtiller and diſtillers, who at any time between the fifteenth day of November incluſive, in any one year, and the fifteenth day of May excluſive, in the next ſucceeding year, ſhall make or diſtil ſpirits for exportation to foreign parts, ſhall, for every nine gallons of waſh within the time laſt aforeſaid, found in his, her, or their cuſtody, produce to the ſight of the officer or officers of exciſe at leaſt two gallons of ſpirits; and that all and every diſtiller and diſtillers, who at any time between the fifteenth day of May incluſive, in any one year, and the fifteenth day of November excluſive, in the ſame year, ſhall make or diſtil ſpirits for ſuch exportation, ſhall, for every ſix gallons of waſh within the time laſt aforeſaid, found in his, her, or their cuſtody, produce to the ſight of the officer or officers of exciſe at leaſt one gallon of ſpirits, ſuch ſpirits to be in each caſe of the ſtrength of one to ſix under hydrometer proof, and that in every caſe where the produce of the ſpirits extracted by any ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers within thoſe reſpective times, ſhall fall ſhort of the proportions herein-before preſcribed, every ſuch diſtiller and diſtillers ſhall be, and he, ſhe, and they is and are hereby chargeable with and ſhall pay duty for every gallon of ſuch waſh which, within the reſpective times aforeſaid, ſhall be miſſing over and above the ſaid nine gallons and ſix gallons reſpectively, at and after the rate of one ſhilling and ſixpence per gallon; and the officer or officers of exciſe ſhall charge ſuch duty and duties upon ſuch diſtiller or diſtillers accordingly, and he, ſhe, and they ſhall pay the ſame within one week next after the ſame ſhall be charged or incurred.

LXXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any diſtiller or maker, or diſtillers or makers of low wines or ſpirits, or any rectifier or compounder, or rectifiers or compounders of, or dealer or dealers in ſpirits, or any workman or ſervant belonging to him, her, or them, ſhall obſtruct, aſſault, reſiſt, oppoſe, moleſt, or hinder any officer or officers of exciſe, in the due execution of any of the ſeveral powers and authorities given or granted to ſuch officer or officers, by this or any other act now in force, relating to diſtillers, rectifiers or compounders of ſpirits, or to dealers in ſpirits or ſtrong waters, every ſuch diſtiller or maker, rectifier or compounder, or dealer ſhall (except in ſuch caſes for which any other penalty or penalties are herein-before provided) forfeit for every ſuch offence the ſum of two hundred pounds,

LXXIX. And

From July 5, 1788, diſtillers of ſpirits for exportation to foreign parts, to produce to the officer the within mentioned quantities of ſpirits from the within mentioned quantities of waſh;

or to pay 1s. 6d. for each gallon of waſh miſſing.

Persons obſtructing officers to forfeit 200l.

LXXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several duties of excise by an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt,* imposed for or in respect of fermented wort or wash brewed or made in that part of Great Britain called England, for extracting spirits for home consumption from any malt, corn, grain, or ults, or any mixture with the same, and for or in respect of cyder or perry, or other wash or liquor brewed or made as aforesaid from any sort or kind of British materials, except such as are before mentioned, or from any mixture therewith, for extracting spirits for home consumption; and for or in respect of fermented wort or wash brewed or made as aforesaid from melasses or sugar, or any mixture therewith, for extracting spirits for home consumption; and for or in respect of wash brewed or made as aforesaid from foreign refused wine, or foreign cyder, or wash prepared from foreign materials, except melasses and sugar, or any mixture therewith, for extracting spirits for home consumption, shall be, and the same are hereby severally and respectively continued from the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, until and upon the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and the said duties shall severally and respectively be paid and payable by the several and respective makers and distillers of such wort, wash, cyder, perry, or other liquor respectively, at such times and in such manner, and under such penalties and forfeitures, as the said duties by the said act imposed and hereby continued were severally and respectively payable by law, under or by virtue of the said act, or any other act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the passing of this act.

LXXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said last mentioned act, except such parts thereof as are expressly altered, controuled, or repealed by this act, shall, from and immediately after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be revived and continued; and the same is hereby revived, and shall continue in full force and effect until and upon the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

LXXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him, her, or them done by virtue or in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county; and the

Duties imposed by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. on wash for extracting spirits for home consumption, to be continued from July 5, 1788, to July 5, 1789.

Last mentioned act, except where hereby altered, to be continued to July 5, 1789.

Limitation of actions.

General issue. the defendant or defendants in such action or suit shall or may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall discontinue his, her, or their action or actions, or be nonsuited, or judgement shall be given against him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Treble costs. LXXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures by this act created or imposed, shall be sued for, levied, recovered, or mitigated, by such ways, means, and methods, as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture is or may be recovered or mitigated, by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland* respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture (not otherwise directed by this act), shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them who shall discover, inform, or sue for the same.

The regulations, etc. relating to making spirits for exportation, etc. in force at passing of LXXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, provisions, clauses, matters, and things, which in or by any act or acts of parliament relating to the making of spirits for exportation to foreign parts, or carrying such spirits coastwise, or to the duties upon wort or wash brewed or made for extracting spirits for home consumption, or relating to the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption, in force at the time of passing of an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption, and for granting and securing the due payment of other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the making and vending British spirits, as well for home consumption as for exportation, and for destroying all home made and foreign spirits after the condemnation thereof; and for vesting in his Majesty the duties of excise within the lands of Ferintosh in the county of Inverness; and for discontinuing, for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum and spirits imported from the West Indies*; or in or by the said act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption, and for granting and securing the due payment of other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the making and vending British spirits; and for discontinuing, for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum and spirits imported from the West Indies*; are contained, provided, settled, or established, for making, assessing, raising, levying, collecting, paying, recovering, adjudging, mitigating, ascertaining, enforcing, or securing the rates or duties thereby

24 Geo. 1.
c. 46. sect. 2;

and those contained in 26 Geo. 3. c. 73. relating to levying duties, etc.

thereby impoſed, or hereby continued, and for preventing, detecting, and puniſhing frauds relating thereto, and not being expreſſly altered, repealed, changed, or controlled by this act, or not being repugnant to any of the matters, clauſes, provisions, or regulations in this act contained, ſhall be and continue in full force, and be duly obſerved, practiſed, applied, uſed, and put in execution throughout *Great Britain*, in and for the managing, aſſeſſing, raiſing, levying, collecting, paying, recovering, adjudging, mitigating, aſcertaining, enforcing, and ſecuring the ſaid ſeveral duties by this act impoſed or continued; and for preventing, detecting, and puniſhing frauds relating thereto, ſo far as the ſame are applicable thereunto reſpectively, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if all and every the ſaid powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, provisions, clauſes, matters, and things, had been expreſſly inſerted and re-enacted in this act.

to be applied
to the execution
of this
act.

LXXXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the powers, directions, rules, penalties, forfeitures, clauſes, matters, and things, which, in and by an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles the Second*, intituled, *An act for taking away the court of wards and liveries, and tenures in Capite, and by knights ſervice, and purveyance, and for ſettling a revenue upon his Maſteſty in lieu thereof*, or by any other law now in force relating to his Maſteſty's revenue of exciſe upon beer, ale, and other liquors, are provided and eſtabliſhed for managing, raiſing, levying, collecting, mitigating or recovering, adjudging or aſcertaining the duties thereby granted, or any of them, (other than and in ſuch caſes for which ſuch penalties or provisions are made and provided by this act), ſhall be practiſed, uſed, and put in execution, in and for the managing, raiſing, levying, collecting, mitigating, recovering, and paying the ſaid duties hereby granted, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if all and every the ſaid powers, rules, directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauſes, matters, and things, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this preſent act.

Powers of
12 Car. 2.
c. 24. to
extend to
this act.

LXXXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the money ariſing by the duties by this act impoſed, (the neceſſary charges of raiſing and accounting for the ſame excepted) ſhall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Maſteſty's exchequer at *W'eſtminſter*; and the ſaid monies ſo paid into the ſaid receipt of exchequer as aforeſaid, ſhall be carried to, and made part of the fund called *The conſolidated fund*.

Duties to be
paid into the
exchequer,
and carried to
the conſolidated fund.

LXXXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall commence and take effect, as to all ſuch matters and things therein contained, in reſpect whereof no ſpecial commencement is hereby directed or provided, from and immediately after the fifth day of *July* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and ſhall remain and continue in force, as to all ſuch matters and things therein contained, in reſpect whereof

Act to commence,
as to all matters
where no ſpecial
commencement is
provided,
from July 5,
1788,

and continue
in force one
year.

it is not hereby otherwise directed, for the space of one year, to be computed from that day.

C A P. XLVII.

An act for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.—To September 1, 1788.

C A P. XLVIII.

An act for the better regulation of chimney sweepers, and their apprentices.

Preamble.

Churchwardens and overseers of the poor, with consent of two justices, may bind boys chargeable, etc. apprentices to chimney sweepers.

WHEREAS the laws now in being respecting masters and apprentices do not provide sufficient regulations, so as to prevent various complicated miseries, to which boys employed in climbing and cleansing of chimneys are liable, beyond any other employment whatsoever, in which boys of tender years are engaged: and whereas the misery of the said boys might be much alleviated, if some legal powers and authorities were given for the regulation of chimney sweepers, and their apprentices: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, it shall and may be lawful to and for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, for the time being, of the several and respective parishes, townships, or places, within the kingdom of Great Britain, by and with the consent and approbation of two or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace, acting in and for any county, riding, city, town corporate, borough, or division, within Great Britain, (such consent and approbation to be signified by such justices in writing, under their hands, according to the form prescribed by the indenture contained in the schedule hereunto annexed) to bind or put out any boy, or boys, who is, are, or shall be of the age of eight years, or upward; and who is, are, or shall be chargeable, or whose parents are or shall become chargeable to the parish or parishes, or places, where they shall so be; or who shall beg for alms; or by and with the consent of the parent or parents of such boy or boys, to be apprentice and apprentices to any person or persons using or exercising the trade, business, or mystery of a chimney sweeper, for so long time, and until such boy or boys shall attain or come to the age of sixteen years; and such binding out any such apprentice and apprentices, shall be as effectual in the law, to all intents and purposes, as if such boy or boys was or were of full age, and by indenture had bound himself or themselves an apprentice or apprentices.

The age of the apprentice to be inserted in the indenture.

II. And, to the end that the time of its continuance of the service of such apprentice or apprentices may plainly and certainly appear; be it further enacted, That the age of every such boy or boys, so to be bound apprentice or apprentices, shall be mentioned and inserted

inſerted in ſuch indenture, being taken truly from the copy of the entry in the register book, wherein the time of his or their being baptized is or ſhall be entered (where the ſame can or may be had); which copy ſhall be given and attested by the miniſter, vicar, or curate of ſuch pariſh or pariſhes or places wherein ſuch boy or boys baptiſm ſhall be regiſtered, without fee or reward, and may be written upon paper or parchment, without any ſtamp or mark; and where no ſuch copy of ſuch boy or boys being baptized can be had, ſuch juſtices of the peace ſhall, as fully as they can, inform themſelves of his or their age or ages, and from ſuch information ſhall inſert the ſame in the ſaid indenture; and the age of ſuch boy or boys, ſo inſerted and mentioned in the ſaid indenture (in relation to the continuance of his or their ſervice) ſhall be taken to be his and their true age and ages, without any further proof thereof.

III. *And, to the end and intent that there may be no doubt or uncertainty as to the form of the indenture, by which ſuch boy or boys ſhall be bound apprentice or apprentices as aforeſaid, and that the ſtipulations and agreements to be made and entered into by the ſaid miſter or miſtreſs may plainly and fully appear*; be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch indenture ſhall be made and written out according to the form in the ſchedule hereunto annexed, and that the ſame ſhall not be charged with or liable to the payment of any higher or other ſtamp duty, than is now charged upon indentures for binding out poor children by their reſpective pariſhes or places; any law or ſtatute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reference to the form of the indenture in the ſchedule.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all indentures, covenants, promiſes, and bargains hereafter to be made, or taken, of or for the having, taking, employing, retaining, or keeping of any boy or boys, as or in the nature of an apprentice or apprentices, or ſervant or ſervants, employed in the capacity of a climbing boy or chimney ſweeper, who ſhall be under the age of eight years as aforeſaid, than is by this act limited, ordained, and appointed, ſhall be abſolutely void in the law to all intents and purpoſes: and that every perſon who ſhall from henceforth have, take, employ, retain, or keep any ſuch boy or boys as or in the nature of an apprentice or apprentices, or ſervant employed in the capacity of a climbing boy or chimney ſweeper as aforeſaid, who ſhall be under the age of eight years as aforeſaid, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of this act, and being convicted thereof, as herein-after mentioned, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch apprentice or ſervant, ſo by him or her had, taken, employed, retained, or kept, any ſum not exceeding ten pounds, nor leſs than five pounds.

Penalty on perſons taking apprentices under the age of 8 years.

V. *And whereas, in many large pariſhes within this realm, there are ſeveral townſhips or villages, and overſeers of the poor are choſen and appointed within and for each ſuch townſhip or village reſpectively*; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

That the overſeers of the poor of every ſuch townſhip or village ſhall and may from time to time, within every ſuch townſhip or the poor of

Ship or village
may act as
churchwardens.

village, do, perform and execute, all and every the acts, powers, and authorities hereby enacted or directed to be done, performed, or executed by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of a parish or place; any thing herein, or in any other law or laws, contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Justices to determine complaints between masters and apprentices.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for one or more such justice or justices, and he or they shall have full power and authority, and is and are hereby authorised and empowered to inquire into and examine, hear, and determine, as well all complaints of hard or ill usage from the several and respective masters or mistresses, to whom such apprentice and apprentices shall be so bound as aforesaid, as also all complaints of such boys as already have, or who shall at any time hereafter voluntarily put themselves apprentices to such trade, business, or mystery of a chimney sweeper as aforesaid; and in like manner also to enquire into and examine, hear, and determine all complaints of masters or mistresses against such apprentice and apprentices, and to make such orders therein respectively, as he or they is or are now enabled by law to do in other cases between masters and apprentices.

Not more than 6 apprentices at the same time.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons using or exercising the trade, business, or mystery of a chimney sweeper, shall retain, keep, or employ any more than six apprentices at one and the same time; and that the name of every person so taking or receiving an apprentice or apprentices as aforesaid, and also the place of his or her abode, shall be marked or put upon a brass plate, to be set or affixed in the front of a leathern cap, which every master or mistress shall provide for each such apprentice, and which he shall wear when out upon his duty; and that every master or mistress shall forfeit for every apprentice so retained, kept, or employed by him or her beyond the number limited by this act, or for neglecting to provide each such apprentice with such leathern cap, and brass plate to be so affixed thereupon, and marked with his or her name and place of abode as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, any sum not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, nor less than five pounds.

Penalty on the master for breach of any of the covenants specified in the indenture.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such master or mistress shall misuse or evil treat his or her apprentice, or that the said apprentice shall have any just cause to complain of the forfeiture or breach of any of the covenants, clauses, or agreements, to be expressed and contained in such indenture, made and written out according to the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, on the part and behalf of such master or mistress; then, and in such case, such master or mistress, being convicted thereof in manner herein-after mentioned, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, any sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five pounds.

That boys shall not be let out to hire, nor to call the

IX. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons using or exercising the trade, business, or mystery of a chimney sweeper, shall let out to hire, or lend by the day or otherwise, to

to any other perſon for the purpoſe of ſweeping of chimneys, any boy or boys that are already apprentice or apprentices, or that ſhall hereafter be bound apprentice or apprentices, under the directions of this act, nor ſhall cauſe ſuch boy or boys to call the ſtreets before ſeven of the clock in the morning, nor alter twelve of the clock at noon, between *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, nor before five of the clock in the morning, nor after twelve of the clock at noon, between *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*; and that if any maſter or miſtreſs ſhall, after the paſſing of this act, offend in any of the caſes aforeſaid, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, any ſum not exceeding ten pounds, nor leſs than five pounds.

ſtreets before
a certain
time.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all convictions for penalties and forfeitures, by this act impoſed for any offence againſt the ſame, ſhall be made before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace, acting for the county, riding, city, town, borough, or diſtriſion, where ſuch offence was committed, either by confeſſion of the offender, or upon the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes; and for that purpoſe it ſhall be lawful for one or more ſuch juſtice or juſtices, upon complaint made to him or them thereof, to ſummon the perſon or perſons ſo offending before him or them to anſwer to ſuch complaint, in ſuch manner as he or they is and are authorized to do in any other matter cognizable before a magiſtrate.

Convictions
for penalties
and forfeitures
to be
made before
one or more
juſtices of
the peace.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all penalties and forfeitures by this act impoſed for any offence, neglect, or default againſt the ſame, and all coſts and charges to be allowed and ordered by the authority of this act, ſhall be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of the offender, or perſon liable or ordered to pay the ſame reſpectively, by warrant under the hand and ſeal of one or more ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace, acting for the county, riding, city, town, borough, or diſtriſion, where ſuch offence, neglect, or default ſhall happen; and ſuch order for payment of ſuch coſts or charges ſhall be made, rendering the overplus of ſuch diſtreſs and ſale (if any) to the party or parties, after deducting the charges of making the ſame; which warrant ſuch juſtice or juſtices is and are hereby impowered and required to grant, upon conviction of the offender, by confeſſion, or upon the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, or upon order made as aforeſaid; and the penalties and forfeitures, coſts and charges, when ſo levied, ſhall be paid, the one half to the informer, and the other half to the overſeers of the poor of the pariſh, townſhip, or place, where the maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch apprentice ſhall dwell and inhabit; and in caſe ſuch diſtreſs cannot be found, and ſuch penalties and forfeitures, or the ſaid coſts or charges ſhall not be forthwith paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch juſtice or juſtices, and he and they is and are hereby authorized and required, by warrant under his or their hand and ſeal, or hands and ſeals, to commit ſuch offender or offenders, or perſon or perſons liable to pay the ſame reſpectively, to the

Penalties how
to be levied
and applied.

common gaol or houſe of correction of the county, riding, city, town, borough, or diſviſion, where the offence ſhall be committed, or ſuch order as aforeſaid ſhall be made, for any time not exceeding three months, unleſs the ſaid penalty, forfeiture, coſts or charges, ſhall reſpectively be ſooner paid.

No warrant of diſtreſs to be iſſued until ſix days after the conviction.

Diſtreſs not unlawful for want of form, &c.

XII. Provided nevertheleſs, That no warrant of diſtreſs ſhall be iſſued for levying any penalty or forfeiture, coſts or charges, until ſix days after the offender ſhall have been convicted, and an order made and ſerved upon him or her for payment thereof.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any diſtreſs ſhall be made for any ſum or ſums of money, to be levied by virtue of this act, the diſtreſs itſelf ſhall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party or parties making the ſame be deemed a trefpaſſer or trefpaſſers, on account of any default, or want of form in any proceedings relating thereto; nor ſhall the party or parties diſtraiuing be deemed a trefpaſſer or trefpaſſers *ab initio*, on account of any irregularity which ſhall be afterwards done by the party or parties diſtraiuing; but the perſon or perſons aggrieved by ſuch irregularity may recover a full ſatisfaction for the ſpecial damage in an action on the caſe.

Plaintiff not to recover for any irregularity, if tender of ſufficient amends be made.

XIV. Provided always, That no plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall recover in any action for any ſuch irregularity, trefpaſs, or wrongful proceedings, if tender of ſufficient amends ſhall be made by or on the behalf of the party or parties who ſhall have committed, or cauſed to have been committed, any ſuch irregularity or wrongful proceedings, before ſuch action brought; and in caſe no ſuch tender ſhall have been made, it ſhall and may be lawful for the defendant in any ſuch action, by leave of the court where ſuch action ſhall depend, at any time before iſſue joined, to pay into court ſuch ſum of money as he or they ſhall ſee fit, whereupon ſuch proceedings or orders and judgments ſhall be had, made, and given, in and by ſuch court, as in other actions where the defendant is allowed to pay money into court.

Juſtices to administer oaths.

XV. And be it further enacted, That where any oath is hereby required and directed to be taken, the juſtice or juſtices of the peace of the county, riding, city, town, borough, or diſviſion, where the offence ſhall be committed, ſhall adminiſter, and he or they is and are hereby reſpectively impowered to adminiſter the ſame.

Perſons aggrieved may appeal, &c.

XVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any perſon ſhall think himſelf or herſelf aggrieved by any thing done by any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, in purſuance of this act, ſuch perſon may appeal to the juſtices of the peace at the next general or quarter ſeſſions of the peace to be holden for the county, riding, city, town, borough, or diſviſion wherein the cauſe of ſuch complaint ſhall ariſe, having firſt entered into a recognizance, with ſufficient ſurety, before ſuch juſtices, to proſecute and abide by the order or orders that ſhall be made on ſuch appeal, and alſo giving, or cauſing to be given, to the juſtice by whoſe act or acts ſuch perſon ſhall think himſelf or herſelf

ſelf aggrieved, notice in writing of his or her intention to bring ſuch appeal, and of the matter thereof, within ſix days after the cauſe of ſuch complaint ſhall have ariſen.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act; and be judicially taken notice of as ſuch, by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whomſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame. Publick act.

The SCHEDULE to which the ACT refers.

THIS Indenture, made the day of
in the year of the reign of our ſovereign lord
George the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great Britain, France,*
and *Ireland*, King, defender of the faith, &c. and in the year
of our Lord between *A. B.* and *C. D.*
churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the pariſh of
in the county of [*or E. F.* the father or
next friend of the boy to be placed out, *as the caſe may be*] of the
part; and of the pariſh
in the county of chimney
ſuper, of the other part: witneſſeth, That the ſaid church-
wardens and overſeers of the poor [*or the ſaid E. F. as the caſe*
] by, and with the conſent and approbation of *G. H.* and
two of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace acting in and for
county, riding, city, town, borough, or diviſion [*as the*
may be] ſignified as hereunder written,
put, bound, and by theſe preſents put and bind
a poor boy of the ſaid pariſh,
townſhip, or place, being of the age of years [*as the*
caſe may be] to be apprentice to the ſaid
being his firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, fifth, *or* ſixth appren-
tice [*as the caſe may be*] to learn the trade, buſineſs, art and
myſtery of a chimney ſweeper, and with him, (*or* her) to dwell,
remain, and ſerve from the day of the date of theſe preſents,
for and during the term of years, from hence next enſu-
ing, fully to be compleat and ended, during all which time he
the ſaid apprentice, his ſaid maſter (*or* miſtreſs)
faithfully ſhall ſerve and obey, his (*or* her) ſecrets keep, and his
(*or* her) lawful commands every where gladly do and perform;
he ſhall not haunt alehouſes or gaming houſes, nor abſent him-
ſelf from the ſervice of his ſaid maſter (*or* miſtreſs) day or night,
without his (*or* her) leave, but in all things as a faithful ap-
prentice ſhall behave himſelf towards his ſaid maſter (*or* miſtreſs)
and all his (*or* her) during the ſaid term: and the ſaid
in conſideration of the good will which he (*or* ſhe)
hath and beareth towards the ſaid apprentice, and of the faith-
ful ſervice ſo to be performed by him, doth hereby covenant,
promise, and agree with the ſaid churchwardens and overſeers
of the poor, [*or the ſaid E. F. as the caſe may be*] that he (*or* ſhe)
the ſaid his (*or* her) ſaid apprentice, in
M m 3 the

the art and mystery of a chimney sweeper, which he (*or she*) now useth, shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, in the best manner that he (*or she*) can, and shall and will provide and allow unto the said apprentice, during all the said term, competent and sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging, apparel, and all other things necessary for the said apprentice: and that the said executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not nor will assign over this present indenture, or the apprentice to be bound thereby, without the consent and approbation, in writing, of two or more such justices of the peace, to be signified according to the form of the approbation hereunder written. And whereas, from the nature of the business or employment of a chimney sweeper, it is necessary for the boys, employed in climbing, to have a dress particularly suited to that purpose, which dress is only fit for that part of the occupation; the said doth hereby also

covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor, [*or the said B. F. as the case may be*] to find and allow such suitable dress for the said apprentice, as often as need or occasion shall be and require, and provide for and deliver to the said apprentice, once in every year at least, during the term aforesaid, over and above the said dress proper for climbing, one whole and compleat suit of cloathing, with suitable linen, stockings, hats, and shoes: and further, That the said shall and will, at least once in every week, cause the said apprentice to be thoroughly washed and cleansed from soot and dirt, and shall and will require the said apprentice to attend the publick worship of God on the sabbath day, and permit and allow him to receive the benefit of any other religious instruction; and that the said apprentice shall not wear his sweeping dress on that day: and that the said

shall not, nor will compel or oblige the said apprentice to call the streets, or any other places, before seven of the clock in the morning, nor after twelve of the clock at noon, between *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, nor before five of the clock in the morning, nor after twelve of the clock at noon, between *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*: and that the said

shall not, nor will at any time during the said term, let out his (*or her*) said apprentice for hire by the day, night, or otherwise, to any other person or persons exercising or using the said trade, nor shall the said

or any person or persons whomsoever by his (*or her*) directions, require or force him the said apprentice to climb or go up any chimney which shall be actually on fire, nor make use of any violent or improper means to force him to climb or go up any such chimney; but shall in all things treat his (*or her*) said apprentice with as much humanity and care as the nature of the employment of a chimney sweeper will admit of. In witness, &c.

Form of approbation by juſtices.

We, the above-named G. H. and I. K. two of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace acting in and for the county, riding, city, town, borough, or diviſion [*as the caſe may be*] having inſpected and examined the above-named [*the boy to be placed out or aſſigned over*] do hereby conſent to and approve of his being bound [*or aſſigned over*] as an apprentice to the above-named [*the maſter or miſtreſs*] according to the terms and ſtipulations expreſſed in the above-written indenture.

C A P. XLIX.

An act to enable juſtices of the peace to act as ſuch, in certain caſes, out of the limits of the counties in which they actually are.

WHEREAS the adminiſtration of juſtice is frequently obſtructed for want of reſident juſtices of the peace, and might be much furthered in caſe the juſtices acting for two or more adjoining counties are enabled to act for the ſame, if perſonally preſent in either of thoſe in which they act; for remedy whereof, in future, may it pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and content of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, acting as ſuch for any two or more counties being adjoining counties, to act as a juſtice or juſtices of the peace in all matters and things whatſoever, concerning or in any wiſe relating to any or either of the ſaid counties, and that all act and acts of ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace, and the act and acts of any conſtable or other officer in obedience thereto, ſhall be as valid, good, and effectual in the law, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, as if ſuch act or acts of the ſaid juſtice or juſtices, had been done in the county or counties to which ſuch act or acts more particularly relate: and all conſtables and other officers of the ſaid county or counties to which ſuch act or acts relate, are hereby authorized and required to obey the warrants, orders, directions, act and acts of ſuch juſtice or juſtices ſo granted, given and done, and to do and perform their ſeveral offices and duties, under the pains and penalties to which any conſtable or other officer may be liable for a neglect of duty: provided always, That ſuch juſtice or juſtices be perſonally reſident in one of the ſaid counties at the time of doing ſuch act or acts: provided alſo, That the warrants, orders, or directions, ſo to be given and granted, be directed and given in the firſt inſtance to the conſtable or other officer of the county to which the ſame more particularly relate.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any conſtable, tythingman, headborough, or other peace officer, carry offend-

Preamble.

Conſtables, etc. reſident in ſuch detached diſtricts may officer, carry offend-

erst to prin be-
fore sub es
of the count
to which tuct
difer s be-
ling though
they reside
out of the
county, &c.

officer, or any other person or persons apprehending or taking into custody any person or persons offending against law, and whom they lawfully may and ought to apprehend and take into custody by virtue of his or their office or offices, or otherwise howsoever, to convey and take the person or persons so apprehended or taken into custody as aforesaid, to any justice or justices of the peace acting for the said county, and resident in such adjoining county as aforesaid; and the said constables, tythingmen, headboroughs, and other peace officers, and all and every other person or persons, are hereby authorised, empowered, and required, in all such cases, so to act in all things as if the said justice or justices of the peace was or were resident within the said county to which they respectively belong; and all and every person or persons obstructing or hindering the said constables, tythingmen, headboroughs, or other peace officers, in the execution of their respective offices, in the said county or counties adjoining as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby made liable to the same pains and penalties, for such obstruction and hindrance of the said officers in the execution of their respective offices, as if the same had been committed in the county for which the said constables, tythingmen, headboroughs, or other peace officers, were appointed to act.

Sheriffs, etc.
may convey
offenders in
such detached
districts,
through sur-
rounding
counties, to
the gaol of
the county to
which the
district be-
longs.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any sheriff, or other person or persons deputed by him, or acting under his authority, constable, headborough, tythingman, or other peace officer, or any other person or persons lawfully taking into, or having in his or their custody respectively, any person or persons offending against law, and whom he or they may or might lawfully convey to gaol, or any place of safe custody, to convey or take the said person or persons so in custody as aforesaid, into and through any part or parts of the said county or counties so adjoining in their way to such gaol or place of safe custody within the county wherein such offence was done or committed; and all and every person or persons escaping from such custody as aforesaid, or aiding or assisting such escape or escapes, or rescuing such person or persons so in custody as aforesaid, shall be subject to the like pains and penalties for such escape or escapes, and for such aid and assistance so given as aforesaid, and for such rescue and rescues, as if the said escape or escapes had happened, or such aid and assistance had been given, or such rescue or rescues made, in the county wherein such offence was done or committed.

IV. And whereas by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of
9 Geo. I. c. 7. King George the First, (intituled, An act for amending the laws relating to the settlement, employment, and relief of the poor), provision is made for enabling justices of the peace, dwelling in any city or other precinct being a county of itself, situate within a county at large, to act as such justices for the county at large, at certain places within such city, town, or other precinct: and whereas such provisions have been found beneficial to the publick, but doubts have arisen
y with

with reſpect to the conſtruction of the ſaid act in certain caſes; for removing whereof, be it enacted, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, acting for any county at large, to act as ſuch at any place within any city, town, or other precinct, being a county of itſelf, and ſituate within, ſurrounded by, or adjoining to any ſuch county at large; and that all and every ſuch act and acts, matters and things, done by ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county at large, within ſuch city, town, or other precinct, ſhall be as valid and effectual in the law, as if the ſame had been done within the ſaid county at large to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever: provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to give power to the juſtices of the peace for any county at large, not being juſtices for ſuch city, town, or other precinct, or any conſtable or other officer acting under them, to act or intermeddle in any matters or things ariſing within any ſuch city, town, or precinct, in any manner whatſoever.

Juſtices for counties at large may act within any city being a county of itſelf, ſituate therein or adjoining to ſuch county;

but cannot hold their quarter ſeſſion in ſuch city, &c.

C A P. L.

An act to amend, and continue, for a limited time, an act paſſed in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for further regulating the trade and buſineſs of pawnbrokers.

Preamble. 27 Geo. 3. c. 37. Recited act continued for one year. A clause in ſaid act; ſect. 17. repealed. Publick act.

C A P. LI.

An act to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of ſo much of two acts, paſſed in the eleventh and ſiſteenth years of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, for improving and completing the navigation of the rivers Thames and Iſis, from the city of London to the town of Cricklade, in the county of Wilts, as relates to the navigation of the ſaid rivers from the boundary of the juſriſdiction of the city of London, near Staines, in the county of Middleſex, to the ſaid town of Cricklade.

Preamble. 11 Geo. 3. c. 45. whereby the commiſſioners had raiſed 18,900l. and expended the ſame in making pound locks, &c. and towing paths from Staines in Middleſex to Cleeve in Oxfordſhire. 15 Geo. 2. c. 11. commiſſioners had expended 50,000l. not ſufficient to complete the works. Old powers confirmed. Tolls and works veſted in commiſſioners. Commiſſioners, by their treaſurer or clerk, may bring or defend actions. Any perſon to bring actions againſt commiſſioners, in the name of treaſurer or general clerk. Actions not to abate by death or removal of treaſurer or clerk. Power to borrow 25,000l. more. Power to lay tolls. To alter tolls. Reſtriction of tolls to 4d. per ton at any one lock. Tolls to be collected at pounds or other places. Account of tolls to be put up. Power to diſtrain for tolls. Manure to be toll free. Penalty on illegal claim to exemption 10l. one moiety to the informer, the other for uſe of the navigation. Penalty on forcible paſſage 10l. and commitment to hard labour for three months. Commiſſioners to ſettle depth of water barges to draw, not exceeding 3 feet 10 inches. Every veſſel to have 2 inches clear board when navigated. Tonnage to be taken at pound locks on boats when laden to depth of 3 feet 9 inches and no more. To take double tolls if barges are overladen. Power to make cuts to or from a pound lock. Power to ſell and purchaſe lands, &c. for cuts. Commiſſioners to determine the ſize of locks and barges.

Com-

Commissioners may make bye laws. Orders for laying tolls, and making bye laws, to be confirmed at ſubſequent meeting. To prevent damages by overflowing of the rivers. Tolls and works to be free of taxes. No perſon employed for gain or hire, to act as a commissioner. Recital of act for amending navigation from Bercot to Oxford. That works have been made. That works may be transferred to the commissioners of navigation. Mode of recovery and application of penalties. Power of appeal to general meetings, or to quarter ſeſſions. Publick act.

C A P. LII.

An act for the further regulation of the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in parliament.

Preamble.
10 Geo. 3.
c. 16;

11 Geo. 3.
c. 42;

and 25 Geo. 3.
c. 84. recited.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament paſſed in the tenth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act to regulate the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in parliament, certain regulations were eſtabliſhed, for a time therein limited, for the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in parliament: and whereas, by an act paſſed in the eleventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act to explain and amend an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, *An act to regulate the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in parliament, further regulations were made therein: and whereas the provisions of the ſaid acts were, by an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, continued and made perpetual: and whereas, by an act paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act to limit the duration of polls and ſcrutinies, and for making other regulations touching the election of members to ſerve in parliament for places within England and Wales, and for Berwick upon Tweed, and alſo for removing difficulties which may ariſe for want of returns being made of members to ſerve in parliament, the provisions of the ſaid acts were extended, in the manner therein mentioned, to petitions complaining that no return has been made to a writ, iſſued for the election of a member or members to ſerve in parliament, within the times limited in the ſaid act, or that ſuch return is not a return of a member or members according to the requiſition of the writ: and whereas it is expedient that further regulations ſhould be made for the execution of the ſaid ſeveral acts, and that provision ſhould be made for diſcouraging perſons from preſenting frivolous or vexatious petitions, or ſetting up frivolous or vexatious defenses, in any of the caſes to which the above-recited acts relate, and that provision ſhould alſo be made for the final deciſion of queſtions reſpecting the rights of voting at ſuch elections, or of nominating or appointing the returning officer or returning officers who are to preſide thereat: be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That no petition complaining of an undue election or return, or of the omiſſion of a return, or of the inſufficiency of a return, ſhall be proceeded upon,*

No petition
complaining
of an undue
election or

upon, in the manner prescribed in the said above recited acts, unless the same shall be subscribed by some person or persons claiming therein to have had a right to vote at the election to which the same shall relate, or to have had a right to be returned as duly elected thereat, or alledging himself or themselves to have been a candidate or candidates at such election; provided always, That in any case where a writ has been issued for the election of a member to serve in parliament for any district of burghs in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, any such petition as aforesaid shall and may be so proceeded upon, if the same shall be subscribed by any person or persons claiming therein to have had a right to vote at the election of any delegate or delegates, commissioner or commissioners, for choosing a burghs for such district.

return, to be proceeded upon, unless subscribed as herein mentioned.

II. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time before the day appointed for taking any such petition into consideration, the speaker of the house of commons shall be informed, by a certificate in writing, subscribed by two of the members of the said house, of the death of the sitting member or sitting members, or either of them, whose election or return is complained of in such petition, or of the death of any member or members returned upon a double return, whose election or return is complained of in such petition, or that a writ of summons has been issued, under the great seal of *Great Britain*, to summon any such member or members of parliament as a peer of *Great Britain*; or if the house of commons shall have resolved that the seat of any such member is by law become vacant; or if the said house shall be informed, by a declaration in writing, subscribed by such member or members, or either of them, as the case shall be, and delivered in at the table of the house, that it is not the intention of such member or members to defend his or their election or return; in every such case notice thereof shall immediately be sent by the speaker to the sheriff, or other returning officer for the county, borough or place to which such petition shall relate, and such sheriff or other returning officer shall cause a true copy of the same to be affixed on the doors of the county hall or town hall, or of the parish church nearest to the place where such election has usually been held, and such notice shall also be inserted, by order of the speaker, in the next *London Gazette*; and the order for taking such petition into consideration shall, if necessary, be adjourned, so that at the least thirty days may intervene between the day on which such notice shall be inserted in the said gazette and the day on which such petition shall be taken into consideration.

In the cases herein specified, notice to be sent by the speaker to the returning officer of the place to which any such petition relates,

and a copy thereof to be affixed on the doors of the county or town hall, or nearest church, and inserted in the gazette.

Order for taking such petitions into consideration may be adjourned.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, at any time within thirty days after the day on which such notice shall have been inserted in the said gazette, for any person or persons claiming to have had a right to vote at such election, or at the election of delegates or commissioners for making such election, to petition the house, praying to be admitted as a

Within 30 days after notice is inserted in the gazette, any voter may petition to be

party admitted

party in the
complaint.

Members giving
notice of
their inten-
tion not to
defend their
election, not
to be admit-
ted as parties
againſt any
ſuch petition,
&c.

No proceed-
ings to be had
upon any pe-
tition, unleſs
one of the
ſubſcribers
enter into a
recognizance
to appear be-
fore the houſe
at the time
fixed for tak-
ing it into
conſideration,

and if no re-
cognizance be
duly entered
into, the or-
der for taking
the petition
into conſi-
deration to be
diſcharged,
unleſs cauſe
hall be ſeen
or enlarging
be time. &c.

recognizances
to be en-
tered into be-
fore the
ſpeaker, and

party or parties, in the room of ſuch member or members, or either of them; and ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall thereupon be ſo admitted as a party or parties, and ſhall be conſidered as ſuch, to all intents and purpoſes whatever.

IV. And be it enacted, That whenever the member or members, whoſe election or return is ſo complained of in ſuch petition, ſhall have given ſuch notice as aforeſaid of his or their intention not to defend the ſame, he or they ſhall not be admitted to appear or act as a party or parties againſt ſuch petition, in any ſubſequent proceedings thereupon, any thing in the above-recited acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and he or they ſhall alſo be reſtrained from ſitting in the houſe, or voting in any queſtion, until ſuch petition ſhall have been decided upon in the manner preſcribed by the above-recited acts and by this act.

V. And be it further enacted, That no proceeding ſhall be had upon any petition, by virtue of the above-recited acts or of this act, unleſs the perſon or perſons ſubſcribing the ſame, or ſome one or more of them, ſhall, within fourteen days after the ſame ſhall have been preſented to the houſe, or within ſuch further time as ſhall be limited by the houſe, perſonally enter into a recognizance to our ſovereign lord the King, according to the form hereunto annexed, in the ſum of two hundred pounds, with two ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of one hundred pounds each, to appear before the houſe at ſuch time or times as ſhall be fixed by the houſe for taking ſuch petition into conſideration, and alſo to appear before any ſelect committee which ſhall be appointed by the houſe for the trial of the ſame, and to renew the ſame in every ſubſequent ſeſſion of parliament, until a ſelect committee ſhall have been appointed by the houſe for the trial of the ſame, or until the ſame ſhall have been withdrawn by the permiſſion of the houſe; and if, at the expiration of the ſaid fourteen days, ſuch recognizance ſhall not have been ſo entered into, or ſhall not have been received by the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, the ſpeaker ſhall report the ſame to the houſe, and the order for taking ſuch petition into conſideration ſhall thereupon be diſcharged, unleſs, upon matter ſpecially ſtated, and verified to the ſatisfaction of the houſe, the houſe ſhall ſee cauſe to enlarge the time for entering into ſuch recognizance; and whenever ſuch time ſhall be ſo enlarged, the order for taking ſuch petition into conſideration ſhall, if neceſſary, be poſtponed, ſo that no ſuch petition ſhall be ſo taken into conſideration till after ſuch recognizance ſhall have been entered into and received by the ſpeaker; provided always, That the time for entering into ſuch recognizance ſhall not be enlarged more than once, nor for any number of days exceeding thirty.

VI. And be it enacted, That the ſaid recognizances ſhall be entered into before the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, who is hereby authorized and empowered to take the ſame; and the ſufficiency of the ſureties named therein ſhall be judged of and allowed

allowed by the ſaid ſpeaker, on the report of two perſons appointed by him to examine the ſame, of which two perſons the clerk, or clerk aſſiſtant of the houſe, ſhall always be one, and one of the following officers, not being a member of the ſaid houſe, ſhall be the other; (that is to ſay) maſters of the high court of chancery, clerks in the court of King's bench, prothonotaries in the court of common pleas, and clerks in the court of exchequer; and the ſaid perſons ſo appointed are hereby authorized and required to examine the ſame, and to report their judgement thereupon; and are alſo hereby authorized to demand and receive ſuch fees, for ſuch examination and report, as ſhall be, from time to time, fixed by any reſolution of the houſe of commons.

the ſufficiency of the ſureties to be allowed of by him, on the report of the perſons herein mentioned.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in any caſe where the party or parties, who are to enter into ſuch recognizance, or his or their ſureties, or either of them, ſhall reſide at a greater diſtance from *London* than forty miles, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch party or parties, ſurety or ſureties, reſpectively, to enter into ſuch recognizance before any of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace; and his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace, or any of them, is and are hereby authorized and empowered to take the ſame; and ſuch recognizance, being duly certified under the hand of ſuch juſtice, and being tranſmitted to the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, ſhall have the ſame force and effect as if the ſame had been entered into before the ſaid ſpeaker: provided alſo, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the perſons to whom it is referred by the ſpeaker to examine the ſufficiency of ſuch ſurety or ſureties, to receive as evidence, in their ſaid examination, any affidavits relating thereto, which ſhall be ſworn before any maſter of the high court of chancery, or before any of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace; and ſuch maſter of the high court of chancery, or juſtice of the peace, reſpectively, is hereby authorized to adminiſter ſuch oath, and is authorized and required to certify ſuch affidavit under his hand.

Sureties living more than 4 miles from London may enter recognizance before a juſtice

Affidavits made before maſter in chancery, or juſtice, to be received as evidence of the ſufficiency of ſureties

VIII. And be it enacted, That the houſe ſhall not permit any ſuch petition to be withdrawn, except ſo far as the ſame may relate to the election or return of any member or members who ſhall, ſince the ſame ſhall have been preſented, have vacated his or their ſeat by death, or in any other manner.

No petition be withdrawn unless the member ſhall have been vacated.

IX. And be it enacted, That if the petitioner or petitioners, who ſhall have entered into ſuch recognizance as aforeſaid, ſhall not appear before the houſe by himſelf or themſelves, or by his or their counſel or agents, within one hour after the time fixed, in purſuance of the above-recited acts, and of this act, for calling in the reſpective parties, their counſel or agents, for the purpoſe of proceeding to the appointment of a ſelect committee; or if the ſelect committee, appointed in purſuance of the ſaid acts, and of this act, for the trial of ſuch petition, ſhall inform the houſe that ſuch perſon or perſons did not

Recognition of perſons not appearing before the houſe at the time fixed for proceeding to the appointment of a ſelect committee, &c. to be certified to the exchequer.

not appear before the ſaid committee, by himſelf or themſelves, or by his or their counſel or agents, to proſecute their ſaid petition; or if ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall neglect to renew their ſaid petition within four ſitting days after the day of the commencement of every ſeſſion of the ſame parliament, ſubſequent to that in which ſuch petition was firſt preſented, and until a ſelect committee ſhall have been appointed for trial of the ſame, or until the ſame ſhall have been withdrawn by the permiſſion of the houſe, in every ſuch caſe ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be held to have made default in his or their ſaid recognizance; and the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons ſhall thereupon certify ſuch recognizance into the court of exchequer, and ſhall alſo certify that ſuch perſon or perſons have made default therein, and ſuch certificate ſhall be concluſive evidence of ſuch default, and the recognizance being ſo certified ſhall have the ſame effect as if the ſame were eſtreated from a court of law: provided always, That ſuch recognizance and certificate ſhall in every ſuch caſe be delivered, by the clerk or clerk aſſiſtant of the houſe of commons, into the hands of the lord chief baron of the exchequer, or of one of the barons of the exchequer, or of ſuch officer of the court of exchequer as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid court to receive the ſame.

Recognizance
and certificate
to be deliver-
ed by the clerk
aſſiſtant into
the exche-
quer.

Good Friday
to be except-
ed from the
regulations of
the recited
acts.

On the day
preceeding
Chriſtmas-day,
&c. there ſhall
not be 100
members pre-
ſent, or 49 not
excused can-
not be com-
puted, the or-
der for taking
a ſuch peti-
tion into con-
ſideration, and
the houſe
may be ad-
journed for
any number
of days.

On days ap-
pointed for
taking peti-
tions into con-
ſideration, re-
ſort may be

X. *And whereas, by ſeveral provisions contained in the above-recited acts made in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, Sunday and Chriſtmas Day are excepted from the general regulations of the ſaid acts;* be it hereby enacted, That in every ſuch caſe, *Good Friday* ſhall alſo be excepted therefrom, in the ſame manner as if the ſame had been ſpecially excepted in the ſaid acts.

XI. And be it alſo enacted, That if, on the day immediately preceeding any of the three following days, that is to ſay, *Chriſtmas Day, Hiſſunday, or Good Friday*, after reading the order of the day for taking any ſuch petition as aforeſaid into conſideration, it ſhall be found that there are not one hundred members preſent, or that the number of forty-nine members, not ſet aſide or excuſed, cannot be completed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the houſe, if they ſhall think fit, any thing in the above-recited acts to the contrary notwithstanding, to direct that the ſaid order ſhall be adjourned for any number of days, and the houſe ſhall then immediately be adjourned to the hour and day to which ſuch order ſhall be ſo adjourned.

XII. *And whereas it is enacted, by the ſaid act paſſed in the eleventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, that on the day appointed for taking ſuch petition into conſideration, the houſe ſhall not proceed to any other buſineſs whatſoever, except the ſwearing of members, previous to the reading of the order of the day for that purpoſe;* be it hereby enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the houſe, previous to reading ſuch order, to receive any report from any ſelect committee appointed in purſuance of the above-recited acts, or of this act, and to enter the ſame upon their journals, and to give the neceſſary orders and directions there-

thereupon; and that previous to reading the said order, the clerk of the crown may be admitted to alter or amend any return, in pursuance of an order made on a preceding day, or on that day; and also, that it shall and may be lawful for the house, previous to reading the said order, to postpone the same, for the purpose of attending his Majesty, or his Majesty's commissioners, in the house of lords, in consequence of any message from his Majesty, or from his Majesty's commissioners, signified to the house in the usual manner.

XIII. And be it also enacted, That if, within one hour after the time fixed in pursuance of the above-recited acts, and of this act, for calling in the respective parties, their counsel or agents, for the purpose of proceeding to the appointment of a select committee, the petitioner or petitioners, or some one or more of them, who shall have signed any such petition, shall not appear by himself or themselves, or by his or their counsel or agents, the order for taking such petition into consideration shall thereupon be discharged, and such petition shall not be any further proceeded upon in the manner directed in the above-recited acts, and in this act.

If petitioners do not appear within an hour after the time fixed for appointing select committees, the order for taking such petitions into consideration to be discharged.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if, within one hour after the time so appointed as aforesaid, the sitting member or sitting members, or other party or parties opposing the petition, shall not appear by himself or themselves, or by his or their counsel or agents, or if, at the time so appointed as aforesaid, there shall be no party before the house opposing the petition, the house shall proceed to appoint a select committee, to try the merits of such petition, in the following manner; (that is to say) that the names of forty-nine members shall be drawn, in the manner prescribed in the above-recited acts, but in reducing the list of such names to thirteen, the place of a party opposing the petition shall be supplied by the clerk appointed to attend the said committee, who shall, as often as it shall come to his turn, as supplying the place of the party opposing the petition, to strike out a name, strike out that name which then shall be first in the said list; and in every case where the party opposing the petition would be impowered, by the above-recited acts, to nominate one member to be added to the said thirteen, the said thirteen shall, from among the persons present in the house at the time of drawing the names of the members, chuse one person to supply the place of the member to have been so nominated, in the same manner as is directed by the above-recited act made in the eleventh year of his Majesty's reign, in the case where there are more than two parties on distinct interests.

Regulations for trial of the merits of petitions, where no party appears to oppose them.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the same method of reducing the list of members drawn to thirteen, and of nominating a member to be added to the thirteen remaining on the said list, shall be respectively followed, whenever any party shall waive his right of striking off names from the said list, or of nominating a member to be added to the said thirteen.

The aforesaid method of reducing the list to 13 members, &c. to be followed when any party shall waive his right to do it.

XVI. And

Witnesses not attending the select committee, or giving false evidence, etc. to be committed.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That if any person summoned to attend the said select committee by the warrant of the speaker of the said house, or by order of the said committee, shall disobey such summons, or shall give false evidence, or prevaricate, or otherwise misbehave in giving, or in refusing to give, evidence before the said committee, the said committee shall have power, by a warrant to be signed by the chairman, and directed to the serjeant at arms attending the house of commons, or to his deputy or deputies, to commit such person (not being a peer of the realm or a lord of parliament) to the custody of the said serjeant, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding twenty-four hours if the house shall then be sitting, or if not, then for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours after the hour to which the house shall then be adjourned.

XVII. And whereas it is enacted by the said act made in the tenth year of his Majesty's reign, That if more than two members of the said select committee shall, on any account, be absent therefrom, the said select committee shall adjourn in the manner in the said act directed, and so from time to time, until thirteen members are assembled; and that no such determination as in the said act is mentioned shall be made, nor any question be proposed, unless thirteen members shall be present; and that no member shall have a vote on such determination, or any other question or resolution, who has not attended during every sitting of the said select committee; and that, in case the number of members able to attend the said committee shall, by death or otherwise, be unavoidably reduced to less than thirteen, and shall so continue for the space of three sitting days, the said committee shall be dissolved, and another chosen to try and determine the matter of such petition, in the manner in the said act before provided; be it hereby enacted, That whenever any committee shall have sat for business fourteen days, not including those days on which they shall have adjourned on account of the absence of any member, nor including Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, it shall and may be lawful for them to proceed to business, if a number of members not less than twelve be present; and in such case, the committee shall not be dissolved by reason of the absence of the members, unless the number of members able to attend the same shall, by death or otherwise, be unavoidably reduced to less than twelve, and shall so continue for the space of three sitting days; and whenever any committee shall in like manner have sat for business twenty-five days, it shall and may be lawful for them to proceed to business, if a number of members not less than eleven be present; and in such case, the committee shall not be dissolved by reason of the absence of the members, unless the number of members able to attend the same shall, by death or otherwise, be unavoidably reduced to less than eleven, and shall so continue for the space of three sitting days.

If a committee shall have sat for business 14 days, 12 members may proceed therein;

and if 25 days, 11 members may proceed.

Committees in their re-

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That every such committee, at the same time that they report to the house their final

final determination on the merits of the petition which they were sworn to try, shall also report to the house whether such petition did, or did not, appear to them to be frivolous or vexatious; and that they shall in like manner report, with respect to every party or parties who shall have appeared before them in opposition to such petition, whether the opposition of such party or parties respectively did, or did not, appear to them to be frivolous or vexatious; and that if no party shall have appeared before them in opposition to such petition, they shall then report to the house whether such election or return, or such alleged omission of a return, or such alleged insufficiency of a return, as shall be complained of in such petition, according as the case shall be, did, or did not appear to them to be vexatious or corrupt.

XIX. And be it enacted, That whenever any such committee shall report to the house, with respect to any such petition, that the same appeared to them to be frivolous or vexatious, the party or parties, if any, who shall have appeared before the committee in opposition to such petition, shall be entitled to recover, from the person or persons, or any of them, who shall have signed such petition, the full costs and expences which such party or parties shall have incurred in opposing the same; such costs and expences to be ascertained in the manner herein after directed.

XX. And be it also enacted, That whenever any such committee shall report to the house, with respect to the opposition made to such petition by any party or parties who shall have appeared before them, that such opposition appeared to them to be frivolous or vexatious, the person or persons who shall have signed such petition shall be entitled to recover from such party or parties, or any of them, with respect to whom such report shall be made, the full costs and expences which such petitioner or petitioners shall respectively have incurred in prosecuting their said petition; such costs and expences to be ascertained in the manner herein-after directed.

XXI. And be it also enacted, That whenever, in any case where no party shall have appeared before such committee in opposition to such petition, such committee shall report to the house, with respect to the election or return, or to the alleged omission of a return, or to the alleged insufficiency of a return, complained of in any such petition, that the same appeared to them to be vexatious or corrupt, the person or persons who shall have signed such petition shall be entitled to recover from the sitting member or sitting members (if any) whose election or return shall be complained of in such petition, such sitting member or sitting members not having given notice as aforesaid of his or their intention not to defend the same, or from any other person or persons whom the house shall have admitted or directed to be made a party or parties to oppose such petition, the full costs and expences which such petitioner or petitioners shall have incurred in prosecuting their said petition;

tion; ſuch coſts and expences to be aſcertained in the manner herein-after directed.

How ſuch coſts and expences are to be aſcertained.

XXII. And be it enacted, That in the ſeveral caſes herein-before mentioned, the coſts and expences of proſecuting or oppoſing any ſuch petition ſhall be aſcertained in manner following; (that is to ſay), That on application made to the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, by any ſuch petitioner or petitioners, or party or parties, as before-mentioned, for aſcertaining ſuch coſts and expences, he ſhall direct the ſame to be taxed by two perſons, of whom the clerk or clerk aſſiſtant of the houſe ſhall always be one, and one of the following officers, not being a member of the houſe, ſhall be the other; (that is to ſay), maſters in the high court of chancery, clerks in the court of King's bench, prothonotaries in the court of common pleas, and clerks in the court of exchequer; and the perſons ſo authorized and directed to tax ſuch coſts and expences ſhall, and they are hereby required to examine the ſame, and to report the amount thereof to the ſpeaker of the ſaid houſe; who ſhall, on application made to him, deliver to the party or parties a certificate, ſigned by himſelf, expreſſing the amount of the coſts and expences allowed in ſuch report; and the perſons ſo appointed to tax ſuch coſts, and report the amount thereof, are hereby authorized to demand and receive, for ſuch taxation and report, ſuch fees as ſhall be, from time to time, fixed by any reſolution of the houſe.

If coſts, &c. be not paid on demand, they may be recovered by action of debt, etc.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the party or parties entitled to ſuch coſts and expences, or for his, her, or their executors or adminiſtrators, to demand the whole amount thereof, ſo certified as above, from any one or more of the perſons reſpectively, who are herein-before made liable to the payment thereof, in the ſeveral caſes herein-before mentioned; and, in caſe of nonpayment thereof, to recover the ſame by action of debt, in any of his Maſteſty's courts of record at *Weſtmiſter*; in which action it ſhall be ſufficient for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to declare that the defendant or defendants is or are indebted to him or them (in the ſum to which the coſts and expences, aſcertained in manner aforeſaid, ſhall amount) by virtue of this act; and the certificate of the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, under his ſignature, of the amount of ſuch coſts and expences, together with an examined copy of the entries in the journals of the houſe of commons, of the reſolution or reſolutions of the ſaid ſelect committee or committees, ſhall be deemed full and ſufficient evidence in ſupport of ſuch action or debt: provided always, That in every ſuch action of debt, no wager of law, or more than one imparlance, ſhall be allowed; and the party or parties in whole favour judgement ſhall be given in any ſuch action, ſhall recover his or their coſts.

Judgement in ſuch actions to entitle the party to coſts.

Perſons paying coſts may recover a proportion there-

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That in every caſe where the amount of ſuch coſts and expences ſhall have been ſo recovered from any perſon or perſons, it ſhall and may be lawful

lawful for fuch perfon or perfons to recover in like manner of from any other petition liable thereto. from the other perfons, or any of them, if fuch there fhall be, who fhall be liable to the payment of the faid cofts and expences, a proportionable fhare thereof, according to the number of perfons fo liable.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That whenever any fuch felect committee, appointed to try the merits of any fuch petition as aforefaid, fhall be of opinion that the merits of fuch petition do wholly or in part depend on any queftion or queftions which fhall be before them refpecting the right of election for the county, city, borough, diftrict of burghs, or other place to which fuch petition fhall relate, or refpecting the right of chufing, nominating, or appointing the returning officer or returning officers, who is or are to make return of fuch election, the faid committee, in fuch cafe, fhall require the counfel or agents for the feveral parties, or if there fhall be none fuch before them, fhall then require the parties themfelves to deliver to the clerk of the faid committee, ftatements in writing of the right of election, or of chufing, nominating, or appointing returning officers, for which they refpectively contend; and the committee fhall come to diftinct refolutions on fuch ftatements, and fhall, at the fame time that they report to the houfe their final determination on the merits of fuch petition, alfo report to the houfe fuch ftatement or ftatements, together with their judgement with refpect thereto: Report to be entered in the journals, and notice thereof fhall be fent to the returning officer, etc. and fuch report fhall thereupon be entered in the journals of the houfe, and notice thereof fhall be fent by the fpeaker to the fheriff, or other returning officer of the place to which the fame fhall relate; and a true copy of fuch notice fhall, by fuch fheriff or other returning officer, be forthwith affixed to the doors of the county hall or town hall, or of the parifh church neareft to the place where fuch election has ufually been held; and fuch notice fhall alfo be inferted, by order of the fpeaker, in the next *London gazette*.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That it fhall and may be lawful for any perfon or perfons, at any time within twelve calendar months after the day on which fuch report fhall have been made to the houfe, or within fourteen days after the day of the commencement of the next feflion of parliament after that in which fuch report fhall have been made to the houfe, to petition the houfe to be admitted as a party or parties to oppofe that right of election, or of chufing, nominating, or appointing the returning officer or returning officers, who is or are to make return of fuch election, which fhall have been deemed valid in the judgement of fuch committee. Perfons may, within twelve months after fuch report, petition to be admitted to oppofe the right of election, etc. thereby eftablifhed;

XXVII. And be it enacted, That if no fuch petition fhall be fo prefented within the time above limited for prefenting the fame, the faid judgement of fuch committee, on fuch queftion or queftions, fhall be held and taken to be final and conclufive in all fubfequent elections of members of parliament for that place to which the fame fhall relate, and to all

but if no fuch petition fhall be prefented, the judgement of the committee to be conclufive.

intents and purposes whatsoever; any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Forty days to intervene between the presenting and hearing such petitions, etc.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That whenever any such petition shall be so presented, a day and hour shall be appointed by the house for taking the same into consideration, so that the space of forty days at the least shall always intervene between the day of presenting such petition and the day appointed by the house for taking the same into consideration; and notice of such day and hour shall be inserted, by order of the speaker, in the next *London* gazette, and shall also be sent by him to the sheriff or other returning officer for the place to which such petition shall relate; and a true copy of such notice shall, by the said sheriff or other returning officer, be forthwith affixed to the doors of the county hall, or town hall, or of the parish church nearest to the place where such election has usually been held.

Before the hearing, such petitions, any person may petition to be admitted to defend such right of election, etc.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, at any time before the day so appointed for taking such petition into consideration, to petition the house to be admitted as a party or parties to defend such right of election, or of choosing, nominating, or appointing the returning officer or returning officers; and such person or persons shall thereupon be so admitted, and shall be considered as such to all intents and purposes whatever.

Committee to be appointed to try the merits of such petitions, whose determinations shall be conclusive.

XXX. And be it enacted, That at the hour appointed by the house for taking such petition into consideration, the house shall proceed to appoint a select committee to try the merits thereof, according to the directions of the above-recited acts, and of this act; and such select committee shall be sworn to try and determine the merits of such petition, so far as the same relate to any question or questions respecting the right of election for the place to which the petition shall relate, or respecting the right of appointing, nominating, or choosing the returning officer or returning officers who are to make return of such election; and the determination of such committee on such question or questions, shall be entered on the journals of the house, and shall be held and taken to be final and conclusive in all subsequent elections of members of parliament for that place to which the same shall relate, and to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Geo. 3. c. 24. in part recited;

XXXI. *And whereas it is amongst other things enacted, by an act passed in the second year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for the more effectual preventing bribery and corruption in the elections of members to serve in parliament, That such votes shall be deemed to be legal which have been so declared by the last determination in the house of commons; which last determination concerning any county, shire, city, borough, cinque port, or place, shall be final to all intents and purposes whatever, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding;* be it enacted, That so much of the said act as is above-recited shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, in so far only as the same relates, or might be construed to relate, to any such determination

and the same repealed in so far as it may relate to any determination

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tion to be made in the houſe of commons ſubſequent to the paſſing of this act.

tion ſubſequent to diſſolving this act.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That all and every the rules, regulations, authorities, and powers, preſcribed or given by the above-recited acts, or by this act, to ſelect committees for the trial of controverted elections or returns, ſhall be in full force and effect with reſpect to ſelect committees appointed by virtue of this act for the trial of ſuch queſtion or queſtions of right as aforeſaid, in as full and ample a manner as if the ſame were herein repeated, and particularly and ſpecially enacted, concerning ſuch ſelect committees: provided always, That the ſeveral rules and regulations herein-before enacted, by which certain perſons are directed to enter into recognizances, and by which certain perſons are made liable to the payment of coſts, in the particular manner and in the ſeveral caſes herein-before ſpecified, ſhall not be conſtrued to apply to the caſe of any petition preſented in purſuance of this act, and relating ſolely to any queſtion or queſtions reſpecting the right of election, or of chuſing, nominating, or appointing a returning officer or returning officers.

Rules, etc of recited acts to be in force with a reſpect to committees appointed under this act.

Regulations touching recognizances and payment of coſts not to apply to petitions relating ſolely to queſtions reſpecting right of election.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That whenever it ſhall happen that parliament ſhall be prorogued while any ſelect committee ſhall be fitting for the trial of any ſuch petition as aforeſaid, and before they ſhall have reported to the houſe their determination thereon, ſuch committee ſhall not be diſſolved by ſuch prorogation; but ſhall be thereby adjourned to twelve of the clock on the day immediately following that on which parliament ſhall meet again for the diſpatch of buſineſs, (*Sundays, Good Friday, and Chriſtmas Day*, always excepted), and all former proceedings of the ſaid committee ſhall remain and continue to be of the ſame force and effect as if parliament had not been ſo prorogued; and ſuch committee ſhall meet on the day and hour to which it ſhall be ſo adjourned, and ſhall thenceforward continue to ſit from day to day, in the manner provided in the above-recited acts and in this act, until they ſhall have reported to the houſe their determination on the merits of ſuch petition.

Committees not to be diſſolved by the prorogation of parliament.

FORM of the RECOGNIZANCE referred to in this act.

BE it remembered, That on the _____ day of _____ before me *A. B.* [ſpeaker of the houſe of commons] or [one of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of _____] came *C. D. E. F.* and *J. G.* and ſeverally acknowledged themſelves to owe to our ſovereign lord the King the following ſums; that is to ſay, the ſaid *C. D.* the ſum of two hundred pounds, and the ſaid *E. F.* and the ſaid *J. G.* the ſum of one hundred pounds each, to be levied on their reſpective goods and chattels, lands, and tenements, to the uſe of our ſaid ſovereign lord the

King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in caſe the ſaid C. D. ſhall fail in performing the condition hereunto annexed.

The condition of this recognizance is, that if the ſaid C. D. ſhall duly appear before the houſe of commons, at ſuch time or times as ſhall be fixed by the ſaid houſe for taking into conſideration the petition ſigned by the ſaid C. D. complaining of an undue election or return for the of [here ſpecify the county, city, borough, or diſtrict of burghs] or complaining that no return has been made for the ſaid [] of [] within the time limited by act of parliament, or, that the return made for the ſaid [] of [] is not a return of a member or members according to the requiſition of the writ, and ſhall appear before any ſelect committee which ſhall be appointed by the houſe of commons for the trial of the ſame, and ſhall renew his ſaid petition in every ſubſequent ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, until a ſelect committee ſhall have been appointed by the ſaid houſe for the trial of the ſame, or until the ſame ſhall have been withdrawn by the permiſſion of the ſaid houſe; then this recognizance to be void, otherwiſe to be of full force and effect.

C A P. LIII.

An act to indemnify and ſave harmleſs all perſons who may have incurred penalties or forfeitures under an act, paſſed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, intituled, An act to diſſolve the preſent and prevent the future combination of coal owners, lightermen, maſters of ſhips, and others, to advance the price of coals, in prejudice of the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom, and for the further encouragement of the coal trade; and alſo an act, paſſed in the third year of the reign of his late majeſty King George the Second, intituled, An act for the better regulation of the coal trade; and for the better preventing of combinations in the trade of coals.

Preamble.
9 Anne, c. 28.

WHEREAS by an act paſſed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, (intituled, An act to diſſolve the preſent and prevent the future combination of coal owners, lightermen, and maſters of ſhips, and others, to advance the price of coals, in prejudice of the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom: and for the further encouragement of the coal trade,) it is enacted, That if an, lighterman or lightermen, maſter or maſters of ſhips, crimp, coal faſtor, or other perſon or perſons, buying or ſelling or dealing in coals, or otherwiſe concerned in the coal trade, by him or themſelves, his or their agent or ſervant, or any other perſon or perſons, ſhall, at any time or times from and after the firſt day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven, receive or take, for the uſe or benefit of ſuch lighterman or lightermen, maſter or maſters of ſhips, crimp, coal faſtor, or other perſon or perſons, any ſalary, gratuity, reward, allowance, ſum or ſums of money, from any coal owner, fu-
ter,

ſter, maſter of ſhips, or other perſon or perſons whomſoever, for contracting, buying, vending, ſelling, or diſpoſing of any particular ſort of coals in preference of any other ſorts of coals, or for the loading of any ſhip or veſſel, or for the diſpatch, delivery, or diſpoſal of the coals from on board of any ſhip or ſhips, or veſſels, before other ſhip or ſhips, or veſſels, or ſhall knowingly ſell one ſort of coals for and as a ſort which they really are not, every perſon offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds: and whereas, by an act, paſſed in the third year of the reign of his late maſteſty King George the Second, (intituled, An act for the better regulation of the coal trade,) after reciting the above-recited claufe of the ſaid act 3 Gen. 2.
c. 26. of the ninth of Queen Anne, it is enacted, That every perſon who, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty, ſhall take or receive any premium, gratuity, reward, ſum or ſums of money, or allowance in coals, or in account, or otherwiſe, from any coal owner, fitter, or maſter of a ſhip, or any of their agents or ſervants, for contracting, buying, vending, or diſpoſing of, any particular ſort of coals, or ſhall otherwiſe offend, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the above-recited claufe of the ſaid act, ſhall, over and above the penalty inflicted by the ſaid act for ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred pounds; and that every coal owner or fitter, who ſhall, after the twenty-fourth day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty, by himſelf or themſelves, his or their agent or ſervant, give or agree to give to any ſhip maſter, lighterman, crimp, or buyer of coals, or to any of their agents or ſervants, or to any perſon or perſons in truſt for ſuch ſhip maſter, lighterman, crimp, or buyer of coals, any premium, ſalary, gratuity, reward, ſum or ſums of money, or any allowance in coals, or in account, or otherwiſe, for contracting, buying, vending, ſelling, or diſpoſing of, any particular ſort of coals, or for the loading of any ſhip or veſſel with ſuch coal owners coals, or for the diſpatch, delivery, or diſpoſal of ſuch coals from ſuch coal owners collieries or ſtairhs; and every perſon who ſhall knowingly ſell one ſort of coals for and as a ſort which they really are not; every ſuch coal owner, fitter, or perſon ſo offending, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid recited act, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred pounds: and whereas, notwithstanding the ſaid two recited acts, for many years paſt, it has been uſual and cuſtomary for the owners of collieries in the northern parts of this kingdom to charge a higher price to ſhips loading coals for the London market, than to thoſe loading for the out ports; and, in conſequence thereof, to make certain allowances to the London coal buyers, at ſtated periods; which allowances have conſtituted the principal part of the reaſonable profits of the London coal buyers, yet great numbers of actions have been commenced againſt various perſons in the ſaid trade, as well owners as buyers, on the ground that ſuch allowances are contrary to the two claufes of the ſaid acts above-recited: and whereas the perſons againſt whom the ſaid actions are brought, did not introduce the practice complained of, but found it an exiſting cuſtom prevalent in the trade when they embarked their fortunes in it: and whereas the actions ſo brought, ſhould the in- former ſucceed in them, might be attended with the ruin of many of

For indemnifying persons against whom actions have been brought, they paying all costs of the informers.

the persons against whom such actions have been brought: in order, therefore, to prevent so much mischief, litigation, and expence, may it please you Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every person or persons whomsoever, against whom any action of debt, bill, plaint, or information hath been brought, or which shall be brought, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, for any penalty or penalties incurred before the passing of this act, by reason of the said recited provisions of the said acts of the ninth of *Queen Anne*, and third of *King George the Second*, or either of them, shall be, and is and are hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged from and against all penalties and forfeitures incurred for or by reason of the said recited provisions of the said acts of the ninth of *Queen Anne*, and the third of *King George the Second*, or either of them; any thing in the same acts, or either of them, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: provided always, That all costs incurred in prosecuting and carrying on any such action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, shall be borne and discharged by the person or persons against whom any such action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, hath been brought: provided also, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to indemnify any person against whom final judgement shall have been given in any action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record, for any penalty or forfeiture incurred by reason of the said acts, or either of them; and that the person or persons against whom such action, bill, plaint, or information hath been or shall be brought, may plead the general issue, and upon their defence give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

Any number of persons exceeding five uniting for the purchase of coals, shall be deemed a combination.

II. *And whereas a certain number of coal buyers have formed themselves into a society, and held private meetings at the coal exchange in the city of London, professing to make regulations for the purpose of carrying on the trade in coals, which regulations may have a tendency to prevent the said trade from being free and open*: be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the first of *June* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, any number of persons united in covenants or partnerships, or in any way whatsoever, consisting of more than five persons, for the purchasing of coals for sale, or for making regulations with respect to the manner of carrying on the said trade in coals, shall be deemed and adjudged to be an unlawful combination to advance the price of coals, and every person concerned therein shall be liable to be punished by indictment or information for the same, in his Majesty's court of King's bench at *Westminster*.

Public act.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a publick act, to all intents and purposes, and shall be judicially taken notice of

as

as ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whomſoever, without the ſame being ſpecially pleaded or ſet forth.

C A P. LIV.

An act to regulate, for a limited time, the ſhipping and carrying ſlaves in Britiſh veſſels from the coaſt of Africa.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the ſhipping and carrying of ſlaves in Britiſh veſſels from the coaſt of Africa; be

it therefore enacted; and it is hereby enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall not be lawful for any maſter, or other perſon taking or having the charge or command of any *Britiſh* ſhip or veſſel whatever, which ſhall clear out from any port of this kingdom from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, to have on board, at any one time, or to convey, carry, bring, or tranſport ſlaves from the coaſt of *Africa* to any parts beyond ſea, in any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in any greater number than in the proportion of five ſuch ſlaves for every three tons of the burthen of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſo far as the ſaid ſhip or veſſel ſhall not exceed two hundred and one tons; and moreover, of one ſuch ſlave for every additional ten of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, over and above the ſaid burthen of two hundred and one tons, or male ſlaves who ſhall exceed four feet four inches in height, in any greater number than in the proportion of one ſuch male ſlave to every one ton of the burthen of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſo far as the ſaid ſhip or veſſel ſhall not exceed two hundred and one tons, and (moreover) of three ſuch male ſlaves (who ſhall exceed the ſaid height of four feet four inches) for every additional five tons of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, over and above the ſaid burthen of two hundred and one tons; and every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be deemed and taken to be of ſuch tonnage or burthen as is deſcribed and ſet forth in the reſpective certificate of the registry of each and every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, granted in purſuance of an act made and paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, (intituled, *An act for the further increaſe and encouragement of ſhipping and navigation*;) and if any ſuch maſter, or other perſon taking or having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall act contrary hereto, ſuch maſter, or other perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of thirty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, for each and every ſuch ſlave exceeding in number the proportions herein-before limited; one moiety whereof ſhall go to his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and the other moiety thereof ſhall go to any perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſame

Preamble.
From Aug. 1, 1788, no veſſel clearing out from Great Britain, to carry ſlaves from Africa in greater numbers than herein mentioned.

Veſſels to be deemed of the tonnage deſcribed in their certificates of registry.
Maſter of veſſels to forfeit 30l for every ſlave exceeding the limited number.

II. Provided always, That if there ſhall be, in any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, any more than two fifth parts of the ſlaves who ſhall be children, and who ſhall not exceed four feet four inches in height, then every five ſuch children (over and above the aforeſaid) ſhall be deemed

If more than 2 fifth of the ſlaves be children, & of the ſurplus ſaid to be deemed

equal to 4
slaves.

said proportion of two fifths) shall be deemed and taken to be equal to four of the said slaves within the true intent and meaning of this act.

Masters of
vessels, be-
fore they
land any
slaves in the
West Indies, to
declare upon
oath, before
the officer of
the customs,
the burthen
of the vessel,
&c.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the arrival of any such ship or vessel in any island in the *West Indies*, belonging to, or under the dominion of his Majesty, from the coast of *Africa*, carrying or conveying any such slaves as aforesaid, the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, before any of the said slaves shall be unshipped or landed from such ship or vessel, repair to the nearest custom house, and there declare, on oath, before the collector, or other chief officer of the customs (who is hereby authorized and required to administer the said oath) the burthen of such ship or vessel, and shall at the same time shew to such officer the certificate of the registry thereof, and shall also deliver to the said officer upon oath (who is hereby authorized and required to administer the said oath) an exact and true account of the greatest number of such slaves, and specify the number of such slaves as shall exceed the aforesaid height of four feet four inches, who were or shall have been at any one time in or on board such ship or vessel, before, when, or after such ship or vessel quitted or departed from the coast of *Africa* for that voyage; and if such master, or other person taking or having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall unship or land, or shall cause to be unshipped or landed, or shall wilfully permit or suffer to be unshipped or landed, any such slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, such master, or other person as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain* for every such offence; and one moiety of the said forfeiture shall go to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and the other moiety of the said forfeiture shall go to the person or persons who shall first sue for the same: and it shall and may be lawful for such collector, or other chief officer of the customs, and he is hereby required to search, or to cause search to be made in every part of such ship or vessel, to see and to take an account of the number of such slaves on board such ship or vessel, and to specify in such account the number of slaves not exceeding four feet four inches in height: provided always, That in case the said collector, or other chief officer of the customs, shall be absent, or that there shall be no such officer in any such island where the said ship shall arrive as aforesaid, or in case there shall be no such other officer of the revenue, then any civil officer in the said island shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required, upon application as aforesaid, to administer the said oath to such master, or other person taking or having the charge of such vessel, and to receive the said declaration of the burthen of such ship as aforesaid.

Masters land-
ing slaves
contrary here-
to to forfeit
300*l*.

Officers of the
customs to
take an ac-
count of the
slaves on
board such
vessels.

Where there
is no officer
of the cus-
toms, any ci-
vil officer to
receive the
oath of the
master,

No vessel to
carry any
slaves, unless

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the master, or other person tak-
ing or having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel

as aforesaid, which shall be cleared out from any port in *Great Britain* after the first day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, to take or have on board such ship or vessel, or convey, carry, bring, or transport any slaves from the coast of *Africa* to any parts beyond sea, in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, unless such ship or vessel shall, at the time of her clearing out, have been entered for such purpose at the custom-house of the port from whence she cleared out; and unless the surgeon of or belonging to such ship or vessel shall have given bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and shall have left the same in the hands of the collector or comptroller of the customs in the port from whence such ship or vessel shall depart for such voyage to the coast of *Africa*, in the penal sum of one hundred pounds, with condition, that such surgeon shall keep a regular and true journal, containing an account of the greatest number of slaves which shall have been, at any time during such voyage, on board such ship or vessel, from the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel on the coast of *Africa* as aforesaid, until her arrival at the port of her delivery, and of the deaths of any such slaves or crew of the said ship or vessel, and of the cause thereof, during the voyage, from the first departure of the said ship or vessel, to her arrival on the coast of *Africa*, during her stay on the said coast, and after her departure from thence to the said port of delivery, or during such time as such surgeon shall have been on board such ship; and that the said surgeon shall deliver such journal to the collector, or other officer as aforesaid, at the first *British* port where such ship or vessel shall arrive after leaving the coast of *Africa*, and shall make oath to the truth of such journal, to the best of his knowledge and belief, before such collector or other officer as aforesaid, who is hereby authorised and required to administer the said oath; and such collector, or other officer as aforesaid, shall deliver to such master, or other person as aforesaid, and to such surgeon respectively, copies of the oath of such master, or other person as aforesaid, and also of the said journal, which copies shall severally be attested (as true copies) by such collector or other officer as aforesaid, under his hand and seal, and duplicates of the said copies, attested in like manner, shall be transmitted by the said collector, or other chief officer, to the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *London*; and if such master or surgeon shall act contrary hereto, such master or surgeon shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds; one moiety whereof shall go to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and the other moiety thereof shall go to any person or persons who shall sue for the same.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several provisions contained in this act shall extend and be in force, with respect to such *British* ships as aforesaid as shall have sailed before the first day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, from any port of *Great Britain*, and shall on the coast of *Africa* take on board and convey any slaves to any parts beyond sea, in all cases where a printed copy thereof shall be

it be entered for that purpose at clearing out, and unless the surgeon give bond to keep a journal of the number of the slaves, &c. during the voyage.

Journal to be delivered to the officer at the first *British* port of arrival.

Officer to deliver to the master, and surgeon, copies of the oath of the former, and the journal of the latter, and to transmit duplicates to the commissioners of the customs.

Masters or surgeons acting contrary hereto, to forfeit root.

Act to extend to ships which sailed before Aug. 1. 1788, if a copy be delivered to the commander before he has taken be in more than

the limited number of ſlaves.

If at the time of the delivery of the act, there ſhall be on board any ſhip a number of ſlaves of any deſcription beyond the allowed proportions, no more of that deſcription is to be received nor of any other, ſo as to exceed in the whole the preſcribed proportions. Maſters acting contrary hereto, to forfeit 30l. for every ſlave.

Admiralty to appoint a proper perſon to deliver copies of the act to the commanders of ſhips which ſailed previous to Aug. 1, 1788, and to take an account of the ſlaves.

A liſt of the ſhips to which the act has been delivered, &c. to be ſent to the collectors of the cuſtoms in the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands.

Commanders, &c. obſtructing the perſons ſo appointed by the admiralty to deliver copies

he delivered to the commander or principal officer of any ſuch ſhip, before ſuch ſhip ſhall have taken in a greater number of ſlaves than in the proportions herein-before limited.

VI. Provided always, That if any ſuch *Britiſh* ſhip as aforeſaid ſhall have on board a greater number of the ſaid ſlaves, of any deſcription, than in ſuch proportions as aforeſaid, at the time the copy of this act is delivered to ſuch commander or principal officer, or other perſon having charge of the ſame as aforeſaid, it ſhall not be lawful for ſuch commander or principal officer as aforeſaid, or any other perſon having charge of the ſame, to receive on board any more of the ſaid deſcription of ſlaves than ſhall have been on board at the time of the ſaid copy of this act being delivered, or of any other deſcription of ſlaves, ſo as to exceed in the whole the proportions herein-before preſcribed, reckoning five children who ſhall not exceed four feet four inches in height as equal to four grown ſlaves, as aforeſaid, and if any ſuch maſter, or other perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall act contrary hereto, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of thirty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, for every ſuch ſlave ſo taken on board; and one moiety of the ſaid forfeiture ſhall go to his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to any perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſame.

VII. And, in order to the due execution of this act, with reſpect to ſuch ſhips as ſhall have ſailed previous to the firſt day of Auguſt one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to appoint a proper perſon or perſons to deliver copies thereof to the commanders, or other principal officers, who ſhall be on board ſuch ſhips or veſſels, which perſon or perſons ſo appointed ſhall be, and he and they is and are hereby authorized to take an account of the number of the ſlaves, their ſex, and ſuch of them as ſhall exceed the height of four feet four inches, on board ſuch ſhips as they ſhall find on the coaſt of *Africa*, or the ſeas adjacent thereto, at the times they ſhall deliver the printed copies of this act on board the ſame, by muſtering the ſaid ſlaves; and the ſaid perſon or perſons to be appointed as before provided ſhall, with as little delay as poſſible, tranſmit to each of the collectors of the cuſtoms in the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, a liſt of the ſhips on board of which copies of this act ſhall have been delivered, as herein-before provided; and of the names of the commanders thereof, together with ſuch account ſo taken in each veſſel as aforeſaid.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any commander or officer, or other perſon, on board of any ſuch *Britiſh* ſhip as aforeſaid, ſhall obſtruct or hinder any perſon or perſons to be appointed by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, as herein-before provided, from examining and aſcertaining the number of ſlaves in any ſuch ſhip or veſſel in manner aforeſaid, ſuch commander, or officer, or other perſon ſo obſtructing or hindering as aforeſaid, ſhall, for every ſuch offence,

offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, one moiety whereof ſhall be applied to the uſe of his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to him or them who ſhall ſue or proſecute for the ſame.

IX. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to the caſe of a ſhip taking on board any number of ſlaves that ſhall be found ſhipwrecked, or from on board any other ſhip or veſſel where, by reaſon of mutiny or inſurrection among the ſlaves, or the crew, or by failure of hands, or by any actual diſtreſs of the veſſel, the maſter or commander ſhall be diſabled from governing the ſhip, or continuing the voyage; the proof of which ſhall lie upon the maſter, or perſon having charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſo taking on board ſuch ſlaves.

Not to extend to ſhips taking on board ſlaves found ſhipwrecked, &c.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in every ſuch ſhip or veſſel the upper as well as lower cabin, and the ſpace between decks, ſhall be allotted and properly prepared for the reception of the ſaid ſlaves; and that after any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have taken two thirds of her complement of ſlaves on board, in the proportions herein-before directed, no goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall ever be ſtowed or put in any ſuch cabin or place in which any ſuch ſlaves ſhall be.

The upper and lower cabin, and the ſpace between decks, to be allotted to the ſlaves, and no goods to be ſtowed therein after two thirds of the complement ſhall be on board.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand eleven hundred and eighty-eight, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to become a maſter, or to take or have the command or charge of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel at the time ſhe ſhall clear out from any port of *Great Britain*, for purchaſing and carrying ſlaves from the coaſt of *Africa*, unleſs ſuch maſter, or perſon taking or having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have already ſerved in ſuch capacity during one voyage, or ſhall have ſerved as chief mate or ſurgeon during the whole of two voyages, or either as chief or other mate, during three voyages, in purchaſing and carrying ſlaves from the coaſt of *Africa*; under pain that ſuch maſter, or perſon taking or having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and alſo the owner or owners, who ſhall hire or employ ſuch perſon, ſhall, for every ſuch offence reſpectively, forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds.

If any perſon take the charge of a veſſel, who is not qualified as herein directed, he ſhall forfeit 5 l. as alſo the owner who ſhall em- ploy him.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand eleven hundred and eighty-eight, it ſhall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel to inſure any cargo of ſlaves, or any part thereof, on board the ſame, againſt any loſs or damage, ſave and except the perils of the ſea, piracy, inſurrection, or capture by the King's enemies, barratry of the maſter and crew, and deſtruction by fire; and that all and every policy of inſurance, hereafter made contrary to this act, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be null and void, to all intents and purpoſes, whatſoever.

No inſurance to be made againſt any loſs, except the perils of the ſea, &c.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

That

No vessel to be cleared out, that has not a surgeon to her, who has passed his examination at surgeons hall.

That no such ship or vessel shall be allowed to clear out, unless it shall appear to the collector or other principal officer of the customs at the port, that there is one surgeon at least engaged to proceed on board such ship or vessel; and unless such surgeon shall have produced, to such collector or other principal officer of the customs, a certificate of his having passed his examination at surgeons hall.

If the officer at the port of discharge of any vessel, shall be satisfied that there have not died, during her voyage, more than in the proportion of 3 slaves in the 100 of her cargo, he is to give certificates to the master and surgeon, and on production thereof to the commissioners of the customs, they are to order the master 100l. and the surgeon 50l. and like certificates to be given where the mortality has not been greater than in the proportion of 3 in the 100; on the production of which, the master to be paid 50l. and the surgeon 25l.

Commissioners appointed to enquire into losses sustained in consequence of this act, by persons who shall apply before Sept. 1, 1788.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of the collector, or other principal officer of the port where such ship or vessel shall be discharged, that there shall not have died more than in the proportion of two slaves in the hundred, from the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel on the coast of *Africa*, to the time of her arrival at her port of discharge in any of the islands in the *West Indies*, belonging to or under the dominion of his Majesty, in such case, the collector or other principal officer as aforesaid shall, and he is hereby authorised and required to make out certificates, specifying the number of slaves that appear to have been taken on board the said ship or vessel, and the number that have died within the period above-mentioned; one of which certificates shall be delivered to the master, and the other to the surgeon of such ship or vessel; and on production of such certificates, the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to direct the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid to the master, and the sum of fifty pounds to be paid to the surgeon of such ship or vessel, out of any money that shall be in the hands of the receiver general of the customs of *England* and *Scotland* respectively; or it it shall be made appear to the collector, or other principal officer as aforesaid, that there shall not have died more than in the proportion of three slaves in the hundred, from the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel on the coast of *Africa*, to the time of her arrival at her port of discharge in any of the said *West India* islands, in such case the collector or other principal officer as aforesaid shall, and he is hereby authorised and required to make out like certificates, and to deliver one to the master. and the other to the surgeon of such ship or vessel; and the commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively shall, and they are hereby authorised and required, on production of such certificates, to direct the sum of fifty pounds to be paid to the master, and the sum of twenty-five pounds to be paid to the surgeon of such ship or vessel.

XV. And whereas cases may occur in which it may be just and reasonable that compensation should be made to individuals who may sustain losses in consequence of this act; be it further enacted, That *Frederick Watson* esquire, *Samuel Becheroff* esquire, and *William Roe* esquire, shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into any losses which may be sustained, in consequence of this act, by any merchants or owners of any ships or vessels engaged in the *African* trade, who shall make application to the said commissioners before the first day

day of September next enſuing; and that all perſons making ſuch application ſhall, as ſoon as they are enabled ſo to do, lay before the ſaid commiſſioners full ſtatements of the grounds of their reſpective claims, ſpecifying the particulars of all the expences, net proceeds, profits or loſſes attending the voyage or adventure, in reſpect of which ſuch application ſhall be made, together with all ſuch circumſtances as ſhall appear to the ſaid commiſſioners neceſſary for their information, in order to aſcertain the loſſes of the perſons ſo applying; and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have power to examine upon oath, touching the matters of the ſaid claims, all perſons whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall think fit; and all perſons are hereby directed and required punctually to attend the ſaid commiſſioners at ſuch time and place as they ſhall appoint; and the ſaid commiſſioners, as ſoon as they ſhall have completed the examination of the ſeveral claims laid before them, ſhall determine the amount of the loſſes which *bona fide* have been ſuſtained by any of the ſaid claimants in conſequence of this act, and which the ſaid claimants ſhall not have been able to avoid, and ſhall report, as ſoon as conveniently may be, to both houſes of parliament, what compensation ſhall appear to the ſaid commiſſioners to be reaſonable to be made to ſuch claimants: and the ſaid commiſſioners, before they proceed to take any ſtep in purſuance of this act, ſhall take an oath before the maſter of the rolls for the time being, or one of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the court of King's bench, or common pleas, or one of the barons of the exchequer, which they or either of them are hereby authorized and required to adminiſter, in the form following; that is to ſay,

Perſons ſo applying to lay before the commiſſioners the grounds of their claims.

Commiſſioners may examine upon oath;

are to determine the amount of loſſes, and report to parliament what compensation ſhould be made the claimants.

Commiſſioners to take the following

I A. B. do ſwear, That, according to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, I will faithfully and impartially execute the ſeveral powers and truſts veſted in me by virtue of an act, intituled, *An act to regulate, for a limited time, the ſhipping and carrying ſlaves in Britiſh veſſels from the coaſt of Africa.*

oath.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That the lords commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's treaſury, or the lord high treaſurer for the time being, is and are hereby authorized and required to iſſue and cauſe to be paid all ſuch ſums of money, not exceeding two thouſand pounds, to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, by writing under their hands, deſire or direct, out of any part of the publick monies remaining in his Maſteſty's exchequer; which ſum ſo iſſued and paid ſhall be employed for the payment of clerks, meſſengers, and other officers, and in defraying all other neceſſary charges in or about the execution of the powers of this act, and in ſuch manner, and in ſuch proportions as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners, by writing under their hands and ſeals in that behalf; the ſame to be accounted for by the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be iſſued and paid according to the courſe of his Maſteſty's exchequer, without any fee or other charges to be taken or demanded

Treaſury to order 2000l. to be iſſued for payment of clerks, &c.

manded for the issuing and payment of the same, or on the passing of the said accounts, other than such sum as the said commissioners shall appoint; and which money so issued shall not be subject to any tax, duty, rate, or assessment whatsoever, imposed by authority of parliament.

His Majesty may appoint to vacancies of commissioners during the recess of parliament.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of a vacancy or vacancies, by death or resignation, of any one or more of the said commissioners during the recess of parliament, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty to nominate and appoint such person or persons as he may think proper to supply such vacancy or vacancies; and that every person so nominated and appointed shall be held and considered to be invested with all the same powers as are delegated to the commissioners appointed by this act.

How offences may be tried,

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any offence committed in breach or violation of this act, may be tried in any court of oyer and terminer in any county in *England* wherein such offence shall have been committed; or in case such offence shall have been committed in parts beyond the seas, then in such county within which the ship on board which such offence shall have been committed shall have cleared out, or in the county of *Middlesex*; and any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any court of record in *Great Britain*; and in every such action or suit, the party against whom judgement shall be given (whether plaintiff or defendant) shall pay double costs of suit; and every such action shall and may be brought at any time within three years after the offence committed, and not afterwards; and every such action shall be carried on without wilful delay.

and how penalties may be sued for.

Limitation of actions.

Persons committing, or suborning others to commit perjury, to be liable to the penalties inflicted by law thereon.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person taking any oath by this act authorised or required to be taken, shall thereby commit wilful perjury, or if any person shall unlawfully procure or suborn any person to take any oath by this act authorised or required to be taken, whereby such person shall commit wilful perjury, every such person shall incur and suffer the like pains and penalties as are by law inflicted upon persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury, or subornation of perjury.

Continuance of this act.

XX. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force till the first day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and no longer, except for the purpose of trying or suing any person in consequence of any offence or offences committed in breach or violation of this act.

C A P. LV.

An act for the better and more effectual protection of stocking frames, and the machines or engines annexed thereto, or used therewith; and for the punishment of persons liverying or removing of such stocking frames, mauls, or engines, and the frames or needles knitted thereon.

stockings, and other articles and goods used and made in the hosiery or framework-knitted manufactory; or breaking or destroying any machinery contained in any mill or mills used or any way employed in preparing or spinning of wool or cotton for the use of the stocking frame.

WHEREAS the frames for making of framework-knitted Preamble.

*pieces, stockings, and other articles and goods in the hosiery or framework-knitted manufactory, are very valuable and expensive machines, and generally the property of the hosier or manufacturer, who lets the same to hire to his workmen, or framework-knitters; and it hath frequently happened that the hosier, or manufacturer, being the owner or employer of such frame or frames, and having so put and let the same out to hire, and wanting, for the accommodation of his trade and business, to take and remove such frame or frames from the use and possession of one workman into the hands and custody of another, and having for such purpose given the customary and usual notice to the workman in whose hands or custody such frame was, so to deliver up the same, such workman hath wilfully detained and withheld the same, and sometimes absolutely and unlawfully sold and disposed thereof, to the great grievance, inconvenience, and loss of such hosier or manufacturer: and whereas it hath frequently happened, when-discontents have arisen amongst the framework knitters, that they and other disorderly persons have assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have destroyed or materially damaged great numbers of stocking frames, and the machines or engines thereto annexed or used therewith, and committed great violences and outrages upon many of his Majesty's good subjects; wherefore it is necessary that more effectual provision should be made against such unlawful practices, and for preventing such violences and outrages for the future, and for bringing all offenders in the premises to more speedy and exemplary justice: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any framework knitter or framework knitters, who shall or may rent or take by the hire, any stocking frame or frames, either with or without any machine or engine thereto annexed, or therewith to be employed, of and from any person or persons whomsoever, shall at any time, from and after the passing of this act, refuse to yield up and re-deliver such frame or frames, with the machine or engine therewith let (if any such there shall be) to the person or persons of whom he or they shall or may so rent the same, having received from such person or persons fourteen days previous notice for such purpose, then, and in every such case, the person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted by the oath or (if the owner or employer thereof be of the people called *Quakers*) solemn affirmation of the owner or employer of such frame or frames, or by the oath or affirmation of any other credible witness or witnesses, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace of the county, riding, division, city,*

Framework
knitters hir-
ing frames,
and refusing
to return
them on 14
days notice,
to forfeit 200;

and if not immediately paid, and the frames returned in 6 days after conviction, to be imprisoned not more than three months, nor leſs than one.

Persons ſo hiring frames, and ſelling them, to be imprisoned, not leſs than three, nor more than twelve months;

and persons purchaſing them liable to the ſame puniſhment.

Persons entering ſhops, &c. with an intent to deſtroy, or deſtroying any framework-knitted pieces to be guilty of felony.

liberty, town, or place, where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, or where the perſon or perſons ſo charged ſhall reſide or inhabit (which oath or affirmation the ſaid juſtice or juſtices is and are hereby impowered and required to adminiſter), the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of twenty ſhillings to and for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh where ſuch offence ſhall be committed; and in caſe the ſaid forfeiture ſhall not be immediately paid, and the ſaid frame or frames, with the machine or engine therewith let (if any ſuch there ſhall be) delivered up to the owner or owners thereof, within ſix days next after ſuch conviction, the juſtice or juſtices before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had ſhall commit the party or parties ſo convicted to the common gaol or other publick priſon of ſuch county, riding, diviſion, city, liberty, town, or place, there to remain without bail or mainprize, and be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor leſs than one calendar month.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſo renting or taking to hire any ſtocking frame, with or without any ſuch machine or engine as aforeſaid, ſhall at any time, from and after the paſſing of this act, ſell or otherwiſe unlawfully diſpoſe of any ſuch ſtocking frame, or the machine or engine therewith let (if any ſuch there ſhall be) without the conſent of the owner or owners thereof, every ſuch offender, being thereof lawfully convicted upon any indictment to be found againſt him, ſhall ſuffer ſolitary imprisonment in the common gaol or houſe of correction of the county, riding, diviſion, city, liberty, town, or place wherein ſuch offence ſhall have been committed, without bail or mainprize, for a ſpace not leſs than three calendar months, nor exceeding twelve calendar months.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall wilfully and knowingly receive or purchaſe any ſuch ſtocking frame, machine, or engine ſo ſold or unlawfully diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and ſhall thereof be lawfully convicted on any indictment to be found againſt him or them, every ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be ſubject to ſuch and the like puniſhment as by this act is inflicted, or provided to be inflicted, on ſuch perſon ſo ſelling or unlawfully diſpoſing of any ſuch ſtocking frame, machine, or engine as aforeſaid.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, by day or by night, enter by force into any houſe, ſhop, or place, with an intent to cut or deſtroy any framework-knitted pieces, ſtockings, or other articles or goods being in the frame, or upon any machine or engine thereto annexed; or therewith to be uſed, or prepared for that purpoſe; or ſhall wilfully and maliciously cut or deſtroy any framework-knitted pieces, ſtockings, or other articles or goods being in the frame, or upon the machine or engine as aforeſaid, or prepared for that purpoſe; or ſhall wilfully and maliciously break, deſtroy, or damage any frame, machine, engine, tool, inſtrument,

ment, or utensil, used in and for the working and making of any such framework-knitted pieces, stockings, or other articles or goods in the hosiery of framework-knitted manufactory, not having the consent of the owner so to do, or break or destroy any machinery contained in any mill or mills used or any way employed in preparing or spinning of wool or cotton for the use of the stocking frames, every offender, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be transported to some of his Majesty's dominions beyond seas, for any space or term of years not exceeding fourteen years, nor less than seven years.

C A P. LVI.

An act to repeal an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating insurances on ships, and on goods, merchandizes, or effects; and for substituting other provisions, for the like purpose, in lieu thereof.*

25 Geo. 3. c. 44. repealed; and from passing the present act, no policy to be made on any ship, or goods, without inserting thereon the name or names, or the firm of dealing of one or more of the persons interested, &c. or the name of the consignor or consignee, or of the person residing in Great Britain, who shall receive or give the order for such policy. Policies made contrary to this act to be void.

C A P. LVII.

An act for limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches or other carriages.

WHEREAS great mischiefs frequently arise, and bad accidents happen, by reason of an improper number of persons being allowed to go as passengers on the roofs or boxes of coaches, chaises, and other carriages of the like sort, travelling for hire; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, if the driver of any coach, chaise, or other carriage of the like sort, going or travelling for hire, shall permit or suffer more than six persons, at one and the same time, to ride or go upon the roof, or more than two persons, besides the driver, on the box of any such coach, chaise, or carriage, going or travelling for hire, every such driver so offending, and being convicted of such offence, either by his own confession, the view of a justice of the peace, or by the oath or oaths of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any justice of the peace acting in and for the county, riding, city, town, division, or place where such offence shall be committed (which oath every such justice is hereby authorized and required to administer), every such driver shall, for every person so riding or going as an outside passenger, over and above the number of persons herein before mentioned and allowed, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings; and in case the driver so offending shall also be the owner of such coach, chaise, or other carriage,

Preamble.

From Nov. 1, 1788, only 6 passengers to go upon the roof, and 2 upon the box; of any stage coach, &c. on the penalties herein mentioned.

carriage, then the sum of four pounds; and in default of payment of the said penalties respectively, the person and person so offending shall be committed to the common gaol, or house of correction, of the county, riding, city, town, division, or place where such offence shall have been committed, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for the space of one month, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid.

If drivers cannot be found, or do not appear, the owner of the carriage to be liable to the penalty.

II. And be it further enacted, That if the driver of any coach, chaise, or other such carriage, going or travelling with a greater number of persons on the top or box thereof than is allowed by this act, cannot be found or known, or being found or known shall not attend in pursuance of any summons which may be served upon him, requiring his appearance before a justice of the peace, upon a complaint and information laid against him of any offence committed against this act, then, and in every such case, the owner or proprietor of such coach, chaise, or other such carriage, shall be liable to the penalty hereby laid upon such driver.

Peace officers neglecting to execute warrants, to forfeit 40s. or to be imprisoned for a month.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any constable or other peace officer shall refuse or neglect to execute any warrant granted by any justice of the peace, pursuant to the directions of this act, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof before one or more justice or justices of the peace, either by his own confession, or upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses (which oath such justice or justices is and are hereby authorized and required to administer), shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings; and in case the person so convicted doth not forthwith pay, or secure to be paid, the said penalty, then it shall lawful for such justice or justices of the peace to commit such person to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, city, town, division, or place where such offence shall be committed, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding one month, unless the said penalty shall be sooner paid.

Application of penalties.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That ~~all penalties~~ by this act imposed shall go and be paid one half to the informer, and the other half to the surveyor of the highways of the parish or place where such offence shall be committed, to be laid out and applied in the amendment or repair of the publick roads or highways within such parish or place respectively.

Form of proceedings, set forth in the schedule to be used on all occasions.

V. And be it further enacted, That the forms of the proceedings relative to the several matters contained in this act, which are set forth and expressed in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be used upon all occasions, with such additions or variations only as may be necessary to adapt them to the particular circumstances of the case; and that no objection shall be allowed to be made, or advantage taken, on account of want of form only, in any such proceedings.

Publick act.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this

this act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act; and be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whomsoever, without specially pleading the same.

The SCHEDULE referred to, containing the FORM of proceedings mentioned in the foregoing act.

SUMMONS for any person or persons to attend a justice.

Middlesex.

To A. B. of

WHEREAS complaint and information hath been made upon oath, before me C. D. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said [county, *et cetera*] by E. F. of

That, *et cetera* [*Here state the nature and circumstances of the case, as far as it shall be necessary to shew the offence, and to bring it within the authority of the justice; and in doing that, follow the words of the act as near as may*] These are therefore to require you personally to appear before me at

in the said [county, *et cetera*] on the
day of next at the hour of in the
noon, to answer to the said complaint and information made by the said E. F. who is likewise directed to be then and there present to make good the same. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of
one thousand seven hundred

INFORMATION.

Middlesex. **B**E it remembered, That on the
day of one thousand seven hundred
A. B. of in the said county, informeth
and maketh oath before me one of his
Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, that
of in the said county [*Here describe the
offence particularly, and follow the words of the act as near may be*]
contrary to the statute made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign
of King George the Third, for [*Here insert the title of the act*]
which hath imposed a forfeiture of for
the said offence.

Taken and sworn the day of
before me,

C. D.

FORM of CONVICTION.

Middlesex. **B**E it remembered, That, on the
day of in the year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred at in the
county

rows, lanes, alleys, and other public paſſages and places within the pariſh of Chriſt Church, in Middleſex; and for removing nuisances and obſtructions therefrom, and preventing the like for the future; and for paving and regulating ſuch parts of Brick Lane as are not within the ſaid pariſh.—1,513l. debt ſince former act (may borrow 2,000l. beſides 14,000l. by former act); rates for paving and regulating now 2s. 2d. per pound.

C A P. LXI.

An act for continuing an act, made in the ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for enlarging the term and powers of ſeveral acts of parliament relating to the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, and to the roads leading to the ſaid harbour and town of Whitehaven, and for further enlarging the ſaid harbour; and for lighting the ſaid town, and ſupplying the ſame with water; and for regulating the carmen there; and for repealing ſo much of an act of the twenty-third year of the reign of his late Maſteſty, as relates to the road from Calder Bridge to Egremont, and directing how the ſaid road ſhall be repaired; and for repairing ſeveral other roads therein mentioned, in the ſaid county.—Continued for 21 years (except ſo much of act 23 Geo. 2. c. 40. as relates to road from Calder Bridge to Egremont, and was repealed by 2 Geo. 3. c. 87. and except exemption from ſtamp duty).

C A P. LXII.

An act for pulling down and rebuilding the pariſh church of Saint Peter le Poor, within the city of London, and for widening the ſtreet adjacent.

Corporation of London to give 500l. Houſe belonging to pariſh. Eſtimate of expence 6,000l. All acts done by five to be valid. Truſtees to chooſe a preſident; who is to have a caſting vote. All proceedings to be entered in a proper book. Old Broad Street to be thirty feet ſix inches wide. To erect a new church. Truſtees may diſpoſe of the remainder of the ground. Truſtees to raiſe any ſum not exceeding 8,000l. by annuities for life at 8 per cent. assignable. Rate 1s. 6d per pound, according to land tax from Midſummer 1788, to be recovered as poor's rates, but payment thereof not to give ſettlement. Collector to account, and not to be Quakers. Rates to be veſted in the Truſtees. Rates payable quarterly. Tenants to pay the whole rate, and to deduct half of it out of their rent. Not to affect agreements between landlords and tenants. Money loſt by inſolvency or otherwiſe, new rate to be laid. Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter ſeſſions. Empty houſes not to be rated.

C A P. LXIII.

An act for charging ſeveral eſtates in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, ſettled upon the late Charles Radcliffe decaſed, for life, with remainder to his fiſt and other ſons, in tail male, with the payment of a clear yearly rent charge of two thouſand five hundred pounds, payable to the grandſon of the ſaid Charles Radcliffe, the right honourable Anthony James earl of Newburgh, and the heirs male of his body to be begotten.

I. **A**ND whereas the ſaid James Bartholomew late earl of Newburgh died on or about the ſecond day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, leaving the ſaid Anthony James earl of Newburgh, his only ſon, him ſurviving, who was born at Slindon, in the county of Suffex, on the twenty

tieth day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven: and whereas of all the estates forfeited by the adherents to the cause of the family of Stuart, either in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, or one thousand seven hundred and forty-five, the Derwentwater estates alone still remain vested in the trustees of the publick, and the hardship to the said Anthony James earl of Newburgh is singular and unprecedented, in being deprived of a great part of his antient family estates, not by the effects of the forfeiture of the said Charles Radcliffe, but by the interference of parliament, in consequence of the above-mentioned doubts and difficulties which the said act of the twenty second of his late Majesty recites to have existed, concerning the alienage of the said James Bartholomew, late earl of Newburgh, and the necessity of a claim being put in to the estates, on behalf of the unborn children of the said Charles Radcliffe: and whereas, in case the said James Bartholomew, late earl of Newburgh, had been born in England, and a claim had been entered in due time on behalf of the children unborn of the aforesaid Charles Radcliffe, the said estates comprized in the said settlement of the twenty-fourth day of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and twelve, would undoubtedly have descended from the said James Bartholomew, late earl of Newburgh, to the said Anthony James, earl of Newburgh, his only son, in tail male: and whereas the said estates so comprized in the said last-mentioned settlement, at the time when the rents and profits thereof were first applied to and for the benefit of the said royal hospital at Greenwich, yielded the yearly sum of four thousand five hundred pounds, or thereabouts, and the same, by judicious management, and the expenditure of large sums of money thereupon in lasting improvements, now yield the yearly sum of fifteen thousand pounds, or thereabouts, and it is not found adviseable to divest the said estates out of the corporation of the said royal hospital at Greenwich: and whereas, by the deduction of the interest of the aforesaid sums of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred pounds, and thirty thousand pounds, making together the sum of fifty-eight thousand nine hundred pounds, herein-before mentioned to have been paid by the commissioners or governors of the said hospital, at the rate of four pounds for every one hundred pounds thereof by the year, the clear yearly profit of the said last-mentioned estates, at the time the rents and profits thereof were first applied to and for the benefit of the said royal hospital as aforesaid, would be reduced nearly to one half of the aforesaid sum of four thousand five hundred pounds: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That one clear annual sum or yearly rent charge of two thousand five hundred pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, shall (during the life of the said Anthony James, earl of Newburgh, and so long as there shall be heirs male of his body) be yearly issuing and going out of and charged and chargeable upon, all that the barony, manor, or lordship of Langley, with

£,500 to be charged upon the estates comprized in the settlement of 1712,

the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, in the ſaid county of *Northumberland*, and all other the ſaid manors or lordſhips, advowſon, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all other the ſaid premiſes, with their ſeveral and reſpective royalties, rights, members, and appurtenances, ſituate, lying, and being, in the ſaid ſeveral counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, and the county palatine of *Durham*, ſo comprized in the ſaid ſettlement of the twenty-fourth day of *June* in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve, as aforeſaid; and that the ſame ſhall, from time to time, be payable and paid quarterly unto the ſaid *Anthony James* earl of *Newburgh*, and the heirs male of his body to be begotten, which ſaid clear annual ſum or yearly rent charge of two thouſand five hundred pounds ſhall commence and take effect from the twenty-fifth day of *March* which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and ſhall be paid and payable at the four moſt uſual feaſts or days of payment in the year, (that is to ſay); on the feaſt of the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin *Mary*, the nativity of *Saint John* the baptiſt, the feaſt of *Saint Michael* the archangel, and the feaſt of the birth of our Lord *Chriſt*, in every year, without any deduction or abatement whatſoever to be made thereout, for or in reſpect of any taxes, charges, rates, impoſitions, or aſſeſſments whatſoever, either already taxed, charged, rated, impoſed, or aſſeſſed, or hereafter to be taxed, charged, rated, impoſed, or aſſeſſed, by authority of parliament, or otherwiſe howſoever, upon the ſaid barony, manors, or lordſhips, or reputed manors or lordſhips, capital and other meſſuages, advowſon, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premiſes, charged and made chargeable as aforeſaid, or any of them, or on the ſaid annual ſum or yearly rent charge of two thouſand five hundred pounds, or any part thereof, or on the ſaid *Anthony James* earl of *Newburgh*, or the heirs male of his body to be begotten, or any other perſon or perſons who may become authorized or entitled to receive the ſame, or any part or parts thereof, in reſpect of the ſaid annual ſum or yearly rent charge; the firſt payment whereof commencing from the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven as aforeſaid, and amounting to the clear ſum of three thouſand one hundred and twenty-five pounds, for one year and a quarter, due on the twenty-fourth of *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, ſhall be made on the ſaid feaſt of the nativity of *Saint John* the baptiſt in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

to be paid quarterly to the earl of *Newburgh*, and his heirs, from 25th March 1787.

C A P. LXIV.

An act for the better paving, cleaning, and lighting the town of Cambridge; for removing and preventing obſtructions and annoyances; and for widening the ſtreets, lanes, and other paſſages within the ſaid town.—See 35 Hen. 8. c. 15.

Commissioners empowered to raise money by rates on occupiers of houses, &c. at 1s. per pound per ann according to poor rates.

To be paid quarterly.

XXIII. And, for raising money towards answering and defraying the charges and expences of obtaining and passing this act, and carrying the same into execution; be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall, and are hereby authorized and required, once in every year, to ascertain the sum or sums to be paid by rate or assessments on the several inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, and to levy such sum or sums by a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound for each year, upon the several tenants or occupiers of all houses, buildings, gardens, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said town, according to the annual value of the same respectively; such annual value to be from time to time settled according to the respective rents such houses, buildings, gardens, tenements, and hereditaments, shall be respectively rated at, for the relief of the poor of the several parishes of the said town, in which such houses, buildings, gardens, tenements, and hereditaments, shall respectively find or be, previous to the making of such rate or assessment by the said commissioners; and the first year for which such rate or assessment shall be made, shall commence at, and be computed from, the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and the monies so to be rated and assessed shall, from time to time, be paid by equal quarterly payments to the collector or collectors, to be appointed as aforesaid, and be paid over by such collector or collectors into the hands of the treasurer to the said commissioners; and in order to make such rates or assessments, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said town of Cambridge shall, and are hereby required, at all reasonable times, to permit the treasurer, clerk, or collector to the said commissioners, or any other person to be appointed by the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, to peruse, inspect, and take copies of the rates or assessments made at any time within seven years next preceding, for the relief of the said poor, and to take a copy thereof; and if any such churchwardens and overseers of the poor shall refuse or neglect to permit any such perusal or inspection, or the taking of any such copy, he or they shall for every such refusal or neglect forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered before any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said town of Cambridge, in like manner as other penalties are hereby directed to be recovered: provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to subject the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university aforesaid, to pay any rates or assessments for, or in consideration of, the botanick garden in the said university.

Rates on houses let to divers tenants, to be paid by the tenant assessed. Rates to be borne between landlords and tenants, one third by the landlord and two thirds by tenant. No tithes, farm, or land, to be rated. Commissioners may raise money by tolls, viz.

For every stage coach, diligence, or other such publick carriage, carrying passengers or parcels for hire, the sum of one shilling:

For every waggon, wain, cart, or other such carriage, laden with goods, wares, or other merchandize, the sum of two-pence:

For every horse, or other beast of burthen, laden with any goods, wares, or other merchandize, the sum of one halfpenny:

For every score of kine or oxen, swine and sheep, driven into or through the said town or any part thereof, the sum of two-pence:

For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, or mule, driven or lead into or through the said town for sale, the sum of one penny.

Tolls to be demanded, and paid in any part of the town. Inhabitants exempt from toll, except travelling for hire. Commissioners may reduce or raise the tolls. Tolls may be let to farm. Commissioners may borrow money; and assign the rates as a security, or by annuities on lives at 10 per cent. The whole monies not to exceed 6,000*l*. Annuities

nunities not liable to land tax. Nothing in this act to extend to any college or hall. Penalty on breaking or damaging lamps, by matriculated or other persons, first offence 20s. second offence 30s. third and after 40s. Form of conviction. Colleges and corporation impowered to sell houses, &c. Money to be laid out in lands in trust for the college, &c. Corporation may hereafter alter the market place. Reservation of the right of the university to superintend and regulate the markets. Proviso for holding fair and market. Stallions not to be shewn within the town. Houses may be numbered; and names of streets put up. Limitation of actions. 35 Hen. 8. c. 15. repealed. Proportion of the monies to be raised by the university and town for the first pavements, &c. to be settled, and two fifth parts paid by university, one twelfth of remaining three fifth parts by corporation, and remainder to be borrowed on tolls and rates. University may borrow 4,000l. Two fifths of expence of first paving to be paid by university by assessment of colleges, to be paid by burfar, and one twelfth of remaining three-fifths by corporation for first pavement, and after 10l. per ann.

C A P. LXV.

An act for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, annoyances, and other nuisances, within the city of Bristol, and the liberties thereof; and for licensing and better regulating hackney coaches, chairs, waggon, carts, and other carriages, and the owners, drivers, and carriers thereof respectively, and porters, and other persons, within and for certain distances round the said city and liberties; and for better regulating the shipping and trade, and the rivers, wharfs, backs, and quays, and the markets within the same city and liberties; and for other purposes.

C A P. LXVI.

An act for regulating buildings and party walls, within the city of Bristol, and the liberties thereof.

C A P. LXVII.

An act for widening and rendering commodious a certain street, called Broad Street, within the city of Bristol; and for enlarging the council house and guild hall of the said city, and providing publick offices thereto, and repositories for the books, papers, and records of the said city.

C A P. LXVIII.

An act for enabling the commissioners for putting in execution an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for paving the streets and lanes within the town and borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent, in the county of Surrey; and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the same; and also the courts, yards, alleys, and passages adjoining thereto; and for preventing annoyances therein; to open, widen, and better regulate the several streets, lanes, and passages within the east division in the said act described.

6 Geo. 3. c. 24. 11 Geo. 3. c. 17. Commissioners. Qualification of commissioners. Their oath. Commissioners may purchase houses for widening the streets. Premises described. Persons under incapacities impowered to sell and convey lands, &c. In case of refusal to treat, a jury shall be summoned. 3 Geo. 2. c. 25. Jury may be challenged. Commissioners may summon witnesses, and examine them upon oath. Ten days notice to be given to parties interested, before any view to be had of the premises. Jury to assess damages upon oath, which damages shall be deemed the value, and commissioners to give judgement thereof, which shall be binding. Upon payment of the monies agreed or awarded, lands, &c. to be conveyed to the commissioners. On failure in making out a good title, or in executing a conveyance, the money to be paid into the bank, &c. Verdicts, &c. to be enrolled. Copies good

good evidence. Lands, &c. vested in commissioners on payment. At the request of the parties, purchase money may be placed in the funds. Persons entitled to the same profits to receive the dividends. In case of nonpayment or tender, the verdict, &c. not binding. Purchase money may be laid out in lands, &c. for the former uses. Conveyances by some covert enrolled to be effectual; and so all other bargains and sales for the purposes of this act. Claims to be made in five years. Persons entitled to premises sold to commissioners may bring actions of debt against those who received the purchase money. Tenants at will and lessees for a year to quit. On refusal the commissioners to issue precept to the officer having return and execution of writs. Mortgagees required to assign mortgages on payment of principal and interest. On refusal, interest to cease. In case of refusal, money to be paid into the bank. Premises to vest in commissioners. All sums paid to be chargeable on monies raised for the purposes of this act, and to be paid or tendered to be paid before use made of the premises. Penalty on officer having the execution and return of writs, jurymen, etc. neglecting their duty. In what manner the expence of the jury is to be defrayed. Ascertaining the jurymen's allowances. Occupiers not compelled to sell a part, if inclined to sell the whole. For ascertaining the value of parts of premises, the whole of which is not taken. Commissioners may dispose of overplus land. Tythes, surplice fees, and Easter offerings for the houses to be pulled down, to be charged on the rates under this act; at 4s. per ann. each house, to the several rectors of St. Olave, St. John and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; and after their determination, on the rates under 6 Geo. 3. c. 24. For raising money for the purposes of the act. New rate not to exceed 6d. in the pound on houses, etc.; nor more than 3d. on wharfs. Rate on publick buildings 6d. per square yard per ann. Rates to be collected, etc. as those laid by act 6 Geo. 3. Money may be raised by annuities charged on rates. Penalty on obstructing the footways. Goods, etc. may be seized, and detained until the penalties paid. Persons seeing any such offence committed may seize the offender. Offenders, in default of payment, to be committed. Lime not to be staked, nor beer started in the street between 8 in the morning and 7 at night. No person to collect ashes but the scavenger employed by the commissioners; upon pain of forfeiting for every offence not less than 10s. nor more than 20s. In default of payment, to be committed. Footways to be swept. Certain penalties to be recovered within fourteen days. Commissioners, at their own costs, may remove all present bow windows. Commissioners may give notice to owners of houses to alter gutters and spouts, and to take away and remove all steps, &c. and cellar flaps, and all other incroachments. In case the owners neglect to alter after notice, the commissioners may do it, and be reimbursed the charges thereof by the owner, &c. Expences of removing annoyances may be levied by distress. Where houses let out, any one occupier shall be deemed the tenant. Expences to be allowed to tenants. Commissioners may make allowances to persons injured. Poor persons to be relieved from payment. When any houses or other buildings are rebuilt or new fronted, the commissioners may take part of the ground into the street on which such houses or buildings abut. All new buildings to rise perpendicularly; or they shall be pulled down, and the costs to be paid by the owner, etc. In case of refusal, action may be brought. Treasurer to be appointed. Treasurer to apply money as directed by commissioners. If receiver dies, his representatives to pay over the balance to the treasurer. Executors may plead the payment thereof. Commissioners may mitigate penalties. Parties aggrieved may appeal to the justices, first giving twenty-one days notice, and entering into recognizance. Justices may award costs. Penalties not before provided for to be levied by distress and sale. Commissioners may apportion penalties. Distress not unlawful for want of form. No plaintiff shall recover, if tender of amends made before action brought. Orders of the commissioners to be entered in a book. No proceedings to be quashed for want of form. Paying expences of the act. Limitation of actions,

actions. Defendants may plead the general issue. If plaintiffs nonsuited, defendants shall have treble costs. Not to affect the jurisdiction of Surrey or London. Publick act.

C A P. LXIX.

An act for taking down the present court house and gaol, and erecting and building a new court house and gaol, in and for the town and county of Inverness; and for appropriating the sum of one thousand pounds out of the unexhausted balance, or surplus, arising from the forfeited estates in North Britain, towards erecting and building the same.

C A P. LXX.

An act for rebuilding the bridge over the river Rea, at the town of Birmingham, called Deritend Bridge, and widening the avenues thereto; and for widening and varying the course of the said river near the said bridge, and making a weir, and other necessary works to prevent the lower part of the said town from being overflowed.

Trustees. Appointment of new trustees. Trustees may act as justices. Meetings of the trustees. Proceedings to be done by the majority of the trustees at meetings, not being less than five. Trustees may appoint officers. Officers to account. Trustees to cause the present bridge to be taken down, and a new one built. Bridge not to be erected within twenty feet of Mr. Jennens's land. Power to change the course of the river, &c. Bed of the old course of the river, and of the mill pond, vested in the trustees. Land to be set out for making a pond for Sir Tho. Gooch's mill, in lieu of that vested in the said trustees. Certain houses and buildings to be taken down for widening the avenues to the bridge. Compensation to be made for the buildings to be taken down, and ground to be used for the purposes of the act. Corporations, &c. empowered to treat with the trustees for sale of houses, &c. If they do not agree, the value to be ascertained by a jury. How the expences of the jury are to be paid. Money assessed to be paid out of the tolls. Purchase money for houses, &c. belonging to corporations, &c. to be laid out in purchase of other estates to be settled to the same uses. Power to erect a turnpike and collect tolls at the bridge for four years. Tolls.

For every carriage with four wheels, the sum of two-pence :

For every carriage with two wheels, the sum of one penny :

For every horse, laden or unladen, and not drawing, the sum of one halfpenny :

For neat cattle, after the rate of ten-pence per score ; and for sheep, swine, and calves, after the rate of five-pence per score :

Toll payable but once a day. Exemptions from toll ; carriages carrying manure, cattle going to water or pasture, soldiers horses on march or duty, or carrying baggage, &c. or going to elections. Trustees may let the tolls for one year at a time. Power to borrow 3,000*l*. If the tolls are not sufficient for paying the money borrowed and interest, the trustees may make a rate upon the inhabitants, 1*s*. per pound on houses and 6*d*. on lands. No house under 10*l*. per ann. value to be rated.

C A P. LXXI.

An act for dividing and inclosing the marsh, called Malidraeth and Coriddaugau, in the county of Anglesey, and for embanking the said marsh ; and for making cuts, channels, and other works, for draining and preserving the same ; and for allowing the free use of such cuts or channels, with boats or other vessels, upon the payment of certain rates, to be applied towards supporting the said embankments and works.—Marsh 3,000 acres.

C A P. LXXII.

An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal, from Pentre rock near the town of Flint, to Greenfield in the county of Flint.—The Flint canal company incorporated.

C A P. LXXIII.

An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the canal at Donnington Wood, in the county of Salop, to or near a place called Southall Bank, and from thence by two several branches to communicate with the river Severn, one near Coalbrook Dale, and the other near Madeley Wood, in the said county, and also certain collateral cuts to join such canal.—The company of proprietors of the Shropshire canal navigation incorporated.

C A P. LXXIV.

An act for rebuilding the parish church of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, and for enlarging the church-yard of the said parish.—Assessment 1s. per pound on occupiers. To raise 4,500l. by annuities for life at 8l. 10s. per cent.

C A P. LXXV.

An act for paving the footways, and cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other publick passages and places within the borough of Hertford, and removing and preventing obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein.—Rates 1s. per pound equally between landlord and tenant. May raise 250l. on annuities for life at 10l. per cent.

C A P. LXXVI.

An act for raising further sums of money for the better relief of the poor of the city and county of the city of Exon; and to explain and amend an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, "for rendering more effectual several acts of parliament for erecting hospitals and workhouses within the said city and county, for the better employment and maintaining the poor there."

Corporation empowered to raise 2,500l. by assessment within 18 months after passing this act, towards discharging their present debt, &c. How to be raised. Corporation to ascertain what sums necessary for maintenance of poor in any one year; not exceeding 5,000l. (the annual expenditure) beyond said 2,500l. Commissioners to be convened to general court before any money levied, above annual assessment of 5,000l. and said 2,500l. Repeal of power of borrowing with consent of commissioners, given by 25 Geo 3. c. 21.

C A P. LXXVII.

An act for rebuilding the bridge over the river Derwent, at or near the town and borough of Derby; and for improving the avenues or approaches thereto.—Tolls taken, and 4,200l. borrowed thereon, unless 3,400l. voluntarily subscribed.

C A P. LXXVIII.

An act for enlarging the terms and powers of two acts of the twelfth and nineteenth years of his present Majesty's reign, made "for building a temporary bridge, and completing a new stone bridge, over the river Tyne, between the town of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, in the county of Durham, and making the avenues to and the passages over the same more commodious;" and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances in the streets, lanes, or avenues leading to the said new stone bridge, within the town of Gateshead, in the county of Durham.—Tolls to be taken at the bridge.

C A P.

C A P. LXXIX.

An act to enable Sir Benjamin Hammet knight, to lay out and build a new ſtreet, from Fore Street to the church of Saint Mary Magdalen, within the town of Taunton, in the county of Somerſet.

C A P. LXXX.

An act for building a bridge over the river Trent, at or near Sawley Ferry, in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter.

C A P. LXXXI.

An act for incorporating the governors of the free grammar ſchool of the town and pariſh of Bolton in the Moors, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, of the foundation of Robert Lever, late of London, gentleman, deceased; and for enlarging the truſts and powers of the ſaid governors, for the benefit of the ſaid ſchool.

C A P. LXXXII.

An act for taking down and rebuilding the gaol of the caſtle of Cheſter, the prothonotary's office, the exchequer record rooms, and other offices and buildings adjoining or near to the ſaid gaol, and for making proper yards and conveniences thereto.

C A P. LXXXIII.

An act for repairing the church of the pariſh of Saint Paul Covent Garden, in the county of Middleſex; for repairing and improving the gates and avenues leading to the ſaid church; and for removing the preſent watchhouſe, and providing another for the uſe of the ſaid pariſh.

A N
ALPHABETICAL INDEX
TO THE
SECOND PART OF THE XXXVIth VOLUME
OF THE
STATUTES AT LARGE;

Passed in the twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE III.; in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, being the fifth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of *Great Britain*, which began the twenty-seventh Day of *November*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and ended by Prorogation the eleventh Day of *July*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

A.

Actions.

THE time limited for bringing actions for acting under the following acts, viz. Chap. 7. f. 7. p. 342. See *Lace*. Chap. 9. f. 12. p. 344. See *Briggs* 1. Chap. 10. f. 62. p. 344. See *Churches*. Chap. 14. p. 345. See *Fens*. Chap. 15. p. 345. See *Water*. Chap. 35. f. 2. p. 383. See *Registering Freeholds*. Chap. 36. f. 37. p. 404. See *Newfoundland*. Chap. 38. p. 432. See *Wool*. Chap. 46. f. 81. p. 515. See *Distillers*. Chap. 36. f. 37. p. 404. See *Freeholds Registered*. Chap. 37. f. 23. p. 427. See *Customs and Excise*. Chap. 54. See *Slaves*.

Africa.

The act of 5 Geo. 3. c. 3. for supplying the export trade to *Africa* with calicoes from the *East Indies*, &c. continued to Jan. 1, 1798. Chap. 24. p. 359.
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Aggregate Fund.

See *Annuities*.

Albans (Saint) Duke of.

See *Annuities*.

Allowances.

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America.

1. Acts 23 Geo. 3. c. 39. & 24 Geo. 3. c. 45. for regulating the trade between the subjects of this kingdom and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the united states of *America*, continued till the 5th of *April*, 1789. Chap. 5. p. 330.
2. The trade between the subjects of the *British* colonies in *North America* and in the *West India* islands, and the countries belonging to the *American* states, and between the *British* subjects and the foreign *West India* islands regulated. Chap. 6. p. 331.
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3. Several

3. Several sums granted by exchequer order to the relief of *American* loyalists, and for making a compensation to persons suffering by the cession of *East Florida*. Chap. 40. p. 474.
4. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of the *American* loyalists. Chap. 44. p. 475.

Annuities.

1. An annuity of 1,000 l. per ann. granted to *Lubrey* duke of *Saint Albans*, from Feb. 16, 1783, to Oct. 10, 1803. Chap. 41. p. 475.
2. For obviating a doubt in act 26 Geo. 3. c. 88. relating to an annuity of 1,000 l. per ann. granted to *Lady Maria Carlisle* (now *Lady Dorchester*) and her two sons *Guy* and *Thomas Carlisle*, for life, out of the aggregate fund. Chap. 42. p. 475.
3. For obviating a doubt in act 26 Geo. 3. c. 93. relating to an annuity of 500 l. per ann. granted to *Brick Watson* Esquire, late commissary general in *North America*, from Jan. 11, 1784; in trust for the life of *Fleeta Watson*, his wife, out of the civil list revenue. Ch. p. 43. p. 475.

Appeals.

1. To the quarterly sessions from the commissioners touching the rates for paving the town of *Hertford*. Chap. 75. f. 21. p. 564.
2. Appeal to quarterly sessions touching rates for the poor of the city of *Exon*. Chap. 76. f. 20. p. 564.
3. The like as to tolls of *Derby* bridge. Chap. 77. f. 30. p. 564.

Apprentices.

On payment of double duty on apprentices indentures the same

may be stamped at any time before, Dec. 25, 1788. Chap. 22. p. 358.

Appropriation

Of the supplies granted for the year 1788. Chap. 26. p. 362.

Attornies.

Affidavits of execution of articles of clerkship. The time for filing enlarged till the last day of *Michaelmas* term, 1788. Chap. 22. p. 358.

Auctions.

1. Skins imported from *East* or *West Florida*, on the first sale, by the original importer, in 12 months, to be free of any auction duty. Chap. 37. f. 12. p. 420.
2. Complaints of sales by auction being rendered void to be made in a year, or in three months after discovery. Chap. 37. f. 19. p. 424.
3. No allowance of duty to purchasers of their own effects at auctions, unless previous notice of a bidder be given to the auctioneer. Chap. 37. f. 20. p. 425.

Avon (River).

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B.

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Bon Bonds.

Where bonds are required on exportation of goods to the *British* colonies, the like to be given on exportation to the united states of *America*. Chap. 6. s. 4. p. 332.

Bridges.

1. Earl *Brooke* and *Warwick* enabled to build a bridge over the river *Avon* in the borough of *Warwick*, and to open roads thereto. Chap. 9. p. 344.
2. For rebuilding the bridge over the river *Rea*, at the town of *Birmingham*, called *Diamond Bridge*, &c. Chap. 70. p. 563.
3. For rebuilding the bridge over the river *Derwent*, at the town and borough of *Derby*. Chap. 77. p. 564.
4. For enlarging the term and powers of the acts 12 Geo. 3. c. 100. and 19 Geo. 3. c. 78. for building a temporary bridge, and completing a new stone bridge over the river *Tyne*, between *Newcastle upon Tyne* and *Gateshead*, in the county of *Durham*, &c. Chap. 78. p. 564.
5. For building a bridge over the river *Trent*, at *Sawley Ferry*, in the counties of *Derby* and *Leicester*. Chap. 80. p. 565.

Bristol.

1. For removing and preventing encroachments and other nuisances within the city of *Bristol*. Chap. 65. p. 561.
2. For regulating buildings and party walls in the city and liberties of *Bristol*. Chap. 66. p. 561.
3. For widening and rendering more commodious *Broad Street*, in the city of *Bristol*; and for enlarging the council house and guildhall of that city, &c. Chap. 67. p. 561.

Bri 569 British West India Islands.

See *America* 2.

Brooke and Warwick (Earl of).

See *Bridges* 1.

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See *Skins*.

C.

Cambridge.

SEE *Paving*, *Talk*.

Canals.

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2. For making and maintaining a navigable canal from the canal at *Downton Wood*, in *Shropshire*, to *Southall Bank*, and from thence by two branches to communicate with the river *Severn*, one near *Coalbrook Dale*, and the other near *Madeby Wood*, in the same county, &c. Chap. 73. p. 564.

Carriages.

For imposing a duty of 15*l.* per cent. on carriages, the manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, imported directly from thence; which is allowed after *July* 5, 1788, till *May* 10, 1800. Chap. 33. s. 10. p. 375.

Carlton.

See *Annuities* 2.

Chester.

See *Gaols*.

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Chimney

Chimney Sweepers.

For the better regulating chimney sweepers and their apprentices. Chap. 48. p. 518.

Christ Church.

See *Paving* 1.

Churches.

1. For pulling down the church of *Saint James, Clerkenwell*, in *Middlesex*, and for building a new one, and making a new church yard at d avenues thereto. Chap. 10. p. 345.
2. For pulling down and rebuilding the parish church of *Saint Peter le Poor*, in the city of *London*, and widening the street there. Chap. 62. p. 557.
3. For rebuilding the parish church of *Paddington*, in *Middlesex*, and enlarging the church yard thereof. Chap. 74. p. 564.
4. For repairing the parish church of *Saint Paul, Covent Garden*, in *Middlesex*, and for removing the watch-house, &c. Chap. 83. p. 565.

Clerkenwell.

See *Churches*.

Clerks.

See *Attornies*.

Clerk of the Peace.

To deliver books, &c. to register keepers of the registers of freeholds, and to provide books for memorials of leases, and make out lists of every district, and sign copies to be kept on record at sessions, and to be paid expences out of the county rates. Chap. 36. p. 386.

Coaches.

1. For limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage

coaches and other carriages. Chap. 57. p. 553.

2. Drivers of stage coaches carrying too many outside passengers, to pay 40s. for each, and owners 4l. and on non-payment, to be committed for three months, and if drivers cannot be found owners liable to penalty. Chap. 57. l. 2. p. 554.
3. For licensing and regulating hackney coaches, chairs, and other carriages, in the city and liberties of *Bristol*. Chap. 65. p. 561.

Coalbrook Dale.

See *Canals* 2.

Coals.

1. To indemnify persons having incurred penalties under the acts of 9 Ann. c. 28. and 3 Geo. 2. c. 26. relating to the coal trade, and for preventing combinations in the said trade for the future. Chap. 53. p. 540.
2. If more than five unite in purchasing of coals, to be deemed a combination. Same act, s. 2. p. 542.

Coffee.

Act 5 Geo. 2. c. 24. for encouraging the growth of coffee in the King's plantations in *America*, (except what relates to the importation and exportation of foreign coffee into and from the *British colonies in America*) continued till Sept. 29, 1795. Chap. 23. p. 358.

Consolidated Fund.

The sum of 2,545,000 l. granted out of the consolidated fund for the service of the year 1788. Chap. 26. p. 362.

Commissioners for Affairs of India.

See *East India Company*.

Acts 16 Geo. 3. c. 37. and 25 Geo. 3. c. 69. for allowing wheat, &c. to be exported to the sugar colonies in *America*, continued till May 1, 1789. Chap. 23. p. 359.

Costs.

In all actions forfeitures, by virtue of this act, for registering freeholds, the party against whom judgment is given (plaintiff or defendant) to pay full costs. Chap. 36. f. 37. p. 404.

Costs Double.

On actions for breach of act relating to slaves, the party against whom judgment is given to pay double costs. Chap. 54. f. 18. p. 550.

The like on the following acts. Chap. 71. p. 563. See *Marshes*. Chap. 78. p. 564. See *Bridges* 4.

Costs Treble.

Acts under which treble costs may be recovered. Chap. 7. f. 6. p. 342. See *Lace*. Chap. 9. f. 12. p. 344. See *Bridges* 1. Chap. 10. f. 62. p. 345. See *Churches* 1. Chap. 20. f. 22. p. 347. See *Whale Fishery*. Chap. 21. p. 357. See *Lottery*. Chap. 37. f. 23. p. 427. See *Excise*. Chap. 60. p. 556. See *Paving*. Chap. 62. p. 557. See *Churches*. Chap. 65. 66. 67. p. 561. See *Bristol*. Chap. 68. p. 561. See *Paving*. Chap. 70. p. 563. See *Bridges*. Chap. 71. p. 563. See *Marshes*. Chap. 72. p. 564. See *Canals*. Chap. 73. p. 564. See *Canals*. Chap. 74. p. 564. See *Churches*. Chap. 75. p. 564. See *Paving*. Chap. 76. p. 564. See *Poor*. Chap. 77. p. 564. See *Bridges*. Chap. 79. p. 565. See *Streets*. Chap. 80. p. 365. See *Bridges*. Chap. 83. p. 365. See *Churches*.

The expences incurred by the King's printer and the clerks of the peace, in regard to the registering freeholds, to be paid out of the county rates. Chap. 36. f. 29. p. 402.

Courts Martial.

See *Officers*. Chap. 3. f. 43. p. 328.

Covent Garden.

See *Churches*.

Cricklade.

See *Rivers*.

None to vote for *Cricklade*, but those who have a qualification for the county of *Wills*, and the returning officer to act as sheriff. Chap. 36. f. 41. p. 405.

Customs.

See *Goods forfeited*.

1. Act 5 Geo. 1. c. 11. and also act 19 Geo. 2. c. 34. continued till Sept. 29, 1795. Chap. 23. p. 359.
2. For reducing the duties on importation of certain goods, the growth or manufacture of the *European* dominions of the united provinces, into this kingdom. Chap. 27. p. 363.
3. The exporters of goods for which the lowest duties have been paid, to be allowed drawbacks. Chap. 27. f. 2. p. 364.
4. No writ against any person acting under laws of customs or excise, till a months notice given, and not more than 20s. to be paid for such notice, and tender of amends may be made within such month, or paid into court before issue joined. Chap. 37. f. 25. p. 420.

*Declaratory Act.*SEE *East India Company.**Derby.*See *Bridge* 3.*Distillers*

Of spirits for exportation, to produce between *Nov. 15*, and *May 15*, next following, for every nine gallons of wash within that time found in his custody, two gallons of spirits; and between *May 15*, and *Nov. 15*, for every six gallons of wash, one gallon of spirit, or else to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* for each gallon of wash missing. Chap. 46. f. 77. p. 514.

See *Spirits.**Directors.*See *East India Company.**Denington Wood.*See *Canals.**Drawbacks.*See *Customs.**Dundasald (Lord).*

To give an account of his skills, which are not to be inspected without an order from the commissioners of excise. Chap. 36. f. 29. p. 488.

E.

East India.

COMMISSIONERS appointed further to enquire into losses in consequence of the cession of the province of *East Florida* to *Spain*, and 26. f. 3. p. 75. continued for one year. Chap. 31. p. 368.

Eas

East India Company.

1. For removing any doubts respecting the power of the commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to direct the expence of raising and maintaining troops necessary for the security of the *British* possessions in the *East Indies*, to be defrayed out of the revenues arising there. Chap. 8. p. 342.
2. And may send not exceeding 8,045 men to *India*, for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to the forces already there. f. 1, 2. p. 342.
3. But not to increase any salaries beyond those already fixed by orders sent to *India*, nor to order gratuities, unless proposed by the directors of the company. Chap. 8. f. 3, 4. p. 344.
4. The directors to lay before each house of parliament, an annual account of the produce of the revenues of each presidency and settlement, and the amount of the bond and other debts thereof, and the rate and amount of interest for the same. Chap. 8. f. 5. p. 344.
5. The company empowered to borrow 1,200,000*l.* on bond, beyond the sum for which they may now by law issue their bonds. Chap. 29. p. 366.

Exchequer.

1. 3500,000*l.* raised by loans or exchequer bills, in the same manner as prescribed by the malt act, for the service of the year 1788. Chap. 18. p. 348.
2. The further sum of 2,000,000*l.* raised in like manner, for the same purpose. Chap. 19. p. 348.
3. The treasury may issue exchequer orders for several sums mentioned for relief of the *American* loyalists, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. interest, from *July* 5, 1783, chargeable on the supplies for the years 1789 to the year 1796, and in case of deficiency,

on

- on the consolidated fund; the principal to be paid by instalments of 6*l.* 5*s.* per cent. April 5, and October 10, yearly; first payment April 5, 1789. Chap. 40. p. 474.
4. The treasury empowered to raise 2,545,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills on the credit of the consolidated fund. Chap. 26. p. 362.

See *Treasury*.

Excise.

1. All goods subject to excise, and materials in custody of manufacturers, &c. made liable to arrears of duties and penalties, &c. under this act to be recovered by the laws of excise. Chap. 37. f. 21. p. 426.
2. Commissioners of excise to return to persons having paid for licences to retail spirituous liquors, since passing the act 27 Geo. 3. c. 30. not having ale licences on July 5, 1788, the money paid for the time elapsed since such licences expired as were refused by justices to be renewed. Chap. 37. f. 30. p. 429.

F.

Felons.

1. ACTS 19 Geo. 3. c. 74. and 24 Geo. 3. c. 56. for transportation of felons, &c. continued till June 1, 1793, &c. Chap. 24. p. 359.
2. Offenders conveyed to temporary places of confinement under act 24 Geo. 3. to be treated as if sentenced to hard labour under 19 Geo. 3. c. 74. Chap. 24. f. 4. p. 359.
3. The King authorized to contract for transportation of offenders the same as if security given, as directed by 24 Geo. 3. c. 56. Chap. 24. f. 5. p. 359.

Fens.

For draining fen lands in the ma-

nor of North Kyme, in *Lincolnshire*. Chap. 14. p. 345.

Fishery (Whale).

For amending act 26 Geo. 3. c. 50. for encouragement of the southern whale fishery, and making further provisions for that purpose. Chap. 20. p. 348.

Flax and Cotton.

Act 23 Geo. 3. c. 77. for encouragement of the manufacture of flax and cotton in *Great Britain*, continued for two years. Chap. 23. p. 359.

Flintshire.

See *Canals*.

Florida.

See *Autlins, East Florida*.

Foreigners.

Privileges granted to those who have carried on the southern whale fishery for three years past, and coming to reside in this kingdom, &c. Chap. 20. f. 14. p. 358.

Forfeited Estates.

See *Newburgh* (earl of).

1,000*l.* out of the produce of the forfeited estates in *Scotland* to be ordered by the barons of the exchequer there, to be paid for rebuilding the court house and gaol at *Livernefs*. Chap. 69. p. 563.

Forfeitures.

Reels for ounce thread less than a yard forfeited. Chap. 17. p. 345.

Freeholders.

See *Parliament*.

1. None to vote till enrolled a year, and prescribed freeholders residing at a distance from their freeholds, to be enrolled on an attestation

tation on oath before a justice where they reside, and certified by justice where freehold lays; and register keeper to give a copy thereof, and all freeholders above eighteen may be enrolled, and enrolments to be made gratis. Chap. 36. l. 3. p. 388.

2. Those to whom freeholds have come by death, office, or marriage within two years before tendering their vote, entitled to vote if enrolled prior to such tender. Chap. 36. l. 8. p. 390.

French Carriages.

See *Carriages*.

G.

Gaols.

See *Imprisons*.

FOR rebuilding the gaol of the castle of *Clester*, the prothonotary's office, the exchequer record rooms, and other offices, &c. adjoining to the said gaol. Chap. 82. p. 565.

Gatehead.

See *Bridges, Streets*.

General Issue.

Acts under which defendants being sued for acting pursuant to such act, may plead the general issue, and give the act and special matter in evidence. Chap. 7. l. 6. p. 342. See *Late*. Chap. 9. l. 12. See *Bridges* 1. Chap. 10. l. 62. See *Churches* 1. Chap. 20 l. 22. p. 348. See *Fiftery (Hale)*. Chap. 21. p. 357. See *Letters*. Chap. 22. p. 358. See *Qualification*. Chap. 38. l. 91. p. 470. See *Hol*. Chap. 62. p. 557. See *Churches*. Chap. 64. p. 559. See *Paving* Chap. 65. 66, 67. See *Bristol*. Chap. 68. p. 561. See *Paving*. Chap. 70. l. 563. See *Bridges*. Chap. 71. p. 563. See *Fens*.

Gla

Glass.

1. The duty of excise on foreign glass bottles imported repealed, and an additional duty of 4s. and 11. 9d. per hundred. Customs laid on green glass bottles made in the *French* king's dominions and imported. Chap. 33. l. 9. p. 374.
2. Cast plate glass of 1,485 square inches superficial contents and 25 parts of an inch thick, not to be broken into pieces by directions in act 27 Geo. 3. c. 28. Chap. 37. l. 31. p. 430.

Gold and Silver Lace.

Act 15 Geo. 2. c. 20. amended and rendered more effectual. Chap. 7. P. 337.

Goods.

See *Customs*.

H.

Hamet (Sir Benjamin).

SIR Benjamin Hamet knight, enabled to build a new street from *Fore Street* to the church of *Saint Mary*, in the town of *Taunton*, in the county of *Somerset*. Chap. 79. p. 565.

Harbours.

1. For enlarging and improving *Leith* harbour. Chap. 58. p. 556.
2. Act 2 Geo. 3. c. 87. for enlarging the terms and powers of several acts relating to the harbour of *Whitehaven*, in *Cumberland*, and to the roads, &c. there, continued for twenty-one years (except so much of the act 23 Geo. 2. c. 40. as relates to the road from *Calder Bridge* to *Egremont*, repealed by said act 2 Geo. 3. and except exemption from stamp duty). Chap. 61. p. 557.

Hay.

The exportation thereof prohibited

ed till a month after the commencement of the next session of parliament. Chap. 45. p. 476.

Henwill Edward.

For vesting his estate in trustees to be sold to discharge a debt of 2,517*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* due to the crown. Chap. 32. p. 368.

Hertford.

See *Paving*.

I.

Importation and Exportation.

SEVERAL regulations made relating thereto, but the act 27 Geo. 3. c. 27. (see part 1*st.* p. 193.) for allowing importation and exportation of certain goods to the *West Indian British* islands, not to be repealed. Chap. 6. f. 15. p. 337.

Imprisonment.

For hiring stocking frames and selling them, imprisonment for three months, and not more than twelve. Chap. 55. f. 2. p. 552.

See *Transportation* 2.

India (East) Company.

See *East India Company*.

Insurances.

1. Act 25 Geo. 3. c. 44. for regulating insurances on goods, merchandizes, or effects, repealed, and other provisions instituted in lieu thereof. Chap. 56. p. 553.
2. In every policy of insurance is to be inserted the names or usual stile and firm of dealing of the consignors or consignees of the property insured, or the name of the person residing in *Great Bri-*

tain who transacts such insurance, or the policy to be void. Chap. 56. p. 553.

3. Persons insuring the conveyance of sheep, wool, &c. to foreign parts, liable to the same penalties as exporters, and the policy void. Chap. 38. f. 45. p. 453.
4. No insurance to be made on slave ships, except perils of the sea, piracy, insurrection, or capture by the King's enemies, barratry of the master and crew, and destruction by fire. Chap. 54. f. 12. p. 547.

Ifis.

See *Rivers*.

Inverness.

For building a new courthouse and gaol in and for the town and county of *Inverness*, and for appropriating 1000*l.* out of the surplus from the forfeited estates in *North Britain*, towards the same. Chap. 69. p. 563.

Justices of the Peace.

1. Enabled to act as such in certain cases out of the limits of the counties in which they actually are. Chap. 49. p. 525.
2. Justices acting for two or more adjoining counties, and residing in one of them, may act in all matters relating to such counties, and constables to obey them; but the warrants, in the first instance, to be directed to the constables of the county they more particularly relate to. Chap. 49. f. 2. p. 526.
3. Offenders may be conveyed to any justice acting for the same county, resident in an adjoining county. Chap. 49. f. 3. p. 526.
4. Justices acting for counties at large, may act as such in any adjoining city or precinct, being a county of itself, and within such county, but not to act in matters arising

arising within such city, &c. Chap. 49. f. 4. p. 527.

K.*Keelmen.*

THE society of keelmen employed on the river *Tyne* incorporated, and a permanent fund established for the skippers and keelmen employed there. Chap. 59. p. 556.

King.

See *Transportation*.

King's Printer

To provide register books for entry of freeholds, and also books for copies of enrolments, &c. to be transmitted to the clerk of the peace. Chap. 36.

Kyme in Lincolnshire.

See *Fens*.

L.*Lace.*

SEE *Gold and Silver Lace*.

1. All base metal to be spun on thread, yarn, or inkle, and not on silk; and no gilt base metal to be drawn or flattened for making lace. Chap. 7. f. 2. p. 338.
2. Silvered wire used in gold and the silver lace manufactory, to hold more than three penny weights of fine silver upon a pound avoirdupois of base metal, drawn into wire so used. Chap. 7. f. 3. p. 340.
3. No base metal to be mixed with gold or silver in making lace. Chap. 7. f. 4. p. 341.

Laid Tax

At 4s. in the pound for the year 1788. Chap. 2. p. 327.

*Lei**Leith.*

See *Harbours* 1.

Lever.

See *Schools*.

Licences.

See *Stamp Duties*.

No chemist to use a still without licence. Chap. 46. f. 17. p. 482.

Lighthouses.

For rendering more effectual act 26 Geo. 3. c. 101. for erecting lighthouses in the northern parts of *Great Britain*. Chap. 25. p. 360.

Lime

Shipped in *Whitehaven* harbour subject to the regulation of 17 trustees, with consent of the lord of the manor of *St. Bees*. Chap. 62. p. 557.

Limitation of Actions

Under the following acts. Chap. 7. f. 7. p. 342. See *Lace*. Chap. 9. f. 12. p. 344. See *Bridges* 1. Chap. 10. f. 62. p. 345. See *Churches* 1. Chap. 35. f. 2. p. 386. See *Newfoundland Fishery*. Chap. 36. f. 37. p. 404. See *Freeholds*. Chap. 37. f. 23. p. 427. See *Customs*. Chap. 54. f. 18. p. 550.

Linens.

Act 29 Geo. 2. c. 15. for granting bounties on *British* and *Irish* linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarn, made of flax, &c. continued till June 24, 1790. Chap. 24. p. 359.

Liver-

Liv
Liverpool.

For enlarging and varying the acts 21 Geo. 2. c. 24. and 26 Geo. 3. c. 12. relating to the watching, lighting, and cleansing the streets of *Liverpool*. Chap. 13. p. 345.

Loans.

See *Exchequer*.

Lottery.

A lottery for 750,000 *l.*—48,000 tickets at 15*l.* 12*s.* 9*s.* each, 480,000 prizes to be paid *June 1*, 1789. Chap. 21. p. 358.

M.

Madeley Wood.

SEE *Canals 2.*

Malt.

For continuing and granting the annual duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the year 1788. Chap. 1. p. 327.

Manufactures.

See *Thread (Ounce)*.

Acts 25 Geo. 3. c. 67. and 26 Geo. 3. c. 89. for prohibiting the exportation of tools, &c. and to prevent the seducing artificers, &c. continued to the end of the next session of parliament. Chap. 23. p. 359.

Marines.

1. For regulation of the King's marine forces while on shore. Chap. 3. p. 327.
2. Persons enlisting as marines, within four days and in not less than 24 hours, to be carried before the next justice, and may there declare their dissent, and on returning the enlisting money, and paying 20*s.*

Mar 577

for charges, be discharged. Chap. 3. f. 44. p. 327.

Marshes.

For inclosing and draining the marshes called *Malldraeth* and *Gorsddaugau*, in the county of *Anglesey*. Chap. 71. p. 563.

Militia.

For defraying the expence of the pay and cloathing the militia. Chap. 11. p. 345.

Mutiny

Act continued, number of forces 17,677, including 1,620 invalids. Chap. 12. p. 345.

N.

Newburgh (Earl of).

FOR charging several estates in *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and county of *Durham*, settled upon the late *Charles Ratchiff*, deceased, with a rent charge of 2,500*l.* per ann. to be paid to *Anthony James* earl of *Newburgh*, and his heirs male, to commence *March 25*, 1787, and the said earl empowered to make a jointure of 1000*l.* per ann. Chap. 63. p. 557.

Newcastle upon Tyne.

See *Bridges 4.*

Newfoundland.

The King enabled to make such orders in council as deemed proper for regulation of the nobery at *Newfoundland*, according to the treaty of *Verdun*. Chap. 35. p. 383.

North Kyne.

See *Fees*.

Officers.

Officers.

OFFICERS of land forces and marines may sit in conjunction upon courts martial, ranking according to the seniority of their commissions. Chap. 3. f. 45. p. 328.

See *Rum* 3. *Seizures* 2.

Oil

May be imported in ships from beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, or through the Streights of *Magellan*, duty free. Chap. 20. f. 13. p. 353.

Foreigners may import oil on giving bond to settle in *Great Britain*. Same act, f. 18. p. 356.

Ounce Thread.

See *Thread* (Ounce).

P.

Paddington.

SEE Churches.

Papists.

Time for enrolling deeds and wills of Papists, enlarged till *Sept. 1, 1788*. Chap. 47. p. 518.

Parliament.

1. For securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections, freeholds to be registered. Chap. 36. p. 386.
2. Trials on controverted elections and returns of members to serve in parliament regulated. Chap. 52. p. 528.
3. From *July 10, 1790*, on elections of members to parliament, the oaths of the returning officer and of the freeholders to be omitted, and the act 26 Geo. 3. c. 17. and 18 Geo.

Paw

2. c. 18. relating to elections and to assessments to land tax repealed. Chap. 36. f. 30. p. 402.

Paving.

1. Act 12 Geo. 3. c. 38. for paving, &c. the parish of *Christ Church*, in *Middlesex*, explained and amended, and having expended 1,513*l.* the commissioners may borrow 2000*l.* (besides the 14,000*l.* allowed by the former act;) rates 2*s.* 2*d.* per pound. Chap. 60. p. 556.
2. For paving, cleansing, and lighting the town of *Cambridge*. Chap. 64. p. 559.
3. For enabling the commissioners appointed by act 6 Geo. 3. c. 24. for paving the town and borough of *Southwark*, to open, widen, &c. the streets in the east division therein described. Chap. 68. p. 561.
4. For paving the footways, and cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, &c. in the borough of *Hertford*. Chap. 75. p. 564.

Pawnbrokers.

1. Act 27 Geo. 3. c. 37. for regulating pawnbrokers amended, and continued for one year. Chap. 50. p. 527.
2. Sect. 17. of the said act (whereby disputes as to pledges where under 40*s.* lent, were referred to a justice to settle) is repealed. Chap. 50. p. 527.

Penalties.

1. Masters of ships from *Turks'* islands not answering questions, 100*l.* penalty. Chap. 6. f. 6. p. 333.
2. For using base metal contrary to the lace act, penalty 5*l.* per ounce. Chap. 7. f. 1, &c. p. 338.
3. For reeling ounce thread short, penalty 5*l.* and for counterfeiting stamp

- stamp of another manufacturer 10*l.* but the penalty may be mitigated to one half and costs; witnesses not attending to forfeit 5*l.* Chap. 17. f. 2. p. 345.
4. On the quarantine act for not answering questions truly, or not houting the proper signal, penalty 200*l.* Chap. 34. f. 1. 3. p. 378.
 5. Masters of ships maliciously detaining of certificates of registry of ships, penalty 100*l.* Chap. 34. f. 13. p. 382.
 6. For not conforming to the directions of the governor of *Newfoundland*, penalty 200*l.* Chap. 35. f. 2. p. 385.
 7. For making false enrolments under the freehold registering act, or voting when under age, penalty 20*l.* Chap. 36. f. 9. p. 391.
 8. Register keepers refusing to make enrolments when required, penalty 40*s.* and the second time 10*l.* Chap. 36. f. 11. p. 392.
 9. Making or suborning others to make false declarations of right to vote at elections, penalty 500*l.* Chap. 36. f. 35. p. 403.
 10. For selling or moving parings of hard soap, penalty 100*l.* Chap. 37. f. 14. p. 422.
 11. For assisting in relanding rum shipped for stores, penalty 100*l.* Chap. 37. f. 18. p. 424.
 12. For assisting to convey live sheep, &c. out of *Great Britain*, penalty 3*l.* per head, and 5*l.* per head for the second offence. Chap. 38. f. 2. p. 433.
 13. For shipping sheep for food, without an officer present, penalty 20*s.* per head. Chap. 38. f. 3. p. 434.
 14. For conveying wool, &c. out of the realm of *Great Britain*, to forfeit 3*s.* per pound, and three months imprisonment, and for the second offence, six months imprisonment. Chap. 38. f. 9. p. 435.
 15. Officers of the port where wool

- is shipped from, not sending notice to the port where sent to, penalty 10*l.* and for not transmitting the bond in seven days, same penalty. Same act, f. 36. p. 449.
16. Constables neglecting their duty under the wool act, penalty 20*l.* Same act, f. 53. p. 457.
 17. Penalties under the wool act to be divided, a moiety to the informer, and after deducting expences, the other to the seizing officer. Same act, f. 66. p. 460.
 18. For erecting stills in *Scotland*, or working the same, or other vessel, without licence, or for distilling spirits without such licence, to forfeit 200*l.* Chap. 38. f. 5. p. 479.
 19. Using stills of above 50 gallons, or by chemists without licence, or distilling spirits, penalty 200*l.* Same act, f. 17. p. 482.
 20. Importing stills into *Scotland* without notice, penalty 50*l.* Same act, f. 28. p. 487.
 21. Exporting *English* spirits into *Scotland*, or *Scots* spirits into *England*, without entry, penalty 100*l.* Same act, f. 35. p. 490.
 22. Distiller drawing off wash contrary to this act, obstructing officers in taking samples, or otherwise doing their duty, or not providing warehouses, or opening doors without officer, or removing spirits, or concealing wash, penalty 200*l.* Chap. 46. f. 48. p. 500.
 23. Mr. *Geo. Bishop* to give 12 hours notice of making wort, on penalty of 200*l.* Same act, f. 67. p. 509.
 24. Chimney sweepers taking apprentices under eight years old, or having more than six at a time, to forfeit 10*l.* and not less than 5*l.* Chap. 48. f. 47. p. 519.
 25. Masters landing slaves contrary to this act, to forfeit 500*l.* Chap. 54. f. 3. p. 544.

See Chap. 54. f. 19. p. 550.

Peter (Saint) le Poor.

See *Criticks* 2.

Physicians.

Justices of peace at general or quarter sessions may lie able theatrical representations occasionally, under restrictions, viz. not within 20 miles of *London, Westminster*, or *Edinburgh*, or eight miles of a licensed theatre, or 10 miles from the King's residence, or 14 miles from *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, or within two miles of any place having peculiar jurisdiction. Chap. 30. p. 367.

Poor.

For raising a further sum of 2,500 *l.* for relief of the poor of the city and county of the city of *Exon*; and to amend act, viz. private act 9 & 10 W. 3. No 33. 31 Geo. 2. c. 53. 14 Geo. 3. c. 61. and 25 Geo. 3. c. 21. relating to the poor of *Exeter*. Chap. 76. p. 564.

Prosecutions

1. Upon the wool act not to be in a summary way, for penalties of more than 200 *l.* Chap. 38. f. 62. p. 460.
2. Overseers of the poor may act as churchwardens. Chap. 48. l. 5. p. 519.

Q.

Qualifications.

TIME for taking the sacrament and oaths, and also for producing appointments and admissions in corporations, enlarged, to Dec. 25, 1788, and for militia officers to deliver qualifications, till Sept. 1, 1788. Chap. 22. p. 358.

Qua
Quarantine.

To secure more effectually the performance of quarantine. Chap. 34. p. 377.

Quebec.

See *America*. — *Rum*.

R.

Rea River.

SEE *Bridges* 2.

Register-Keepers.

1. The collectors of the land tax in every parish or district, to be register-keepers, and in his default the constable, and he is to preserve the register and deliver it to his successor, wherein every freeholder has a right to be enrolled. Chap. 36. f. 2. p. 387.
2. Register-keeper refusing to make enrolments, or to shew good cause to the contrary, to forfeit for first offence 4 *s.* and for second 10 *l.* Same act, f. 11. p. 392.
3. His duty specified. Same act, f. 12. p. 393.

Rent Charge.

See *Newburgh (Earl of)*.

Rivers.

Acts 11 Geo. 3. c. 45. and 15 Geo. 3. c. 11. relating to the navigation of the rivers *Thames* and *Isis*, from *Staines* to *Cricklade*, amended. Chap. 51. p. 527.

Rum.

1. Allowed to be imported from the *West Indies* to *Quebec* duty free. Chap. 39. p. 472.
2. Act 19 Geo. 3. c. 22. allowing drawback on rum shipped as stores,

stores, continued till July 5, 1795.
Chap. 23. p. 359.

3. Officers of excise may take samples of rum to be exported according to act 33 Geo. 2. c. 28. or for ships stores, on paying 3s. per gallon for such samples. Chap. 37. f. 16. p. 423.

4. Rum shipped for stores, if reloaded, forfeited with treble value and 100*l*. Chap. 37. f. 18. p. 424.

S.

Salt.

SEE *Turk's Islands*.

Samples.

See *Rum* 3.

Sawley Ferry.

See *Bridges* 5.

Scales and Weights.

False scales or weights may be seized by officers of excise. Chap. 37. f. 15. p. 422.

Schools.

For incorporating the governors of the free grammar school of the town and parish of *Bolton in the Moors*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*, of the foundation of *Robert Lever*, gentleman, and for enlarging the trusts, &c. Chap. 81. p. 565.

Scotland.

1. The hereditary revenues of the crown in *Scotland*, granted to King *George the Second* for life, to be at his present Majesty's disposal. Chap. 33. f. 13. p. 376.
2. For discontinuing for a year from July 1, 1788, the several duties payable in *Scotland* upon low wines and spirits, and for granting other

duties in lieu thereof. Chap. 46. p. 476.

See *Spirit* 2. *Intelligence*, *Land*.

Seizures.

1. Goods forfeited by virtue of this act may be seized by any commander of a King's ship, or officer of the customs. Chap. 6. f. 16. p. 337.
2. Officers of customs or excise seizing vessels liable to be broken up, to be paid 10*s*. for ton, if above four ton, and 5*s*. for every vessel under four ton, and vessels not constructed for unloading to be sold, and not broken up. Chap. 34. f. 5. p. 379.
3. Goods seized under any act relative to the trade and revenue of the *British* colonies in *America*, the judge having jurisdiction to try, may order such goods to be delivered up on security of double value, or if the informer delays proceeding. Chap. 34. f. 7. 9. p. 380.
4. If probable cause of seizure the claimant to have no costs, and the seizer not subject to more than 2*d*. damages. Chap. 37. f. 24. p. 427.
5. On seizure under the wool act, though verdict found for the claimer, if probable cause of seizure, not to have costs. Chap. 38. l. 91. p. 470.

Sheep.

See *Wool*. Penalties 14.

Ships.

Masters of ships detaining certificates of registry, granted under act 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22. and 26 Geo. 3. c. 60. to forfeit 100*l*. to the owners, on conviction before a justice, who may issue search warrants, and if not found to certify the detainer that fresh ones may be given. Chap. 34. f. 13. p. 382.

Skins.

Ski Skins.

The duties on buck or deer skins undressed, *Indian* half dressed, and elk skins undressed, imported, and on hides and skins dressed in oil in this kingdom repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof. Chap. 37. p. 415.

Slaves.

To regulate till *Aug. 1, 1789*, the shipping and carrying slaves in *British* vessels from the coast of *Africa*. Chap. 54. p. 548.

Smuggling.

Act 5 Geo. 1. c. 11. for preventing clandestine running of goods, &c. and also act 19 Geo. 2. c. 34. for punishing persons going disguised, &c. continued till *Sept. 29, 1795*, &c. Chap. 23. p. 358.

Soap.

1. Act 5 Geo. 3. c. 43. relating to customs and excise extended to makers of ball soap. Chap. 37. f. 13. p. 420.
2. Parings of hard soap removed, may be seized, and a penalty of 100*l.* on the maker. Chap. 3. f. 14. p. 421.

Southwark.

See *Paving*.

South Shields.

See *Water*.

Spirits.

1. Act 27 Geo. 3. c. 31. f. 17. for limiting the strength of spirits continued till the end of next session. Chap. 23. p. 359.
2. For charging an additional duty on spirits manufactured in *Scotland*

Staⁿ

and imported into *England*. Chap. 4. p. 329.

3. For discontinuing for a year, from *July 1, 1788*, the several duties payable in *Scotland* upon low wines and spirits, and other duties granted in lieu thereof. Chap. 46. p. 476.
4. Act 26 Geo. 3. c. 73. f. 29 & 30. relating to spirits repealed, and rectifiers to have an allowance of 42 gallons in 100, for increase by water, &c. Chap. 46. f. 72. p. 510.
5. Officers to take account of rectifiers stock, and if an excess found to be seized; rectifiers not to sell spirits of greater strength than one in six hydrometer proof. Chap. 46. f. 73. p. 511.
6. Duties on wash for extracting spirits for home consumption by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. continued till 5 *July, 1789*. Chap. 46. f. 79. p. 515.
7. The regulations relating to spirits for exportation in force by 24 Geo. 3. c. 46. f. 2. 26 Geo. 3. c. 73. and 12 Cha. 2. c. 24. extended to this act. Chap. 46. f. 83. p. 516.

Staines,

See *Rivers*.

Stamp Duty.

To exempt from stamp duties licences by an archbishop, bishop, chancellor, or ordinary, to stipendiary curates, where the amount of the stipend is inserted. Chap. 28. p. 365.

Stocking Frames.

For more effectually protecting stocking frames, and the machines used therewith. Chap. 55. p. 550.

Streets.

See *Hamet (Sir Benj.) Taunton*.
For

For widening *Bottlebank* street in the town of *Gateshead*, in the county of *Durham*. Chap. 78. p. 564.

See *Liverpool*, *Bristol*.

T.

Taunton.

SEE *Hamet* (*Sir Ben.*).

Thames.

See *Rivers*.

Thread (Ounce).

The manufacture thereof regulated, and the reels not to be less than a yard. Chap. 17. p. 345.

Theatrical Representations.

See *Playhouses*.

Tobacco Pipe Clay.

Act 17 Geo. 3. c. 43. allowing the same to be exported to the *British* sugar colonies, continued till *June* 24, 1792. Chap. 23. p. 359.

Tolls.

1. Taken at *Cambridge*, for stage coaches, *London* waggons, and other carriages, and for horses laden with goods coming to or going from *Cambridge*; but no tolls for coaches of inhabitants, or mail horses or carriages. Chap. 64. p. 560.
2. Tolls to be taken at *Derwent* Bridge, at *Birmingham*, for four years. Chap. 70. p. 563.
3. Tolls to be taken at the bridge over the river *Derwent*, at *Derby*, and at *Ford* lane there. Chap. 77. p. 564.
4. Tolls taken at the bridge over the river *Tyne*, at *Newcastle upon Tyne*,

for passage over the bridge. Chap. 78. p. 564.

Transportation.

1. So much of 24 Geo. 3. c. 56. as extends to authorize removal of offenders to temporary places of confinement, and 19 Geo. 3. c. 74. to explain and amend the law relating to transportation, &c. of offenders, continued till *June* 1, 1793, &c. Chap. 24. p. 359.
2. Offenders conveyed to temporary places of confinement, to be maintained, &c. as if sentenced to hard labour, under 19 Geo. 3. c. 74. Chap. 24. f. 4. p. 359.
3. The King, by sign manual, may order contracts to be made for transporting of offenders, as by 24 Geo. 3. c. 56. without security first given. Chap. 24. f. 5. p. 359.
4. For destroying or altering the register of freeholders, transportation for seven years. Chap. 36. f. 39. p. 404.
5. For destroying stocking frames, transportation for not more than 14 years, nor less than seven. Chap. 55. f. 4. p. 552.

Treasury

May order 2,000*l.* to be issued out of the money remaining in the exchequer, for payment of the commissioners' clerks appointed to inquire into losses by the slave act. Chap. 54. f. 16. p. 549.

Trespassers.

In actions for acting under any summons, notice, act, order, judgment, conviction, determination, warrant, or other proceeding upon the *Clerkenwell* church act, the defendant not to be deemed a trespasser for irregularity, nor abettor, but only liable to special damages in action on the case. Chap. 9. f. 13.

Offences against the laws of quarantine may be tried in any county of *Great Britain*. Chap. 34. f. 4. p. 379.

Turks' Islands.

1. Ships in ballast from the united states of *America*, may be laden with salt at *Turks' islands* (part of the *Bahama islands*) on a duty of 2s. 6d. per ton. Chap. 6. f. 5. p. 333.
2. No goods, except salt, to be exported from *Turks' islands* to the colonies in *America*, or the *West Indies*. Chap. 6. f. 9. p. 335.

Turnpikes.

N. B. There were 31 acts passed this session for erecting new turnpikes, or continuing old ones, which are none of them printed in this collection.

U.

United Provinces.

SEE *Customs.*

All goods (except linens) the produce of the *European* dominions of the united provinces, may be imported to *Great Britain* on like duties as specified in table C. to act 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. and all other goods (except linens) from any other foreign country in *Europe*, lawfully imported from the said united provinces, to pay the lowest duties for such goods. Chap. 27. p. 364.

United States of America.

See *America, East, West India Islands.*

War W.

Wicks (Earl of) and Borough of
See *Bridges.*

Watch.

See *Liverpool.*

Water.

For supplying the town and shipping at *South Shields* with water. Chap. 15. p. 345.

Watson.

See *Annuities.*

West India Islands.

1. Goods allowed to be exported from thence into foreign countries in *Europe*, may be exported into the *American* states on the same duties. Chap. 6. f. 3. p. 332.
2. The goods specified not to be imported from the *British West India islands* to foreign dominions, but the governor on emergency may allow the same. Chap. 6. f. 11. p. 335.

Whale Fishery.

See *Fisheries.*

White Ashes.

Act 2 & 3 Ed. 6. c. 26. against carrying white ashes out of the realm, repealed. Chap. 16. p. 345.

Whitehaven.

See *Harbours* 2.

Wheat.

So much of 16 Geo. 3. c. 37. as relates to the allowing the exportation of

of certain quantities of wheat to the sugar colonies in *America*, and the like from *Lancaster* by 25 Geo. 3. c. 69. continued till May 1, 1789. Chap. 23. p. 359.

White Woollen Cloth.

Act 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. not to extend to charge white woollen cloth dyed or dressed in this kingdom with any duty on exportation. Chap. 33. f. 11. p. 376.

Wines.

1. Act 27 Geo. 3. c. 31. for making allowances to dealers in foreign wine, &c. continued to the end of next session. Chap. 23. p. 359.

2. The duties of custom and excise payable on wine (except of the produce of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, *Rhenish*, *German*, *Hungary*, *Portugal*, and *Me-deira*, or of *Spain*, or any of that king's dominions) repealed, and other duties and drawbacks granted in lieu thereof. Chap. 33. p. 369.

3. None to sell *British* wines in their own houses without a beer licence. Chap. 37. f. 32. p. 431.

Wool.

For explaining, amending, and reducing into one act of parliament, the several laws for preventing the exportation of live sheep, wool, &c. Chap. 38. p. 437.

THE END OF THE INDEX.

THE
STATUTES at Large, &c.

Anno regni GEORGII III. Regis, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, vicefimo nono.

AT the parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini 1784, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. And from thence continued, by several prorogations and adjournments, to the third day of February, 1789; being the sixth session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain.

C A P. I.

An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, so far as the same relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said United States.

23 Geo. 3. c. 39. 24 Geo. 3. c. 45. 23 Geo. 3. c. 39. so far as relates to the commerce between this kingdom and the United States of America, and 24 Geo. 3. c. 45. to continue in force till April 5, 1790. Sec. 2. Iron, hemp, sail-cloth, and other articles from any place bordering on the Baltic, which may be exported from this kingdom, if exported contrary to law, and goods imported from the United States of America, and not permitted by law, and also goods imported from these States contrary to law, to be forfeited. Sec. 3. Forfeitures are to be recovered and applied, as forfeitures respecting the revenue of customs. Sec. 4. Act to continue in force till April 5, 1790.

C A P. II.

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. — Number of forces 17,448, including 1,620 invalids.

Sec. 46. Loads of waggonſ increaſed to thirty hundred weight. Sec. 65. Soldiers debts, for which volunteers may be confined, enlarged to 20l. This act to continue in Great Britain till March 25, 1790, in the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, till May 1, 1790, at Gibraltar and the King's other dominions beyond the ſea till March 25, 1791. The King may grant a commiſſion for holding courts-martial, &c. Courts-martial may inflict corporal puniſhment for immoralities, &c. General court-martial not to conſiſt of leſs than 13, (except within the gariſon of Fort James, &c.) and the preſident to be a field officer, or officer next in ſeniority, not under the degree of a captain; (except in the gariſon of Fort James, &c. where they are to conſiſt of five at leaſt.) Courts-martial may adminiſter oaths to witneſſes. Officers to be ſworn. Judge's charge before oath. The oath. The judge-advocate to be ſworn. The oath. In ſentences of death, what number of officers ſhall concur, &c. Hours of trial. Deſerter may be adjudged to ſerve in any corps abroad for life, or for a term of years; but returning without leave before expiration of ſuch term, he ſhall ſuffer death. The party tried intitled to a copy of the ſentence and proceedings of the court-martial. Original proceedings, &c. of courts-martial to be tranſmitted to the judge-advocate general in London, &c. Proceedings of courts, or entries, or copies thereof, not liable to ſtamp-duties. None to be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence, except in caſe of appeal. This act not to exempt ſoldiers from ordinary proceedings. Muſters to be made twice a year. Penalty on falſe certificates to excuſe ſoldiers from muſters. Penalty on officers making falſe muſters, &c. Commiſſary or muſter-maſter to give notice of muſter to mayor, &c. on penalty of 50l. Muſter-rolls to be ſigned by the mayor, &c. Penalty on perſons offering themſelves to be falſely muſtered. Horſes falſely muſtered to be forfeited, &c. Forfeiture how to be levied. Officer embezzling, &c. military ſtores, to be caſhiered, and forfeit ſtool, and the damage to be made good by ſale of his goods and chattels: for want of diſtreſs, the offender to be committed. Application of the forfeiture. Muſter-maſter, &c. taking a muſter, to make oath. The oath. Penalty on agents, &c. detaining officers or ſoldiers pay. Weekly rates. Penalty on agents diſobeying of orders. Penalty on officers muſtering perſons by wrong names. Recital of the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1, etc. Conſtables, etc. to quarter officers and men in inns, alehouſes, etc. but in no diſtillers or ſhopkeepers houſes, or in any private houſes. Penalty on conſtable, etc. quartering ſoldiers in private houſes, etc. Penalty on officers quartering ſoldiers contrary to this act, etc. Perſons aggrieved by being quartered on, may complain to any juſtice, and be relieved. No juſtice having any military office to be concerned in billeting his ſoldiers. Officers and ſoldiers to pay rates for their provisions. If innholders reſuſe to furniſh the men quartered on them with meat, they ſhall allow them candles, ſmall beer, etc. gratis. Penalty on taking money to excuſe any perſon from quartering. Dragoons, etc. and their horſes to be billeted in the ſame houſes. Manner of changing men and horſes. Officers, men, and horſes, belonging to the horſe or dragoons, how to be quartered, etc. Dragoons, etc. quartered on perſons who have no ſtables, may be removed to thoſe who have ſtables, etc. Clause relating to a ſoldier's ſettlement for his wife and children. Officers, etc. to be quartered in Scotland, as the laws in force at the union direct. No paymaſter, etc. to make deductions out of officers or private men's pay. Exception. Treaſury may iſſue out the money due for clothing every two months. Paymaſter to deduct the offreckonings. Officers to give notice to innkeepers of ſubſiſtence-money in their hands. Rates of ſubſiſtence to be paid to innkeepers, etc. for ſoldiers quarters. Penalty

Penalty on officers not paying ſubſiſtence-money. On nonpayment of quarters, the officer to make up accounts, etc. No muſter in Weſtmiſter, etc. but in the preſence of two or more juſtices. Conſtable, etc. may billet ſoldiers in Weſtmiſter, etc. Petty conſtables, etc. to quarter ſoldiers in their reſpective diviſions. Conſtables, etc. to deliver liſts at quarter ſeſſions, on oath, of inhabitants, and ſoldiers quartered in their reſpective diviſions; to be inſpected without fee. Copies of ſuch liſts to be wrote by the clerk at 2d per ſheet, containing 150 words. Penalty on default. Penalty on giving defective liſts. How to be levied. Muſter-rolls, 10 miles diſtant from London, to be cloſed within 24 hours after the muſter, and returned within ſeven days, to the commiſſary general of muſters, etc. Penalty. Juſtices may order conſtables to provide carriages. Rates for carriages. Penalty on officers forcing waggons to travel more than one day's journey, etc. Penalty on conſtables, etc. neglect. Treafurer of the county to repay the conſtable's extraordinary charges. The money for that purpoſe how to be raiſed. No waggon, etc. to carry above 30 hundred weight. Carriages in Scotland how to be provided. Soldiers wives, etc. not to be quartered without conſent. Penalty. Penalty on officers or ſoldiers deſtroying the game. Non-commiſſion officer embezzling ſoldier's pay, etc. to be reduced, etc. Juſtices may commit deſerters. Reward for taking up deſerters. Penalty on perſons concealing deſerters, or receiving their arms, clothes, etc. Penalty on officer breaking open any houſe without warrant. His Maſteſty empowered to make articles of war, and to conſtitute courts-martial. None to be adjudged of life or limb, but for crimes expreſſed to be ſo puniſhable by this act. Offenders beyond ſea, etc. may be tried here, etc. Perſons acquitted, etc. by the civil magiſtrate, may only be caſhied by a court martial. Perſons accuſed of capital crimes, etc. to be delivered over to the civil magiſtrate, etc. Paymaſters, etc. to account with executors. Perſons ſued may plead the general iſſue. Treble coſts. All ſuits to be brought in ſome of the courts of record at Weſtmiſter, or the court of ſeſſion in Scotland. Penalties againſt an act 1 Geo. 1. where to be ſued for. No volunteer liable to proceſs, unleſs for ſome criminal matter, or unleſs for a real debt of the value of 20l. Oath of the debt to be made before a judge, and a memorandum thereof marked on the back of the proceſs. Plaintiff may file a common appearance. Soldiers, while confined for debt, not to receive pay. Penalty on conſtables, etc. taking money to excuſe any perſon from quartering; and on victuallers reſuſing to quarter ſoldiers. Juſtices may order conſtables to give an account of the number of ſoldiers quartered, etc. How the troops are to pay in paſſing over ferries in Scotland. Clause for relief of perſons haſtily inliſting themſelves. Perſons reſuſing the ſaid relief, to be proceeded againſt as if duly inliſted. Offences againſt former mutiny acts puniſhable by this act. None liable to be tried, etc. for offences againſt former acts, which were committed three years before iſſuing the warrant for trial; unleſs he has abſented himſelf, etc. Officers, etc. of the trains of artillery ſubject to this act. American troops of Britiſh colonies, acting in conjunction with Britiſh forces, liable to the ſame martial laws. Officers and ſoldiers of the American troops ſent over to Great Britain, to be quartered and billeted as the Britiſh forces; and under the ſame regulations and penalties. Where any corps beyond ſeas ſhall be relieved in order to return home, ſuch of the men as ſhall chuſe may be inliſted, and incorporated with thoſe appointed to remain; the occaſion of quitting ſuch former corps to be recited in the inliſting certificate. In what caſes this act ſhall extend to Jerſey, Guernſey, etc. This act not to extend to the militia further than is directed by the militia laws: exception. As often as it ſhall be neceſſary, officers of the land and marine forces may ſit in conjunction upon courts-martial; taking rank according to the ſeniority of their commiſſions. Officers of the King's forces, and officers in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, may ſit in conjunction at courts-martial, etc. Militia and ſencible men, when in actual ſervice, to be regularly muſtered, etc. Names of militia men, etc. who are within ſix months of the expiration of their ſervice, to be certified on the back of the muſter-roll. Form of conviction. Continuance of this act.

C A P. III.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

Sec. 11. Deserters beyond sea to be tried, as if the offence had been committed within the realm.

C A P. IV.

An act for more effectually carrying into execution the purposes of certain acts, of the sixteenth and twenty-third years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better relief and employment of the poor, within the hundred of Forehoe, in the county of Norfolk.

16 Geo. 3. c. 9. and 23 Geo. 3. c. 29. recited. Power to borrow 4000*l.* on rates directed by 23 Geo. 3. Sec. 2. Money may be paid off by ballot or otherwise, and notice to be given to the persons entitled. Sec. 3. Provision. No mortgage or assignment to affect money borrowed on former act. Sec. 4. Power to lay additional rates, in all 1*s.* 9*d.* per pound per ann. Appeal against the rates. Sec. 5. Money to arise by the former acts and this act to be one joint fund. Publick act.

C A P. V.

An act for the improvement of Manchester Square, within the parish of Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex.

Sec. 3. Women may vote by proxy. Sec. 9. Rates 6*d.* per pound, rent per ann. Empty houses exempt, and owners to pay for ambassadors. Rates to commence June 24, 1789. Sec. 15. Trustees may raise 300*l.* by annuities, or at legal interest. Sec. 26. Appeals to trustees, and from them to quarter sessions, no Certiorari. Sec. 28. Not to affect other acts relative to St. Marylebone.

C A P. VI.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. — at 4*s.* in the pound.

C A P. VII.

An act for enlarging the term and powers of so much of an act, made in the eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the repairing and widening several roads leading through the county of Roxburgh; and for better regulating the statute labour within the said county.

Act 8 Geo. 3. c. 60. continued for 21 years, with the tolls granted thereby, and converting the statute labour to a composition. Sec. 41. Clergymen not taxable for glebes or schoolhouses, &c. Turnpikes may be erected, and vested in trustees, with the tolls.

C A P. VIII.

An act for building a new shire house for the county of Essex.

Sec. 1. Justices to authorise the purchase of messuages, buildings, and ground. To be conveyed to trustees. Sec. 2. Power to persons seized to sell the same. Sec. 4. On payment of money the estates to be vested in trustees. Sec. 6. Old shire house, &c. to be taken down, and new shire house built. Sec. 7. Lady of the manor to give up the ground on which the present shire house stands, &c. Sec. 8. Preserving the right of dame Anne Mildmay, lady of the manor to the market. Sec. 9. Justices may allot the lady of the manor a place for receiving tolls, &c. Sec. 10. No buildings to be erected between the new shire house and the

the street. Sec. 11. Money to be raised for the purposes of this act 14,000l. Sec. 12. Manner of raising it by rates. To be paid by landlords and tenants in equal moieties. Sec. 13. In places where the justices for the county have no power, they may nevertheless ascertain the proportions of this rate; Sec. 14. and the magistrates of such places shall assess and raise the money so ordered to be raised. Sec. 15. Application of the money, after building completed, the surplus to be applied as the county stock. Sec. 16. Accounts to be made up annually. Sec. 19. Persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions. Sec. 20. Limitation of actions to six months. General issue. Treble costs.

C A P. IX.

An act to repeal two acts, made in the twenty fifth and twenty sixth years of his reign of his present Majesty, for granting to his Majesty certain duties on shops within Great Britain.

WHEREAS *an act was made, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on shops within Great Britain: c. 30. and and whereas another act was made, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to explain and amend an act of the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on shops within Great Britain; for repealing several of the duties granted by the said act, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof: and whereas it is expedient that the said acts should be repealed:* may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the fifth day of *April* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the several duties granted by the said recited acts shall cease, determine, and be no longer paid or payable; and that then, and from thenceforth, all the powers and authorities given and granted, and the rules and regulations established and prescribed by the said recited acts, for or in relation to the managing, securing, ascertaining, collecting, recovering, levying and paying the said duties, and all penalties and forfeitures in respect thereof, shall also cease, determine, and be no longer put in execution; save only and except in all cases relating to the recovering any arrears which may at that time remain unpaid of the said duties, and to the payment thereof into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, or to any penalty or forfeiture which shall have been incurred upon, or at any time before, the said fifth day of *April*; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

and from April 5, 1789, repealed; except in cases relating to recovering arrears of duties, or to penalties incurred on or before that day.

C A P. X.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

C A P. XI.

An act to enable Mary Alfager, Margaret Alfager, and Judith Alfager, to finish and complete a new church or chapel, in the parish of Barthomley, in the county of Chester, and to endow the same; and to establish a charity school within the said parish; and vesting the right of presentation to the said church or chapel in them, and the future lords and ladies of the manor of Alfager, within the said county.

Right of common upon the site of the new church, school, and the burial ground extinguished. Power to inclose the church yard, and to erect seats, etc. in the church. Sec. 2. Mrs. Alfagers, and the future lord or ladies of the manor, to have the right of presentation, and to appoint wardens, clerks, sextons, &c. and also a curate, and churchwardens and other officers. New church to be subject to the visitation of the bishop of Chester. Sec. 3. No new parish to be made, and parishioners exempt from the repairs of the new church. Sec. 4. No burials under the church. Burials and christenings to be registered. Sec. 5. Double fees for churchings and burials; half of which to be accounted for to the rector, etc. of Barthomley. Sec. 6. Seats allotted for Mrs. Alfager, their tenants, the curate, the church wardens, poor, etc. Sec. 7. Churchwardens to let the pews, and to apply the rents to the repair of the church, etc. and to the payment of the salaries of the clerk, sexton, etc. and to pay the overplus to the trustees. Power to sue for rent of pews. Sec. 8. Rents of pews to be entered in books, and accounted for annually. Sec. 9. Power for Mrs. Alfager to inclose part of the common for the school, etc. Land inclosed, with the buildings thereon, vested in trustees. Sec. 11. Trustees to have the government of the school after the death of Mrs. Alfagers. Sec. 12. Appointment for school-master, by Mrs. Alfager, and the survivors. Sec. 13. Curate of the new church to have a preference, etc. Sec. 14. An estate in Alfager vested in the minister as the endowment of the church. Sec. 15. In default of nomination the church to lapse. Sec. 16. Sums to be paid to the bishop for synodals at Easter, &c. for procurations at triennial visitations, &c. Sec. 17. Trustees, out of the rents of the inclosed land, to pay such of the expences as the rents of the pews shall fall short of. Sec. 18. Trustees to enter their accounts in books; and annually account and pay the balance. Sec. 19. Appointment of new trustees by the remaining trustees, to be an inhabitant and land owner, (except the curate and schoolmaster.) Powers of the act may be executed by three trustees. Saving the rights of the rector of Barthomley. General saving.

C A P. XII.

An act for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, watching, widening, and regulating the streets, lanes, alleys, and publick passages, within the town of Whitby, in the county of York; for preventing incroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein; for regulating the carriages, cartmen, and porters there; and for making convenient approaches to the bridge over the river Esk, within the said town.

Act 4 Geo. 3. c. 73. recited, and repealed, and this act to commence, subject to a debt of 600l. Right of the lord of the manor reserved, who is to pave and cleanse the market-place. Trustees to regulate carriages, wages of porters, scavengers, lighting and watching, and to make avenues to the bridge; they may purchase lands within 10 years, or own or not obliged to sell, and may sell surplus ground; a duty of 2s. per chaldron, laid on coals at Whitby, and the same may be varied and lessened; but the duty on coals used in the almon works to be drawn back; and the trustees may borrow money, on annuities, and assign the rates and duties. Appeals to sessions, no Certiorari, and inhabitants may be witnesses.

C A P. XIII.

An act to ſuſpend, for a limited time, the execution of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, An act for the better ſecuring the rights of perſons qualified to vote at county elections; and for indemnifying the perſons required to carry the ſaid act into execution, from the penalties they may have incurred in not executing all the provisions of the ſaid act.

WHEREAS an act was made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, Preamble. (intituled, An act for the better ſecuring the rights of 28 Geo. 3. perſons qualified to vote at county elections;) and whereas it is c. 36. recited, expedient to ſuſpend the execution of the ſaid act; be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the further operation and execution of the ſaid act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby ſuſpended, and ſhall be ſuſpended until the 5th day of April, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and that every act, matter, or thing, directed by the ſaid act to be done or performed, or to commence on any day or any month, in any year, ſhall reſpectively be done or performed, or commence, on the like day the ſame month on the year next following, unleſs other provisions ſhall be made reſpecting the ſaid act during this preſent ſeſſion of parliament. and ſuſpended until April 5, 1790.

II. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon and perſons who are required to carry the ſaid act into execution, and who ſhall have omitted or neglected in any wiſe to execute, do, or perform, any act, matter, or thing, directed or required to be done or executed by the ſaid recited act, ſhall be, and they are hereby reſpectively indemnified from and againſt all perſecutions, penalties, and forfeitures to which ſuch perſon or perſons may be liable, by the ſaid act inflicted for any act, matter, or thing by them, or any of them, neglected or omitted to be done or executed in obedience or in conformity to the ſaid recited act. All perſons indemnified who have omitted to do any thing required by the recited act.

III. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to prevent the paſſing, during the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, of any act or acts whereby this act, or the ſaid recited act, may be amended or repealed. This act not to prevent the paſſing during the preſent ſeſſion any act to repeal or amend it or the recited act.

C A P. XIV.

An act for amending an act of the twenty-ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty, for rebuilding the church of the pariſh of Saint Mary Wanſtede, alias Wanſtead, in the county of Eſſex.

27 Geo. 3. c. 63. recited. Power to raiſe 5,000l. by loan or granting annuities. Power to ſell a certain number of the vaults under the church. Rights of the rector ſaved. Expences of this act to be paid out of money in truſtees hands. Publick act.

C A P. XV.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Sec. 18. No militia man, inrolled prior to Nov. 1, 1786, to be required to join, unless his regiment called out into actual service. Sec. 19. No man inrolled only for 1 years, of whom no attendance required, to be intitled to pay or cloathing. Sec. 20. If any regiment, etc. shall cease during this act, 3s. a day is to be paid to the adjutant general from such time to March 25, 1790.

C A P. XVI.

An act to enable his Majesty to authorise, in case of necessity, the importation of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, into the province of Quebec, and all the countries bordering on the gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the islands within the said gulf, and to the coast of Labrador.

Preamble.
28 Geo 3.
c. 6. recited.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, and in the West India islands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his Majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies; it is amongst other things enacted, That no goods or commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, by sea, or coastwise, into the province of Quebec, or into the countries or islands within the government thereof, or up the river Saint Lawrence, from the sea, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, together with the ship or vessel importing the same, and all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel: and whereas it may be expedient, for the better supply of the persons employed in the fisheries carried on, as well within the said province, as in all the countries bordering on the gulf of Saint Lawrence, and in the islands within the said gulf, and also on the coast of Labrador, that certain sorts of provision should be imported into the same from the territories belonging to the said United States, when the necessities of such persons shall so require: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty in council, by order or orders to be issued and published, from time to time, to authorise, in case of necessity, the bringing or importing of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, as well into the said province, as into all the countries bordering on the gulf of Saint Lawrence, and into the islands within the said gulf, and also to the coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing season only, from any of the territories belonging to the said

The King, by order in council, may authorize the importing into Quebec, &c. of all sorts of live stock, and Indian corn.

ſaid United States of *America*, for the ſupply of the perſons employed in carrying on the ſaid fisheries: provided always, That ſuch bread, flour, *Indian* corn, and live ſtock, ſo authorized to be imported or brought, ſhall not be imported or brought, except in conformity to ſuch rules, regulations, and reſtrictions as ſhall be ſpecified in ſuch order or orders, and except by *British* ſubjects, and in *British* built ſhips owned by his Maſteſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, together with the ſhip or veſſel importing or bringing the ſame, and all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

provided they be imported conformable to ſuch order, by *British* ſubjects in *British* ſhips; otherwiſe to be forfeited.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the goods or commodities, and all ſhips or veſſels forfeited by this act, ſhall and may be ſeized by the commander or commanders of any of his Maſteſty's ſhips or veſſels of war, or any commiſſioned, warrant, or petty officer, ſpecially authorized by him or them, or by any officer or officers of his Maſteſty's customs; and that every forfeiture and penalty incurred by this act, ſhall and may reſpectively be ſued for, proſecuted, and recovered, in ſuch courts, and by ſuch and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof reſpectively diſpoſed of and applied in ſuch and the like manner, and to ſuch and the like uſes and purpoſes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law reſpecting the revenue of the customs may now be ſued for, proſecuted or recovered, diſpoſed of and applied, either in this kingdom, or in any of his Maſteſty's dominions in *North America*, or the *West Indies*, reſpectively, as the caſe may happen to be.

Forfeitures may be ſeized by commanders of ſhips of war, &c. and recovered and applied as forfeitures reſpecting the customs,

C A P. XVII.

An act for repairing certain roads in the county of Perth; and for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty ſixth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, (chap. 13.) for repairing the highways, bridges, and ferries, in the county of Perth.

C A P. XVIII.

An act for repealing an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, An act for the better ſecuring the rights of perſons qualified to vote at county elections.

WHEREAS an act was paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for the better ſecuring the rights of perſons qualified to vote at county elections: and whereas the carrying of the ſaid act into effect would be attended with a great and continual expence, and be productive of many hardſhips and inconveniences to freeholders and others, and the ſaid act would prove inadequate to anſwer the purpoſes thereof: may it therefore pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority

18 Geo. 3. c. 36. recited,

thority of the fame, That the faid act of the twenty-eighth year of his faid Majesty's reign, and every matter, clause, and thing therein contained, fhall be, and the fame is and are hereby repealed.

II. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That all and every perfon and perfons who fhall have omitted or neglected in any wife to execute, do, or perform any thing directed to be done or required of them by the faid recited act, fhall be, and are hereby refpectively indemnified for fuch their default or defaults therein.

III. And be it further enacted, That this act fhall be deemed and taken to be a publick act; and fhall be taken notice of as fuch by all perfons whomsoever, without the fame being fpecially pleaded.

C A P. XIX.

An act for continuing an act, made in the twenty-feventh year of the reign of his prefent Majesty, (cap. 38.) intituled, An act for the encouragement of the arts of defigning and printing linens, cottons, calicoes, and mufins, by vefting the properties thereof in the defigners, printers, and proprietors, for a limited time. — Till July 1, 1794.

C A P. XX

An act for repairing the roads in the county of Forfar, and for regulating the ftatute labour within the fame.

C A P. XXI.

An act for altering the powers of an act, made in the thirtieth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, (chap. 35.) for erecting piers and other works for the fecurity and improvement of the harbour of New Shoreham, in the county of Suffex, and for keeping the fame in repair. — Old duties to ceafe, and new duties to be taken.

C A P. XXII.

An act to amend and render effectual an act of the thirty-first year of King George the Second, (chap. 18.) for draining and preferving certain fen lands and low grounds in the ifle of Ely, and county of Cambridge, between the Cam, otherwife Grant, Oufe, and Mildenhall rivers, and bounded on the fouth eaft by the hard lands of Ifleham, Fordham, Sobham, and Wicken; and for empowering the governor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the company of confervators of the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level, to fell certain lands within the faid limits, commonly called Invefted Lands; and for laying certain rates on veffels navigated upon the faid rivers, towards fupporting the banks thereof.

C A P. XXIII.

An act for enlarging the term and powers of feveral acts, paffed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of King William the Third, and in the firft, fifth, and feventh years of the reign of King George the Firft, and in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, for rebuilding, repairing, and amending the piers of Bridlington, alias Burlington, in the county of York.

2 & 9 Gul. 3. c. 19. 1 Geo. 1. c. 49. 5 Geo. 1. c. 10. 7 Geo. 1. c. 16. and 26 Geo. 2. c. 10. Former acts further continued for 25 years. Trustees
to

to cause the north pier to be extended sixty feet, and other works to be done. Copy of accounts of receipts and disbursements to be sent to the Trinity House at Newcastle. Trustees empowered to purchase land, etc. for improving the harbour. Lands and tolls liable to contribute to repair of the piers, etc. to continue so. That a certain annual sum shall be paid by the estate owners at Bridlington, not less than one pier rate and an half. Trustees may apply for additional rates, if necessary. The rates ascertained. Allowing an appeal. No person possessed of an estate liable to be rated shall be elected a trustee.

C A P. XXIV.

An act for rebuilding the market house of the town of Llanfyllin, in the county of Montgomery, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and defraying the expence thereof, by sale of certain waste lands in the townships of Globwch and Bachau, in the said county.

Old market house taken down in 1775. One commissioner, and 13 trustees. The right of common extinguished. Boundaries to be perambulated. Waste lands to be surveyed. Roads set out. How the publick roads are to be maintained. Allotments to be set out to the curate of Battlefield, and others. Waste lands to be sold. Award to be made in writing. Money arising by such sale to be applied to erect a market, for making bridges and drains, for purchasing a burying place, for roads over the waste at Globwch and Bachau, for inrolling the award, and fencing the allotment for the poor. The old market house vested in trustees. Persons refusing to treat, etc. the recompence to be ascertained by a jury, with the usual clauses in regard to purchases. Accounts to be kept of monies received and paid; and all contracts and other proceedings entered in books. Lands to be sold not to be exempted from tythes. Appeal to the quarter session. Reservation of mines, with liberty of working the same, making satisfaction for damages. Saving manerial rights. General saving of right.

C A P. XXV.

An act to incorporate certain persons therein named, and their successors, by the name and stile of The Northumberland Fishery Society; and to enable them, when incorporated, to subscribe a capital joint stock for more effectually supporting, conducting, and increasing such fishery.

Twenty proprietors. To be a body corporate. Corporation may purchase lands, to the value of 500l. per ann. Power to raise a capital of 50,000l. each share not to exceed 250l. and no one proprietor to have more than eight shares, and the society prohibited from borrowing money. Capital to be divided into shares of 250l. each. To be deemed personal estate. Subscribers entitled to the profits, and may vote for one, two, or three shares, one vote; for four or five shares, two votes; for six or seven shares, three votes, and for eight shares, four votes. One share to have only one vote. May vote by proxy. Proxies to be proprietors. Books to be kept. Subscribers to pay their shares of calls on a month's notice; in case of non-payment, to incur a forfeiture of the share; and also 10l. per cent. on each share. On 3 months further notice, and non-payment, to pay the further sum of 10l. per cent. on each share. If the non-payment be declared at a general meeting, the shares to become forfeited, and also the penalties of 10l. per cent. and 10l. per cent. on each share, to be recovered by action in courts at Westminster; but the proprietors, at a general meeting, may postpone, mitigate, or remit the same. In case of death, executors, &c. to pay subscription. In default of assets, the subscription may be paid by any other proprietor, who is to repay all the testator had paid on his shares. Subscribers to dispose of shares by deed in writing, a duplicate whereof is to be kept by the secretary. A governor and four directors to be chosen. Governor
and

and directors to be sworn. Four general quarterly meetings to be held in every year. Their powers to conduct the affairs of the society, and special meetings may be appointed. Six weeks notice in the London Gazette to be annually given to creditors, &c. and the amount of capital to be published. Governors and directors subject to the controul of proprietors. No transfer to be made for 3 years. A further sum of 50,000*l.* may be raised by the society, if the original sum not sufficient. No increase of capital to be made until 3 months notice. Continuance of this act for 21 years.

C A P. XXVI.

An act to explain and amend an act, made in the twenty fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen; and for regulating their trade.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

25 Geo. 3.
c. 78. rected,

WHEREAS *an act was made in the twenty fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen; and for regulating their trade: and whereas it is expedient to repeal the duties now charged upon and payable by hawkers, pedlars, petty chapmen, and other persons going from town to town, or to other men's houses, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; and also to explain and amend the aforesaid act, with respect to the regulations therein contained: therefore, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, humbly pray your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the aforesaid act, passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present majesty King George the third, intitled, An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen; and for regulating their trade; so far as relates to the said duties, and so far as is not re-enacted by this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.*

and from
Aug. 1, 1789,
repealed, so
far as relates
to the duties,
and so far as is
not re-enacted
by this act.

9 & 10 Gul.
3. c. 27. re-
vived from
Aug. 1, 1789,
so far as not
hereby altered
or explained.

From Aug. 1,
1789, the fol-
lowing yearly
duties to be
paid, viz.

II. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act, made in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of his late majesty King William the Third, intitled, *An act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, for a further provision of interest for the transport debt for reducing of Ireland*, shall, from and after the said first day of August, be revived and put in force, and shall be executed in such and the like manner as before the passing of the said act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as the same is not hereby altered or explained.

III. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of August, there shall be raised, answered, and paid, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the rates and duties following; (that is to say,)

By every hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, and every other trading person and persons, going from town to town, or to other men's houses, and travelling either on foot, or with horse, horses, or otherwise, in *England, Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed*, carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, a duty of four pounds for each year :

And by every person so travelling with a horse, ass, or mule, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, the sum of four pounds yearly, for each beast he or she shall so travel with, over and above the said first-mentioned duty of four pounds, and a like duty for each horse, etc. he employs.

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of *August*, it shall not be lawful for any hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or any other trading person or persons going from town to town, or to other men's houses, and travelling either on foot or with horse or horses, either by opening a room or shop, and exposing to sale any goods, wares, or merchandizes by retail in any town, parish, or place, (such person not being a householder there, or the same not being an usual place of his or her abode, or of his or her carrying on business), or by any other means or device, to vend or sell, either by himself or herself, or by any auctioneer (whether licensed or not), broker, appraiser, agent, servant, or other person, on his or her behalf, any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatsoever, by outcry, knocking down of hammer, candle, lot, parcel, or any other mode of sale at auction, or whereby the best or highest bidder is, or shall be deemed to be the purchaser; and that every person and persons so vending or selling, contrary to such prohibition as last aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay, for every offence, the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered and applied as herein-after mentioned.

Every hawker selling goods by auction to forfeit 50*l*.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of *August*, every hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, and other trading person or persons, so travelling as aforesaid, shall, at the time of receiving his or her licence as hereafter mentioned, and without any discount whatsoever, pay all duties granted or made payable by or imposed upon him or her respectively, to the commissioners for the time being for licensing hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, or some person or persons in that behalf authorized or deputed by them, or the major part of them, in writing under their hands and seals; and upon payment thereof, and not otherwise, a licence shall be granted to them, subscribed by the said commissioners for the time being, or any two of them, for him or her to travel and trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this and the said act made in the reign of King *William the Third*, and according to the duties which shall then be paid upon receiving such licence.

Duty to be paid on taking out a licence.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any person or persons shall receive, or be intitled to receive, any licence to trade or travel as aforesaid, every such person or persons applying for a licence to produce a certifi-

ificate of their
good cha-
racter.

sons shall produce to the commissioner or commissioners, or their deputy or deputies, appointed for licensing hawkers, pedlars, petty chapmen, and other trading persons as aforesaid, a certificate, signed by some one clergyman officiating within the parish, chapelty, or place, wherein such person so applying for such licence has his usual residence, and also by two reputable inhabitants of the said parish, chapelty, or place, attesting that the person so applying is of good character and reputation, and is a fit person to be licensed to exercise the trade of a hawker, pedlar, and petty chapman.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the certificate so to be produced as aforesaid shall be in the form or to the effect following:

Form of such
certificate.

WE A. B. the minister, and C. D. and E. F. being two householders residing at _____ in the parish, (chapelty, or otherwise, as the case may be) of _____ in the county of _____ do hereby certify that G. H. hath been known to us for the space of _____ years last past, and during all that time hath usually resided in the said parish, (chapelty, or otherwise, as the case may be) of _____ and is a person of good character and reputation, and is a fit person to be licensed to exercise the trade of a hawker, pedlar, and petty chapman. Dated the _____ day of _____

A. B. Minister.

C. D. }

E. F. } Householders.

Hawkers to
mark on their
packs, &c.
Licensed
Hawker, etc.
on penalty of
10l.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person to whom any such licence as aforesaid shall be granted, under or by virtue of this act, and who shall trade with, or under colour of such licence, shall cause to be written, painted, or printed, in large legible *Roman* capitals, upon the most conspicuous part of every pack, box, bag, trunk, case, cart, or waggon, or other vehicle or conveyance, in which he or she shall carry his or her goods, wares, and merchandizes, and of every room and shop in which he or she shall so trade, and likewise upon every hand bill, or advertisement, which he or she shall give out, distribute, or publish, the words *Licensed Hawker*, together with the number, name, or other mark or marks of distinction, so written or printed upon his or her licence as aforesaid; and that every such person, in any respect making default herein, shall forfeit, for every offence, the sum of ten pounds.

Unlicensed
persons so
marking their
packs, etc.
to forfeit 10l.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if at any time, from and after the said first day of *August*, any person other than to whom such licence shall have been so granted as aforesaid, shall write, paint, or print, or cause to be written, painted, or printed, or keep or continue written, painted, or printed, upon any pack, bag, box, trunk, case, cart, waggon, or other vehicle or conveyance, for any goods, wares, or merchandizes, or in any room or shop in which he or she shall sell,

ſell, or expoſe to ſale, or keep for ſale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, the words *Licensed Hawker*, or *Licensed Pedlar*, or any other word or words to that effect; every perſon offending here-in ſhall forfeit, for each offence, the ſum of ten pounds.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or other trading perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *Auguſt*, be convicted of dealing in, or vending, or ſelling any kind of ſmuggled, contraband, or prohibited goods, wares, or merchandizes, or dealing in, vending or ſelling any goods, wares, or merchandizes, fraudulently or diſhoneſtly procured, either by themſelves, or through the medium of others with their privity and knowledge, every ſuch hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or trading perſon, ſhall, from and after ſuch conviction, forfeit his or her licence, and for ever thereafter be incapable of obtaining or holding any new licence, or dealing, trafficking, or trading under the ſame; and that over and above all ſuch forfeitures and incapacities, fines and penalties, to which he or ſhe is or ſhall be by law ſubject and liable for ſuch illicit and illegal trafficking and dealing.

Hawkers ſelling ſmuggled goods, etc. to forfeit their licences, etc.

XI. And be it further enacted, That if any ſuch hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, or other trading perſon ſo travelling as aforeſaid, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *Auguſt*, trade as aforeſaid without, or contrary to, or otherwiſe than as ſhall be allowed by ſuch licence, ſuch perſon ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of ten pounds, to be recovered and applied as hereafter mentioned; and that if any perſon trading under and by virtue of any licence to him or her granted as aforeſaid, upon demand made by any perſon or perſons authorized or appointed to demand any ſuch licence, by the commiſſioners for licensing hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen for the time being, or any two of them, under their hands and ſeals, and upon producing or ſhewing ſuch authority or appointment to ſuch perſon ſo trading as laſt aforeſaid, or upon demand made by any juſtice of the peace, mayor, conſtable, or other officer of the peace of any county, riding, diviſion, town corporate, borough, or place, where he or ſhe ſhall ſo trade, or by any officer of the cuſtoms or exciſe, ſhall reſuſe to produce and ſhew his or her licence for ſo trading as aforeſaid, or ſhall not have his or her licence for ſo trading as aforeſaid ready to produce and ſhew unto ſuch perſon authorized or appointed as laſt aforeſaid, or unto ſuch juſtice of the peace, mayor, conſtable, or other officer of the peace, officer of the cuſtoms or exciſe, that then the perſons ſo reſuſing, or not having his or her licence ready to produce and ſhew as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit ten pounds, to be recovered and applied as herein-after mentioned, and for nonpayment thereof ſhall ſuffer as a common vagrant, and be committed to the houſe of correction.

Hawkers trading without ſuch licence, or contrary thereto, or reſuſing to produce, or not having their licence, to produce, to forfeit 10l.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall forge or counterfeit any licence or licences, by this act directed to be granted,

Perſons forging licences, or travelling

with them, to or travel with, or produce or shew, any such forged or counter-
 forfeit 100l. feited licence or licences for any of the purposes aforesaid, every
 such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one
 hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied as herein-after is
 directed.

Persons lend- XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
 ing licences, That in case any person shall let out to hire or lend any licence
 or trading to him or her granted as aforesaid, or shall trade with, or under
 with lent li- colour of, any licence granted unto any other person whatsoever,
 cences, to for- or of any licence in which his or her own real name shall not be
 feit 40l each, inserted as the name of the person to whom the same is granted,
 and the lend- the person letting out to hire or lending any such licence, and
 er his licence. the person so trading with, or under colour of, any licence grant-
 ed to any other person, or any licence in which his or her own
 real name shall not be inserted as the name of the person to
 whom the same is granted, shall each of them forfeit the sum of
 forty pounds, to be recovered and applied as herein-after men-
 tioned; and in case any person shall be convicted, or have
 judgement against him for lending his or her licence to any other
 person or persons, contrary to this act, such his or her licence
 shall be from thenceforth forfeited and void, and he or she shall
 be utterly incapable of having any licence again granted to him
 or her to trade as aforesaid.

Persons trad- XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
 ing without That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons what-
 licence, or soever to seize and detain any such hawker, pedlar, petty chap-
 refusing to man, or other trading person as aforesaid, who shall be found
 produce it, trading without a licence, contrary to this act, or who, being
 may be seized, found trading, shall refuse or neglect to produce to such person
 and carried or persons a licence according to this act, after being required so
 before a ma- to do, for a reasonable time in order to give notice to a constable,
 gistrate, etc. headborough, tythingman, or other peace officer or officers,
 who are hereby required to carry such persons so seized, unless
 they shall, in the mean time, produce their respective licences,
 before some one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the
 county or place where such offence or offences shall be com-
 mitted, which said justice of the peace is hereby authorised and
 strictly required to examine into the fact or facts charged, and
 upon due proof, either by confession of the party offending, or
 by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, (which
 the said justice is hereby empowered to administer) that the per-
 son so brought before him had so traded as aforesaid, and no such
 licence being produced by such offender before the said justice,
 to convict the offender of trading without a licence; and there-
 upon it shall be lawful for such justice, and he is hereby required,
 by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the said sum of
 forty pounds to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of the
 goods, wares, or merchandizes of such offender or offenders, or
 of the goods with which such offender or offenders shall be found
 trading as aforesaid, rendering the overplus, if any be, to the
 owner or owners thereof, after deduction of the reasonable
 charges

charges for taking the faid diftreſs, and out of the faid ſale to pay the faid reſpective penalties and forfeitures aforeſaid; and in the mean time to commit ſuch offender to the common gaol or houſe of correſtion of the county, riding, diviſion, city, liberty, town, or place, where the faid offence ſhall be committed, there to remain until the faid penalties and forfeitures, and the reaſonable charges of taking the faid diftreſs, ſhall be levied by ſuch diftreſs and ſale aforeſaid, or until the ſame ſhall be otherwiſe paid or ſatisfied by ſuch offender.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any conſtable, headborough, or tythingman, or other officer or officers of the peace, ſhall reſuſe or neglect, upon due notice, or on his or their own view, to be aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of this or the faid recited act, being thereunto required, each and every ſuch officer or officers, being thereof convicted, upon his confeſſion, or by the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, before any juſtice of the peace for the county or place where the offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of ten pounds, to be recovered and applied as hereafter mentioned.

Peace officers neglecting their duty to forfeit 10l.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or any other trading perſon or perſons, going from town to town, or to other men's houſes, travelling either on foot or with horſe or horſes, or opening a room or ſhop, and expoſing to ſale any goods, wares, or merchandizes, by retail, in any town, pariſh, or place, ſuch perſon not being a houſholder there, or the ſame not being an uſual place of his or her abode, or of his or her carrying on buſineſs, ſhall vend, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatſoever, in any city or market town in *England, Wales*, or the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or within the diſtance of two miles from the middle of the moſt central market place of any ſuch city or market town, by the moſt uſual or common roads; and in caſe any ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall vend, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatſoever, in any city or market town in *England, Wales*, or the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or within the diſtance of two miles from the middle of the moſt central market place of any ſuch city or market town, by the moſt central or common road as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of ten pounds, to be recovered and applied as hereinafter is mentioned.

No hawker to expoſe any goods to ſale in a city or market town, or within 2 miles thereof, on penalty of 10l.;

XVII. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder any perſon or perſons from ſelling, or expoſing to ſale, any ſorts of goods or merchandizes in any publick mart, market, or fair, but that ſuch perſon may do therein as they lawfully might have done before the making of this act; any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

except on market or fair days.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, or other trading perſon, ſhall vend any goods in any city, town, or place, &c. contrary

to this act, to be liable to the like penalties as unlicensed hawkers.

Hawkers who were licensed May 1, may set up any business where they are resident inhabitants, though not brought up thereto, &c.

No wholesale dealer in British goods to be deemed a hawker.

shall vend any goods, wares, or merchandizes, in any such city, town, or place, contrary to any of the provisions in this act contained, such hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, or other trading person, shall be subject and liable to the like penalties, as is by this act inflicted on hawkers, pedlars, or petty chapmen, or other trading persons travelling without licence.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of *August*, it shall be lawful for any person or persons who, on the first day of *May*, was or were duly licensed to trade as hawkers and pedlars, to set up, occupy, use, or exercise any craft, mystery, or occupation, used or occupied within this realm, in any place where they shall be resident inhabitants, although they shall not have been brought up in such craft, mystery, or occupation seven years as apprentices, and also to set any person on work in such craft, mystery, or occupation, although such person shall not have been apprentice therein as aforesaid; any penalty, matter, or thing contained in an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, intituled, *An act containing divers orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices*, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that if any such person, or their wives or children, shall be prosecuted for using or exercising any such craft, mystery, or occupation, in any city, town, or place, and shall make it appear that they had such licence as aforesaid, they shall, upon the general issue pleaded, be found not guilty, in any action, bill, plaint, information, or indictment for such cause exhibited against him; and in all cases where costs are allowed, such persons, so acquitted, shall be intitled to and shall receive double costs; and that no such persons, their wives or children, during the time they shall use and exercise such craft, mystery, or occupation, in any parish or place, shall be removeable therefrom to his, her, or their last legal place of settlement, until such person or persons shall become actually chargeable to such parish or place; any law now in being relative to the settlement of the poor to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XX. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That no person being a wholesale trader in *English* bone lace, in woollen, linen, silk, cotton, or mixed goods, or any of the goods, wares, or manufactures of *Great Britain*, and selling the same by wholesale, shall be deemed or taken to be a hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, within the intent and meaning of this or of any other act relative to hawkers, or of any or either of them; and that all and every such person or persons, his, her, or their children, apprentices, servants, or agents, selling by wholesale only, shall go from house to house, and from shop to shop, to any of their customers, who shall sell again by wholesale or retail, without being subject or liable to any of the penalties or forfeitures contained in this or in any of the said acts, touching hawkers, pedlars, or petty chapmen; any thing in this or in any of the said acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXI. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing

thing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit any person or persons from selling any printed papers, licensed by authority, or any fish, fruit, or victuals; nor to hinder the real worker or workers, or maker or makers, of any goods, wares, or manufactures of *Great Britain*, or his, her, or their children, apprentices, or known agents or servants, usually residing with such real workers or makers only, from carrying abroad or exposing to sale, and selling by retail, or otherwise, any of the said goods, wares, or manufactures, of his, her, or their own making, in any mart, market, or fair, and in every city, borough, town corporate, and market town; nor any tinkers, coopers, glaziers, plumbers, harness menders, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, household goods, or harness whatsoever, from going about and carrying with him or them proper materials for mending the same.

Act not to extend to the persons herein described.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary penalties which shall be incurred under this act, of a greater sum than twenty pounds, shall be recovered, together with costs of suit, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; and one moiety of every such penalty or forfeiture shall belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety thereof to the person or persons who shall inform or sue for the same.

How penalties above 20l. are to be recovered and applied.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the pecuniary penalty by this act imposed doth not exceed the sum of twenty pounds, it shall be recoverable before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the county, riding, shire, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence shall be committed, on proof of the offence either by voluntary confession of the party or parties accused, or by the oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses; and one moiety of every such last-mentioned penalty shall belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the informer or informers prosecuting for the same; and in case of non-payment, the said justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, shall cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and the overplus of the money raised, after deducting the penalty and the expence of the distress and sale, shall be rendered to the owner; and shall also commit the offender to the prison of such county, shire, division, city, liberty, town, or place, there to remain until the said penalties, and the reasonable charges of taking the said distress, shall be levied by such distress and sale as aforesaid, or until the same shall be paid or satisfied by such offender; and it shall be lawful for any such justice of the peace by his warrant to cause such offender to be apprehended and brought before him to answer to any charge or complaint for any such penalty, and to commit such offender to prison as aforesaid until the hearing of such charge or complaint, unless he or she shall and do enter into a recognizance before such justice,

How penalties not exceeding 20l. are to be recovered and applied, &c.

ſtice, with two ſufficient ſureties, in a ſufficient ſum to be ordered by ſuch juſtice, to appear at the hearing of ſuch charge or complaint.

No perſon committed to gaol to be detained more than three months.

Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter ſeſſions.

XXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no perſon committed to any gaol or houſe of correction, for any offence committed againſt this act, ſhall be detained in ſuch gaol or houſe of correction, for any longer ſpace of time than three months.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall find himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves aggrieved by the judgement of any ſuch juſtice, then he, ſhe, or they, ſhall or may upon entering into a recognizance with two ſufficient ſureties, to be approved by ſuch juſtice, to the amount of the value of ſuch penalty and forfeiture, together with a ſum which in the judgement of ſuch juſtice ſhall be adequate to the amount of the coſts which may be awarded, conditioned to pay the amount of ſuch penalties, forfeitures, and coſts as ſhall be adjudged, in caſe ſuch judgement ſhall be affirmed, appeal to the juſtices of the peace, at the next general quarter ſeſſions for the county, riding, or place, who are hereby impowered to ſummon and examine witneſſes upon oath, and finally to hear and determine the ſame, or, at their diſcretion, to ſtate the facts ſpecially for the determination of his Maſteſty's court of king's bench thereon; and in caſe the judgement of ſuch juſtice ſhall be affirmed, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch juſtices, or the court of king's bench, to award the perſon or perſons to pay ſuch coſts occaſioned by ſuch appeal as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

Conviction in the form following to be good.

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That a conviction in the form or to the effect following, *mutatis mutandi*, as the caſe ſhall happen to be, ſhall be good and effectual to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, without ſtating the evidence, and without alledging more than the ſubſtance of the offence, in all caſes wherein any juſtice of the peace hath power to convict by virtue of this preſent act:

Form of conviction.

BE it remembered, That on the day of
in the year of our Lord at
in the county of A. B. came before me, C. D.
enquire, one of his Maſteſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid
county, reſiding near the place where the offence herein after
mentioned was committed, and informed me that E. F. of
in the ſaid county of (*here ſet forth the facts*
for which the information is laid;) whereupon the ſaid E. F. be-
ing duly ſummoned to answer the ſaid charge, appeared before
me, [and having heard the charge contained in the ſaid infor-
mation, acknowledged and voluntarily confeſſed the facts there-
in ſtated to be true, but in his, (*or her*) defence alledged, (*here*
ſetting forth the ſubſtance of the defence;) or voluntarily confeſſed
the ſaid charge to be true, or did not make any defence againſt
the ſaid charge, whereupon the ſame was fully proved on the
oath of G. H. a credible witneſs; or ſaid that he (*or ſhe*) was
not guilty of the ſaid offence, whereupon the ſame was fully
proved

proved on the oath of *G. H.* a credible witness, or as the case *shall be*] or, did not appear before me pursuant to the said summons, but the said charge was fully proved on the oath of *G. H.* a credible witness, (or as case *shall be*;) and therefore it manifestly appearing to me that the said *E. F.* is guilty of the offence charged in the said information, I do hereby convict him (or her) of the said offence, and do adjudge that he (or she) hath forfeited the sum of _____ (or his (or her) licence, and the sum of _____) of lawful money of Great Britain, to be distributed as the law directs, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided. Given under my hand and seal, the _____ day of _____

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no conviction upon this act shall be removed or removeable, by writ of *Certiorari* or otherwise, into his Majesty's court of king's bench, or any other court, save upon an appeal, as by this act is directed.

No conviction to be removed into any other court save upon appeal as directed by this act.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every justice, before whom any person hath already been convicted of any offence, under or by virtue of any of the acts hereby repealed, and having received for his Majesty's use any part or share of any penalty levied, inflicted, or paid, under or by virtue of such conviction, for which he has not already accounted, shall, within six months after the passing of this act, transmit to the commissioners for licensing hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, a schedule, or schedules, containing the names of the persons so convicted, the day on which they were convicted, their respective offences, and the respective sums now remaining in the hands of such justice for his Majesty's use, which were levied or paid under or by virtue of such convictions, arranged according to the several counties, ridings, or places, within which such convictions hath been made; and that every justice, before whom any such person shall be convicted of any offence under or by virtue of this act, shall take and receive his Majesty's share of the penalty levied or paid under or by virtue of such conviction; and that every such justice, his executors or administrators, shall pay, or cause to be paid, all such sums of money as shall be remaining in his or their hands at the time of the passing of this act, at the next general quarter sessions of the peace after the passing of this act, and all such sums which he shall so take or receive upon any conviction under or by virtue of this act as aforesaid, at the next general quarter sessions of the peace, after he shall have so taken or received the same, into the hands of the clerk of the peace, or other such like officer, for the county, riding, or place within which such conviction shall have been made, who is hereby directed to remit the same forthwith, without fee or reward, to the said commissioners for licensing hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, or to such person or persons as the greater part of them shall appoint; and that every such justice, his ex-

Justices who have received his Majesty's share of penalties under the repealed acts, to transmit an account thereof within six months after passing of this act.

Justices to receive his Majesty's share of penalties under this act.

Justices to pay money received by them to the clerk of the peace, who is to remit it to the commissioners for licensing hawkers, etc.

cutors or administrators, ſhall, immediately on ſuch payment made to any clerk of the peace, or other ſuch officer, tranſmit a like ſchedule to the ſaid commiſſioners, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as they, or the greater part of them, ſhall appoint.

Powers of 9 & 20 Gul. 3. c. 27, etc. to be in force, except hereby altered. XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the powers, authorities, directions, rules, methods, penalties, and forfeitures, exemptions, clauses, matters, and things whatſoever, which in and by the ſaid act, made in the reign of King *William* the Third, or by any other law now in force relating to or concerning the duties by that act granted, are provided, ſettled, or eſtabliſhed, (other than ſo far as the ſame is, are, or ſhall be inconſiſtent with, or contradictory or repugnant to any thing in this act contained, and other than in ſuch caſes for which different provisions are preſcribed by this act,) ſhall be exerciſed, practiſed, applied, uſed, and put in execution in and for the managing, raiſing, levying, collecting, recovering, and paying the ſeveral duties hereby granted, and be in force, with reſpect to the ſame, as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes, as if all and every the ſaid powers, authorities, directions, rules, methods, penalties, forfeitures, exemptions, clauses, matters, and things, were particularly repeated and again enacted in this preſent act.

Witnesses reſuſing to attend, etc. to forfeit 10l.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſummoned as a witneſs or witneſſes, to give evidence before any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, touching any of the matters relative to this act, or to the herein-before mentioned act, made in the reign of King *William* the Third, and ſhall neglect or reſuſe to appear at the time and place to be for that purpoſe appointed, without a reaſonable excuſe for ſuch neglect or reſuſal, to be allowed of by ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace, or appearing, ſhall reſuſe to be examined upon oath, and give evidence before ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace, before whom the proſecution ſhall be depending, that then every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of ten pounds, to be recovered, levied, and paid, in ſuch manner, and by ſuch means, as are herein directed as to the other penalties.

Duties to be paid to the caſhier of the duties on hawkers, etc.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral duties herein-before granted ſhall be paid, from time to time, into the hands of the caſhier, for the time being, of the duties on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, who ſhall keep a ſeparate and diſtinct account of the ſeveral rates and duties, and pay the ſame (the neceſſary charges of raiſing, paying, and accounting for the ſame being deducted) into the receipt of the exchequer, at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as the duties now charged on hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, are directed to be paid; and that in the office of the auditor of the ſaid receipt ſhall be provided and kept a book or books, in which all the monies ariſing from the ſaid ſeveral rates and duties, and paid into the receipt as aforeſaid, ſhall be entered ſeparate and apart from all other monies paid or payable

to his Maſteſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, upon any account whatſoever; and the ſaid money, ſo paid into the ſaid receipt of exchequer as aforeſaid, ſhall be a fund for the payment of the ſeveral annuities, and all other charges and expences as are directed to be paid and payable, purſuant to an act paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, *An act for granting annuities to ſatisfy certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures.*

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, at any time or times, be ſued, moleſted, or proſecuted, for any thing by him or them done or executed in purſuance of this act, or of any claufe, matter, or thing herein contained, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall and may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence for his or their defence; and if, upon the trial, a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall become nonſuited, or judgement ſhall be recovered againſt him or them upon demurrer; or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall diſcontinue his, her, or their action, or be nonproſſed therein, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have treble coſts awarded to him or them, againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs.

C A P. XXVII.

An act for paving, cleaning, lighting, improving, and regulating the ſtreets, lanes, and other publick paſſages and places, and for repairing the highways, within the pariſh of Saint Clement in the town and port of Haſtings, in the county of Suſſex; and for removing and preventing nuiſances, annoyances, obſtructions, and incroachments, within the ſaid town and port.

Forty-three Commiſſioners to be ſworn. Officers to account. No cattle to be killed in the ſtreets. Rates to be paid by occupiers of lands, houſes, &c. according to the poor rates, and not to exceed 12ol. per ann. Oaks and deezes for curing fiſh occupied for the ſeaſon to pay annual aſſeſſments, by landlord, owner, or occupier. The owners of houſes let in ſeparate apartments liable to pay aſſeſſments. Surveyors of the highways to produce their accounts to the commiſſioners. No highway rate to be laid in future, or ſtatute duty caſt out. Commiſſioners may borrow money, not more than 1,500l. at intereſt, and aſſign the rates as a ſecurity. Intereſt money to be paid half-yearly. Poor rates may be inſpected. Allowing an appeal againſt rates to quarter ſeſſions.

C A P. XXVIII.

An act for appropriating the ſum of three thouſand pounds, out of the unexhausted balance or ſurplus ariſing from the forfeited eſtates in North Britain, to be applied by the highland ſociety of Scotland at Edinburgh to publick uſes in that part of the kingdom.

WHEREAS the highland ſociety of Scotland at Edinburgh Preamble. was incorporated for the purpoſes of enquiring into the ſtate of the highlands and iſlands of Scotland, and for promoting improvements, by eſtabliſhing towns and villages, making roads, building bridges, advancing agriculture, extending fiſheries, and introducing uſeful trades and manufactures in that part of the kingdom: and whereas, in terms of their inſtitution, the highland ſociety has advanced

24 Geo. 3.
c. 57.

and considerable sums of money for the above useful purposes, but find themselves unable to carry this beneficial and extensive plan effectually into execution by the voluntary contribution of their members, which is their only fund: and whereas, by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act to enable his Majesty to grant to the heirs of the former proprietors, upon certain terms and conditions, the forfeited estates in Scotland, which were put under the management of a board of trustees by an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second; and to repeal the said act; it was enacted, That it should be lawful to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to give, grant, and dispose to the several persons therein named, their respective heirs and assigns, the several lands and estates therein mentioned, subject to, and chargeable with the several principal sums of money thereby made payable or directed to be paid into the court of exchequer in Scotland, with such directions for the disposition or application thereof as in the said act are contained: and it was thereby further enacted, That the several principal sums of money so thereby made payable, or directed to be paid into the said court of exchequer, should be forthwith, by order of the said court, lodged in the royal bank, or bank of Scotland, or in any of the publick funds, for such interest as could be obtained for the same, till otherwise disposed of, in manner therein-after directed; and (after taking notice that the sums to be paid into the said court of exchequer might happen not to be exhausted by the several applications in the said act specified) it was thereby further enacted, That the balance of money to be paid in should remain under the care of the said court of exchequer in Scotland, to be lodged in one or other of the said publick banks or publick funds, subject to the future disposition of parliament: and whereas the sums of money so by the said act directed to be paid into the said court of exchequer in Scotland, have, in pursuance of the said act, been paid into the said court, and all the applications in the said act directed to be made thereof, have been accordingly made in the manner mentioned in the said act: and whereas it will be of great advantage to the highlands of Scotland in particular, and to the kingdom in general, that a sum of money arising from the surplus or unexhausted balance of the price of the said forfeited estates should be appropriated to enable the said highland society to carry effectually into execution the laudable purposes of their institution; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the lord chief baron, and remanent barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer in Scotland, or any three of them for the time being, and they are hereby directed and required, by and out of the unexhausted balance or surplus of the monies so directed by the said act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, to be paid into the said court, by the several persons therein named, over and above what shall satisfy and discharge the purposes and appropriations by the said act,

Barons of the
exchequer to
pay 3,000l. to
the highland
society.

or any other act specially directed, and before payment of any sum or sums of money that may hereafter be directed to be paid for any other purposes, by any other act that may hereafter be passed, to pay, or cause to be paid to the said highland society of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, or to such person or persons as the said society shall legally appoint and empower to receive the same, for promoting the laudable purposes of their institution before mentioned, the sum of three thousand pounds, of good and lawful money of *Great Britain*, free of all deductions whatsoever; and the receipt or receipts of the said highland society of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, or of the person or persons so by them to be appointed, for the said sum of three thousand pounds, or for any part thereof, shall be a sufficient voucher to the said barons for the sum or sums of money thereby acknowledged to be received, and shall be taken as evidence of their having issued and expended so much of the money paid into court in pursuance of the said act; and for that purpose the said barons, or any three of them, shall, from time to time, issue their warrant or warrants to the bank or banks, or to any person or persons, in whose hands the said money now is, or hereafter may happen to be lodged or deposited; and the said highland society of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh* is hereby directed and required, when the said sum of three thousand pounds, or any part thereof, is issued and paid as aforesaid, to lend out the same on proper security, and to apply the annual produce thereof to the uses and intents and purposes of their institution.

II. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be deemed Publick act. and taken to be a publick act; and all judges, justices, and other persons, shall take notice thereof as such, without specially pleading the same.

C A P. XXIX.

An act for providing a workhouse for the use of the parish of Highworth, in the county of Wilts, and for appointing an additional overseer for the better government of the poor of the said parish.

Twenty-three trustees, besides the prebendary and vicar of Highworth, the churchwardens, chapelwardens and overseers for the time being, lord Eliot and Mr. Hussey, stewards or agents, who may raise 1,600*l.* by bonds of 50*l.* each, charged on the poor rates. The master of the workhouse to have 2*d.* in the shilling out of the earnings of the poor. The additional overseer to have 100*l.* per ann. salary; to continue in office till 1790, and then to be chosen annually, and the whole management of the poor vested in him, and the churchwardens and overseers not to intermeddle, save one of them as treasurer; but the additional overseer may be dismissed for misbehaviour, &c. Inhabitants may be witnesses.

C A P. XXX.

An act to amend and enlarge the powers of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for repairing the church of the parish of Saint Paul Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex; for repairing and improving the gates and avenues leading to the said church; and for removing the present watch-house, and providing another for the use of the said parish.

Covent

Covent Garden church made parochial, 12 Car. 2. c. 37. 28 Geo. 3. c. 83. recited, whereby the rent of the pews and rates of 6d. in the pound per ann. according to the poor's rate. The trustees to raise 6000l. by annuities payable half yearly. A further sum to be raised by annuities of 4000l. (besides the 6000l. already directed.): Rates may be increased, but not so as to exceed 6d. in the pound. Provisions of former act extended to this. For preventing nuisances in the church yard. Inhabitants deemed witnesses. Vaults not to be made under pews, nor any where else in the church without being arched. To pay the expences of this act out of the first money raised.

C A P. XXXI.

An act for rebuilding the parish church of Saint Chad, in the town of Shrewsbury and county of Salop; and for providing a new cemetery or burial ground, and making convenient avenues and passages to the said church and cemetery.

The ruins of the old church to be taken down, and may be sold, but the materials of the chancel reserved to the lay impropriator, who is to remove the same. The site of the old church to remain as consecrated ground, and the new church to be completed in 5 years. The old church yard to remain as such, and foot ways to be set out across the same. The right of the vicar, and the right of presentation preserved. Pews allotted to the mayor and corporation of Shrewsbury, the vicar, and parish officers, and all other pews to be sold or let, but no undue preference permitted. Monuments to be taken down at the expence of proprietors, but mural ones to be placed in the new church, and no burials to be within the same. The rents of the property belonging to the church, and rates for funerals, and pew money, to be applied to the purposes of this act, and the deficiency of the fund to be made up by rates of 1s. per pound for the first year, and 1s. 6d. per ann. after, according to the poor's rate, and appeals allowed to be made by the occupiers of houses, &c. (not Quakers) and tenants to pay the same, who not having a lease for above 21 years, or 1 or more lives, may deduct the same out of their rent, but payment of rates not to intitle the party to a settlement in the parish; and in case of loss by insolvency, &c. a new rate may be made to answer the same. Churchwardens and overseers to account with the trustees, and pay them the balance. Power to raise 10,000l. by mortgage of pews and the rates. The securities to be paid off by lot. Divine service to be performed in the churches of St. Mary, St. Alkmund, St. Julian, and Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, till the new church is completed. After that the tythes and lay impropriators and their tenants, to be discharged from repairs, (except of the chancel) and all ecclesiastical rights saved. Ground may be purchased for almshouses. Fifty-one trustees with such powers, and as usual in acts of this nature. Extension of certain powers of this act. Publick act.

C A P. XXXII.

An act for embanking and draining certain fens and low lands in the parishes of Noston and Potterhanworth, in the county of Lincoln; and in the parish of Brankton, in the county of the city of Lincoln.

The fens in Noston and Potterhanworth, 5,860 acres bounded by the river Witham, &c. The master and governors of the hospital of Jesus Christ, in the city of Lincoln, Anthony Peacock and John Brown, esqrs; &c. are the owners. The honourable George Hobart, esq; patron of the vicarage of Noston, and the King patron of the rectory of Potterhanworth, and the rev. Peregrine Harrison Curtois clerk, patron of the rectory of Brankton, and also vicar of Noston, and rector of Potterhanworth and Brankton. Two commissioners, and if they disagree a third may be chosen. A survey to be taken and roads set out. Commissioners may avoid leases for more than one year, and to direct the course of husbandry under leases, and have power to make exchanges, and to embank

bank and drain the ſaid land and make bridges, but not to obſtruct the road over Branton ten, nor erect banks within 2 furlongs of Witham, but may make a ſtanch in the lower bank of Car dike, and change the courſe of Nocton ſike drain, and lay a tunnel through the bank of Branton, and may purchaſe lands, &c. and agreements to be filed with the clerk of the peace. Upon ſatisfaction made, the commiſſioners may proceed in the works, and the engines are veſted in them, and they may let the herbage of the banks. The banks ſubject to Witham acre tax, but not to be charged whiſt they are overflown. If proprietors of drains neglect to cleanſe them, or to repair the road ſide, after 14 days notice from the manager of the works, he may repair the ſame, and the proprietor to pay the expence, or may be diſtrained for the ſame. Charges of drainage, &c. to be paid by an acre tax of 50s. per acre, in all with intereſt till paid. Lands without embankment exempt from taxes. Guardians, &c. of feme covert, minors, lunatics, or perſons beyond ſea, or incapable to act for themſelves, tenants in tail or for life only (except the vicar of Nocton, and rectors of Potterhanworth and Branton,) by conſent of the commiſſioners, may borrow any ſums not above 50s. per acre, for defraying charges, &c. Tenants in tail, &c. may charge money advanced by them with intereſt at 5 per cent. from their deaths. All ſuch charges ſhall be valid. Commiſſioners to make an award, to be inrolled by the clerk of the peace. Commiſſioners empowered to borrow money for embanking, not exceeding 10,000l. and may aſſign over the rates and taxes to pay the ſame with intereſt, and to be charged on the lands, &c. Additional taxes may be raiſed for drainage by conſent of proprietors, on notice in church, but not above 10s. per acre. Commiſſioners may borrow money upon credit of ſuch additional taxes, but not above three fourth parts of the further rates. Contracts to be entered into on notice. Money may be borrowed by commiſſioners, with conſent of at leaſt 3 proprietors, if above the 10,000l. Perſons deſtroying works guilty of felony. Powers of commiſſioners to ceaſe upon election of truſtees. Commiſſioners may levy all taxes laid by them before their power ceaſes. Truſtees to be choſen for ſupporting works. Annual taxes not to exceed 1s. per acre. A further annual tax may be raiſed by conſent of proprietors, not more than 6d. per acre. Power to diſtrain for taxes. Commiſſioners to account. Requiring the truſtees to account. Appeal to the ſeſſions. Power to appoint officers by commiſſioners and truſtees or 2 truſtees. To prevent erecting mills and buildings, &c. near engines. This act not to prejudice the works of the Witham.

C A P. XXXIII.

An an for granting to his Maſteſty a certain ſum of money, to be raiſed by a lottery.

771,562l. 10s. to be raiſed by a lottery, conſiſting of 50,000 tickets, at 15l. 8s. 7d. 1-2 each. All perſons who have made deposits, purſuant to the reſolution of the houſe of commons, are required to pay the remainder of their ſubſcriptions at certain times ſpecified, viz. depoſit 1l 8s 7d. 1-2, — 14 July, 1789, 2l. — 4 Sept. 2l. — 13 Oct. 3l. — 20 Nov. 2l. — 18 Dec. 2l. 10s. — 15 Jan. 1790, 2l. 10s. Contributors of every 15l. 8s 7d. 1-2 to have a lottery ticket, and prompt payment 3 per cent. diſcount 500,000l. the amount of the prizes, to be paid out of any ſupplies granted this ſeſſion. The number and value of the fortunate tickets, 1 of 25,000l. — 2 of 20,000l. — 2 of 10,000l. — 3 of 5,000l. — 5 of 2,000l. — 15 of 1,000l. — 30 of 500l. — 100 of 100l. — 150 of 50l. — 5,000 of 25l. — 10,775 of 20l. 1,000l to the firſt drawn ticket; 1,000l. to the laſt drawn. Lottery to begin drawing on Feb. 16, 1790. Diſputes to be adjuſted by the managers. Penalty on forging tickets, &c. felony and death, and may be committed to Newgate or any other gaol. Offenders (not in priſon) diſcovering perſons guilty, to receive a pardon, and 50l. reward. Proviſo. No attainder to work corruption of blood, loſs of dower, or diſheriſon of heirs. Managers

nagers to be sworn. Cashier to receive the sums subscribed before receiving the lottery book: giving a note for the same; which shall entitle the bearer to a ticket for every 15l. 8s. 7d. 2q. paid. After July 24, 1789. the cashier may deliver tickets not exceeding in value half of the sum actually subscribed; and shall give receipts for the residue of such sums, after deducting the value of the tickets so delivered. Contributors, not making good their payments within the times limited, forfeit their deposits, and the tickets to be returned to the managers, &c. Commissioners of the treasury may reward the managers, &c. as they shall think fit. The 500,000l. for the payment of the fortunate tickets, to be charged on any supplies granted this session; and shall be paid to the proprietors, without any deduction, on June 3, 1790, etc. Managers to give notice of the times for exchanging tickets for certificates. Certificates to be numbered, etc. and signed, etc. Commissioners of the treasury empowered to defray the incidental expences attending the execution of this act. No fee to be taken for receiving or paying contribution monies, or for any receipts, etc. on penalty of 20l. No tickets to be divided into any other shares than halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, on penalty of 50l. Persons counterfeiting shares, etc. guilty of felony, and to suffer death. General issue. Treble costs.

C A P. XXXIV.

An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

3,500,000l. raised by exchequer bills, issued Jan. 5, 1790, as by the malt act, not to be received again, or exchanged before April 6, 1790; to be paid out of the next supplies. Deficiency charged on the consolidatory fund, to be replaced out of the first supplies.

C A P. XXXV.

An act for raising a further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Commissioners of the treasury may raise 2,000,000l. by loans and exchequer bills, before Jan. 5, 1790, as by the malt act of this session, and the former act, out of the supplies, and charged on the consolidated fund.

C A P. XXXVI.

An act for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers. — Time enlarged to Sept. 29, 1789.

C A P. XXXVII.

An act for raising a certain sum of money by way of annuities.

187,000l. to be raised by annuities. Every contributor of 100l. to be entitled to an annuity of 7l. 9s. 9d. for 18 years 3 quarters, from April 5, 1789, payable out of the consolidated fund half-yearly. Contributors who have made deposits of 10 per cent. at the bank may pay the remainder of their subscriptions in the manner herein specified. By 22 Aug. 1789, per cent. 15l. — 25 Sept. 15l. — 30 Oct. 15l. — 27 Nov. 15l. — 24 Dec. 15l. — 29 Jan. 1790. 15l. Contributors to be allowed discount of 3 per cent. for subscriptions paid in advance. Annuities of 7l. 9s. 9d. per ann. to be payable half yearly; the first payment to be on Oct. 20, 1789. Annuities payable and transferrable at the bank. Cashier to give receipts for money received, which shall be assignable prior to Sept. 29, 1789. Treasury may apply the money subscribed. A book to be provided in the accountant-general's office for entering contributors names, etc. Contributors duly paying their subscriptions, to be entitled to their annuities free of all taxes. Subscriptions paid in part, and not com-

completed, to be forfeited. As soon as subscriptions are completed, they may be assigned. Annuities to be payable out of the consolidated fund. The bank to appoint a cashier and accountant-general. Treasury to order money for payment of annuities, to be issued to chief cashier; who is to render accounts according to the course of the exchequer. Accountant-general to examine the chief cashier's vouchers. Annuities to be deemed personal estates. Accountant-general to keep books for registering transfer of subscriptions. Annuities granted by this act to be a joint stock with the annuities granted by two acts of the 18th Geo. 3. c. 22. and 19th Geo. 3. c. 18. Annuities may be devised. No stamp duties to be charged on transfers. Treasury to detract out of contributions the incidental expences attending the execution of this act. The bank to continue a corporation till annuities hereby granted shall cease. Guardians may subscribe for infants. No fee to be taken for receiving contributions, or paying or transferring annuities, on penalty of 20l.; nor for any receipts concerning subscription monies. An account of sums received by instalments, on account of secret service money, or for interest, to be laid annually before parliament. General issue. Treble costs.

C A P. XXXVIII.

An act for opening a new street from Fleet Street to Temple Street, in the city of London, and also a publick passage from such new street towards Water Lane; and for stopping up or altering certain courts, alleys, or passages, and setting out others near to or communicating with such new street and passage.

Twenty-eight trustees appointed to hold meetings. Trustees to open the new street and passage; from Fleetstreet, at James Hanmer's house, in a direct line, not above 17 yards wide, to communicate with Temple Street, at White Friars new wharf, the property of the Earl of Radnor, and the passage to be 7 yards wide, and to communicate with George Yard, which leads into Water Lane, in a line parallel with Temple Street; and to take down buildings and use land belonging to Lord Radnor, and contract for purchase of buildings and land of other persons. Corporations, etc. enabled to sell buildings and land for the purposes of this act, with the usual clauses in regard to purchases. Where part only of the site of any building is wanted, the whole may be purchased. No property to be taken without consent of owner, unless notice be given before 31 Dec. 1790. The trustees, or lord mayor and aldermen of London, may set up posts at the end of Temple Lane, and Lombard Street, and also at the end of Essex Street and Silver Street; so as to prevent the passage of carriages, and make them commodious for foot passengers; with consent in writing of owners of houses, to be kept amongst the records of the city. Essex Court, Great and Little Aithen Free Court, to be stopped up as publick passages, and new ones to be opened and vested in the Earl of Radnor, by direction of the trustees in writing, to be kept amongst the records of the city, as aforesaid. Persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions. Limitation of actions. General issue. Treble costs. Publick act.

C A P. XXXIX.

An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual several acts made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for improving the navigation of the river Looze, otherwise called Lune, and for building a quay or wharf near the town of Lancaster in the county palatine of Lancaster; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

23 Geo. 2. c. 12. & 12 Geo. 3. for improving the navigation of the river Looze, etc. recited. Commissioners have borrowed 6,000l. and expended the same. Money borrowed insufficient to complete the works, a further

further sum has been appropriated to building the pier or mole, and making the wet dock at Glasdon, and other improvements; 1,600*l.* more hath been expended, and other sums are still necessary, and lighthouses are to be erected. Present rates insufficient. Former acts (except where altered by this) to continue in force. Additional tonnage duties on all ships, vessels, barks or lighters, coming into or going out of the said river Loyne, between Lancaster Old Bridge, and the Pier at Cocker Sand Abby, (except the King's ships, or those driven in by stress of weather, and not lading or unlading within the said port, or laden with coal or other fuel only,) besides the former rates; to pay according to the schedule to this act, viz. For ships to or from any place in Europe, within the Streights, or Mediterranean sea, Africa, America, or Greenland, per ton, 6*d.* Trading to any foreign place in Europe (except Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Streights, or Mediterranean sea,) per ton, 4*d.* Trading to any place in Great Britain, south of Holyhead, and north of the Mull of Galway, per ton, 3*d.* Trading to Ireland or the Isle of Man, per ton, 2*d.* Trading to any place north of Holyhead, and south of Mull of Galway, per ton, 1*d.* And coming into Loyne in ballast, and not lading or unlading in the port, to pay one-fourth of the said rates. Duties to be collected by the same persons, and with the same powers, as duties payable by former act. Duties may be assigned for monies borrowed. Rates and duties to be first applied in paying off 2,500*l.* to be borrowed under this act, and the interest. When the said 2,500*l.* is paid with all interest, and the former debt reduced to 4000*l.* then the duties by this act to cease. Lighthouses to be erected in such part of Lancaster Bay as the commissioners shall think proper. Light duties established for all ships navigating in Lancaster Bay, by or between the south end of Walney Island, and the north west part of Rossal Point, whereon a landmark is now erected, or into or out of the river Duddon, or shall load or unload in any port, etc. in the Bay of Lancaster, (except the King's ships, and those laden with coals or fuel only, and those trading in the port of Lancaster, and have paid the duties there,) to pay 3*d.* per ton once in every year, and ships driven in by stress of weather, and not loading or unloading to pay 1*d.* per ton. For recovering the light duties, no ship to be cleared out till those duties are paid. Penalties on evading the light duties, 5*l.* besides duties and double costs, to be recovered by action. If lighthouses are discontinued the duties to cease. Application of the light duties directed, to sustain the lights. Lights to be kept up constantly from sun-setting to sun-rising. Clerks, collectors, and other officers, to be appointed. Books of accounts to be kept. Mooring and ballasting of ships regulated by the dockmaster, and also ships in the dock. Sails of vessels to be taken down before they enter the dock gates. Port of Lancaster to be cleared and scoured, and the entrance from the sea kept clear and open. Quay, wharf, mole, and land mark, vested in the trustees under the act 23 Geo. 2. Persons destroying the works guilty of felony, and liable to transportation. Persons damaging ships, etc. to forfeit 5*l.* Commissioners may make bye-laws, but not to be in force till directed to be carried into execution by the court of quarter sessions of the county. Pier at Glasdon deemed a legal quay. Rights of the corporation of Lancaster preserved. Penalties and forfeitures to be recovered and applied as by 23 Geo. 2. Fines, etc. may be recovered before the mayor and justices of Lancaster, or before justices for the county of Lancaster. Limitation of actions. Act to be construed beneficially for the works, and deemed publick.

C A P. XL.

An act to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped.

stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid, and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped; to give further time to such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, or to pay the duties on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and for indemnifying deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time limited by law; and for giving further time for that purpose.

Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves agreeable to act 1 Geo. 1. ft. 2. c. 13. see Oaths. Act 13 Car. 12. ft. 2. c. 1. see Corporations. Act 25 Car. 2. c. 2. see Service and Sacraments. Act 30 Car. 2. ft. 2. c. 1. f. 6. see Papists. Act 8. Geo. 1. c. 6. see Quakers. Act 9 Geo. 2. c. 26. see Oaths. Act 18 Geo. 2. c. 2. see Justices of the peace. Act 6 Geo. 3. c. 53. see Oaths, before the passing of this act; and who shall, on or before Dec. 25, 1789, qualify themselves, shall be indemnified against forfeitures, but not to indemnify persons for any penalty incurred by neglecting to qualify himself, nor to exempt justices acting without legal qualification. Persons producing appointments and admissions before Dec. 25, 1789, shall be confirmed, and qualified to act as clerk, officer, or member of corporations, or boroughs, may enjoy all offices into which they have been elected; and shall be indemnified from all penalties and damages incurred by reason of omissions. Not to extend to restore persons to any office avoided by judgement. Persons who shall cause affidavits to be filed before Michaelmas term, 1789, are indemnified and discharged from penalties. Persons who shall, before Dec. 25, 1789, pay double duties, may have indentures stamped, for which the duties have been omitted to be paid, which indentures shall be valid; and the persons who have incurred any penalty shall be acquitted thereof, except where prosecutions are depending. Notice of this clause to be published in the Gazette. 26 Geo. 3. c. 107. recited. Deputy lieutenants, etc. who shall, before Sept. 1, 1789, deliver in the qualifications required by the recited act, shall be indemnified. Persons prosecuted, and hereby meant to be indemnified, may plead the general issue.

C A P. XLI.

An act for raising a certain sum of money, by way of annuities, to be attended with the benefit of survivorship, in classes.

1,000,500l. to be raised by annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Contributors to be at liberty, till Oct. 10, 1790, to name a life for every 100l. 5s. which will entitle to an annuity, with survivorship, in classes. Five particular classes, 1st. Persons under 20 years old at the time of nomination, to have 4l. 3s. 2nd. Above 20 and under 30, 4l. 5s. 6d. 3d. Above 30 and under 40, 4l. 8s. 6d. 4th. Above 40 and under 50, 4l. 13s. 6d. 5th. Above 50 and under 60, 5l. 1s. 6d. Annuities to be paid half-yearly; the first payment on April 5, 1791. Annuities falling in by death to be divided among the survivors in the class, till the annuity for one share shall amount to 1000l. per ann. Contributors who have made deposits, to complete their subscriptions at the times mentioned. At the time of subscribing, 10l. 5s. — 21 Aug. 1789, 15l. — 25 Sept. 1791. — 30 Oct. 1791. — 27 Nov. 1791. — 24 Dec. 1791. — 29 Jan. 1790, 1791. Cashier to give receipts for subscriptions, which shall be assignable till Jan. 29, 1790. Cashier to give security, etc. Treasury to reward all persons employed in the execution of this act. Treasury may apply the money subscribed towards the services voted for the present year. Contributors to be allowed interest on subscriptions, at the rate of 4l. per cent. till Oct. 10, 1790, and to be allowed interest for subscriptions paid in advance. Subscriptions paid in part, and not completed, to be forfeited. After subscriptions are completed, certificates to be granted, on application, prior to Oct. 10, 1790, to the cashier, which shall be assignable. Counterpart of cheques of certificates to be transmitted to

to the auditor of the exchequer. Contributors to deliver certificates to the auditor by Oct. 10, 1790, to be exchanged for orders, and on the back of the certificates to describe the nominees, on penalty of forfeiture of ſubſcriptions. Perſons may be admitted to ſubſcribe in the room of ſuch as have forfeited part of their ſubſcriptions, by not having completed them. Annuities of contributors who have paid their full ſubſcriptions, but ſhall not have named their nominees by Oct. 10, 1790, to be divided among the annuitants of the claſs. To which ſuch forfeited annuities ſhall belong, to be determined by drawing lots. Contributors delivering certificates to the auditor, and appoint nominees, to be entitled to intereſt, from July 5, 1789, to Oct. 10, 1790. Any perſon may be a contributor for as many certificates as he ſhall think proper. Orders are to be made out for the payment of annuities ſeparately, to contain the name, ſurname, additions, and places of abode, of the contributors or proprietors, and their nominees, and the reputed parents of ſuch nominees, and the true ages and other apt deſcriptions of ſuch nominees, and the particular claſs in which placed, and the annuity whereto intitled, and to be entered with the auditor, and clerk of the pells. The order to be effectual, and not determined by the death or removal of any commissioner of the treasury. The names of nominees may be changed till Oct. 10, 1790. Guardians may ſubſcribe for infants. None but reſident natives of Great Britain to be nominees of natives. Affidavit to be made of the age, etc. of the nominee, it upwards of 20 years, upon delivery of certificates to the auditor; which affidavits and certificates are to be filed by the auditor, as his warrant for making out orders for annuities: or copies of the regiſter of the birth of the nominee, certified by the miniſter and churchwardens and overſeers, or two other principal inhabitants, aforeſaid, by two credible witneſſes, on oath of one, to be produced as a warrant to the auditor for the like purpoſe. No fee or ſtamp duty to be paid for regiſters, oaths, or certificates, in Great Britain. Regulations reſpecting the certificates of nominees reſident in foreign parts. A certificate to be produced to the auditor, containing the name, ſurname, addition, and place of abode of the nominee, and the age, and other deſcriptions to a certain ſuch nominee, under the hand of the governor or deputy governor of the ſettlement, where ſuch nominee lives at the time, and if reſident in any kingdom in Europe, under the dominion of any prince in amity with his Maſteſty, then ſuch contributors or their agents to produce ſuch certificate under the hand of the Britiſh miniſter, reſident in the place where ſuch nominee lives; or if ſuch nominee lives in any other part beyond the ſeas, where no Britiſh governor or miniſter ſhall be reſident, ſuch contributors to annex to every certificate an affidavit or affirmation, made before a baron of the exchequer at Weſtminſter, of the truth of ſuch certificate, which being filed, to be a ſufficient warrant to make out the order, and delivering the ſame to ſuch contributor, and no fee or ſtamp duty for the ſame. Perſons guilty of perjury to be transported. If certificates are delivered to the auditor with falſe indorſements of the age of nominees, ſubſcriptions to be forfeited. Orders for annuities to be made out in five claſſes, as before-mentioned. Nominees of the age of 20, or upwards, may be placed in the firſt claſs. Annuities ſaving in by death to be divided among the ſurvivors in the claſs till each receives 1000l. per ſhare. Books to be kept in the offices of the auditor and clerk of the pells, for entering the names of annuitants. Money for payment of annuities to be applied out of the conſolidated fund. Annuities may be aſſigned. Certificates of the miniſter and churchwardens, of the life of nominees reſident in Great Britain, or oath of the fact, to be produced on application for annuities. No fee or ſtamp-duty to be paid for ſuch certificates or oaths, which are to be filed by the auditor. Certificates of the lives of nominees reſident in Ireland, or foreign parts, are to be vouched under the hand of a baron of the exchequer there, upon proof to him on oath, in a ſummary way, of the nominee's being living; and if the nominee be reſident beyond the ſeas in the King's dominions, by certificate from the governor of the ſettlement, or his deputy, where ſuch

such nominee shall be living at the time when each half-yearly annuity shall become due; and in case of residence in any part of Europe in amity as aforesaid, to produce a certificate under the hand of the British minister in like manner, and no fee to be taken; and if resident where no British governor or minister, a certificate under the hand of the chief magistrate there, in like manner. Every person producing a certificate for payment of an annuity, to annex thereto an affidavit, made before a baron of the exchequer. Nominees applying for annuities, may be required to prove their identity upon oath. Certificates, etc. to be filed by the auditor, for which no fee shall be taken or stamp duty paid. Persons receiving annuities after the death of nominees, to forfeit the same, and 500*l*. Contributors to certify the deaths of nominees to the auditor, within a month after knowing of such deaths, etc. on penalty of 10*l*. etc. Annuities to be free from taxes, and deemed personal estate. If annuities not demanded until within 40 days before two years shall have become due; and if no certificate of the lives of the nominees shall be produced, such annuities to be divided among the survivors of the class, until such certificate be produced, etc. An account to be made up half-yearly of the nominees who have died, and of the persons who have not demanded annuities for 2 years. On oath being made that nominees, whose certificates have not been procured, are abroad, and that there is reason to believe such certificates may be obtained in a reasonable time, and on certificate from a baron of the exchequer, that it seems probable the nominees were living, the auditor to set apart the annuities on such lives, and pay them on the production of certificates in a limited time, etc. Treasury may direct new orders to be made out in lieu of such as may be lost, etc. Persons forging or altering registers, etc. or personating the proprietor of any order, or any nominee, to suffer death as felons. Treasury to print and publish on May 25, 1791, and so yearly, a list of the nominees, etc. to be distributed among the persons intitled to annuities. Officers of the exchequer taking fees to forfeit 20*l*. and misapplying money, to be incapacitated, etc. Officers paying annuities upon forged certificates, unknowingly, not to incur any penalty. On actions brought for any thing done in pursuance of this act, general issue may be pleaded, and special matter given in evidence, and if a verdict for the defendant or the plaintiff discontinue, or be nonsuited, or judgement against him, the defendant to have treble costs.

C A P. XLII.

An act for applying the sum of one thousand pounds out of the unexhausted balance or surplus arising from the forfeited estates in North Britain, towards completing and finishing the bridge over the Pees or Fals of Cockburnspath, in the county of Berwick.

Act 17 Geo. 3. for repairing the road from Berwick upon Tweed to Cockburnspath tower, recited. Great progress made. Road from Berwick to Dunglas bridge, the post road along the sea coast. Making the road and building the bridge over the Fals of the Pees been attended with great difficulty and expence. Act 24 Geo. 3. for the forfeited estates of Scotland to be put under trustees, recited. After the applications directed, a balance remains unapplied. Finishing the bridge is a work of utility. Barons of exchequer empowered to direct the sum of 2000*l*. to be paid out of the balance to the trustees of the road.

C A P. XLIII.

An act for altering and enlarging the powers of an act, made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for deepening, cleansing, and making more commodious, the harbours of the town of Greenock; for supplying the inhabitants with fresh and wholesome water; and for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other publick places within the said town.

23 Geo. 3. c. 28. mentioned in the title, recited. Rates granted by former act to cease, and others to be levied in lieu, besides the former duties. All ships, vessels, barks, lighters, and boats, coming into or going out of the port of Greenock, to pay 1d. 3q. per ton coming in, and the like on going out. Ships, &c. of Great Britain, Ireland, or the British plantations, coming from any other part of Gr^t Britain or Ireland, to pay 1d. per ton inwards and outwards; and foreign ships, &c. coming from foreign parts, to pay 3d. 2q. per ton inwards, and also outwards; and all foreign ships, &c. coming from other parts of Great Britain or Ireland, to pay 2d. per ton, inwards and outwards. Vessels loaded with coals for the use of the town exempted. Masters of vessels not exceeding 30 nor less than 15 tons, may compound. Persons suffering goods to remain on the quays above forty-eight hours, to pay wharfage. Rates to continue until trustees have raised a further sum of 2000l. and then rates to cease. Magistrates directed to assist in executing the act, and declaring it to be publick.

C A P. XLIV.

An act for paving the footways of the several streets, publick passages, and places, within the town of Chelmsford, and hamlet of Moultham, in the parish of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex; and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the said town and hamlet; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, and incroachments therein.

The footways to be paved, etc. and the usual clauses inserted for that purpose. Stalls not to be shewn in the street. Rates not more than 1s. per pound on rents, according to the poor's rate, one-fourth by the landlord, and the other by the tenant. Gaols and other publick buildings to pay 6d. per yard per ann. Lands, tythes and empty houses, exempt from rate, and all houses beyond Elizabeth Blencowe's, the end of New Street, the Anchor in Moultham, and beyond William John's house in Baddow Lane, not to be charged with rates. To raise 1200l. by annuities for life, at 10 per cent. on security of rates by assignment, as mentioned. None to bathe in the river near the publick roads on penalty of 5s. each offence. Not to diminish the right of the lords of the manors of Chelmsford and Moultham.

C A P. XLV.

An act for amending and continuing, for a limited time, an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for discontinuing, for a limited time, the several duties payable in Scotland upon low wines and spirits, and upon worts, wash, and other liquors there used in the distillation of spirits, and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof; and for better regulating the exportation of British-made spirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England; and to continue, for a limited time, an act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, "to discontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon low wines and spirits for home consumption; and for granting and securing the due payment of other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the making and vending British spirits; and for discontinuing, for a limited time, certain imposts and duties upon rum and spirits imported from the West Indies;" and to revive and continue the said last mentioned act.

28 Geo. 3. c. 46. in the title mentioned, and part of clause 62, and clauses 63, 64, and 65, recited, and repealed. Permits to be allowed rectifiers at the rate of 142 gallons for every 100 gallons of raw British spirits. Officers to take an account of the stock of rectifiers, in the manner herein specified; and if any excess in the quantity be found, it may be seized. If rectifiers sell spirits of a greater strength than one in six under hydrometer proof, they may be seized, with the vessels, &c. If any part of the allowance granted by this act shall appear not to have been used, it shall be taken from the rectifier's credit. 28 Geo. 3. c. 46. clauses 79 and

80, recited, and repealed. Duties imposed by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. on waſh made in England for extracting ſpirits for home conſumption, to be continued to July 5, 1790. 26 Geo. 3. c. 73. except where repugnant to 28 Geo. 3. c. 46. and the latter act, except ſuch parts as are hereby repealed, to be revived, and continued till July 5, 1790.

C A P. XLVI.

An act for preventing the wilfully burning or deſtroying ſhips, and the wilfully and maliciously deſtroying any woollen, ſilk, linen, or cotton goods, or any implements prepared for or uſed in the manufacture thereof, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen, whether an act, made in the Preamble: fourth year of the reign of his majeſty King George the firſt, for inflicting the puniſhment of death on ſuch as ſhall wilfully 4 Geo. 1. burn or deſtroy ſhips; and another act, made in the eleventh year of the reign of his ſaid majeſty King George the firſt, for explaining 11 Geo. 1. and amending the ſame; and an act, made in the twenty-ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty, for puniſhing perſons wilfully and maliciously 22 Geo. 3. deſtroying any woollen, ſilk, linen, or cotton goods, or any implements prepared for or uſed in the manufacture thereof, do extend to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in ſuch manner, and to what extent, perſons guilty of the ſaid crimes may be convicted and puniſhed there; may it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That if any Affair Sept. 1, any owner of, or captain, maſter, officer, or mariner belonging 1772, to any ſhip or veſſel ſhall, after the firſt day of September in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, wilfully cut away, burn, or otherwiſe deſtroy, the ſhip or veſſel or which he is owner, or to which he belongeth, or in any wiſe direct or indirect manner the ſame to be done, with intent or deſign to prejudice any perſon or perſons that hath or ſhall underwrite any policy or policies of inſurance thereon, or of any merchant or merchants, ſhall load goods therein, or of any owner or owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the perſon or perſons offending therein, being thereof lawfully convicted before any court competent to the trial of ſuch crimes, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, ſhall ſuffer death, as in other caſes of capital crimes.

II. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any as above perſon or perſons ſhall, after the firſt day of September in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, by day or by night, break into any houſe or ſhop, or enter by force into any houſe or ſhop, with intent to cut or deſtroy any ſerge or other woollen goods in the loom, or any tools employed in making thereof, or ſhall wilfully and maliciously cut or deſtroy any ſuch ſerges or woollen goods in the loom or on the rack, or ſhall burn, cut, or deſtroy any rack on which any ſuch ſerges or other woollen goods are hanged in order to dry, or ſhall wilfully and maliciously break or deſtroy any tools uſed in the making any ſuch ſerges or other woollen goods, not having the conſent of the

owner fo to do, every fuch offender, being thereof lawfully convicted, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, before the court of jufticiary, or any circuit court, fhall fuffer death; as in other cafes of capital crimes.

and likewife
perſons forcibly
entering into any
houſe with
an intent to
deſtroy any
velvet, &c. in
the loom,
etc.;

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, after the firſt day of *September* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, by day or by night, break into any houſe or ſhop, or enter by force into any houſe or ſhop, with intent to cut or deſtroy any velvet, wrought ſilk, or ſilk mixed with any other materials, or other ſilk manufacture in the loom, or any warp or ſhute, tools, tackle, or utenſils, or ſhall wilfully and maliciously cut or deſtroy any velvet, wrought ſilk, or ſilk mixed with any other materials, or other ſilk manufacture in the loom, or any warp or ſhute, tools, tackle, or utenſils prepared or employed in or for the making thereof, or ſhall wilfully or maliciously break or deſtroy any tools, tackle, or utenſils uſed in or for the weaving or making of any ſuch velvet, wrought ſilks, or ſilks mixed with any other materials, or other ſilk goods, or ſilk manufacture, not having the conſent of the owner fo to do, every ſuch offender, being thereof lawfully convicted as aforeſaid, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall ſuffer death, as in other cafes of capital crimes.

and alſo perſons ſo entering with an intent to deſtroy any linen or cotton in the loom.
etc.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, by day or by night, after the firſt day of *September* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, break into any houſe or ſhop, or enter by force into any houſe or ſhop, with intent to cut and deſtroy any linen or cotton, or linen and cotton mixed with any other materials, or other linen or cotton manufactures in the loom, or any warp or ſhute, tools, tackle, or utenſils, or ſhall wilfully and maliciously cut or deſtroy any linen or cotton, or linen or cotton mixed with any other materials, or other linen and cotton manufacture, in the loom, or any warp or ſhute, tools, tackle, and utenſils prepared for or employed in the making thereof, or ſhall wilfully and maliciously break and deſtroy any tools, tackle, or utenſils uſed in or for the carding, ſpinning, weaving, preparing, or making, in any way whatever, any ſuch linen or cotton, or linen or cotton mixed with any other materials, or other linen and cotton goods, or linen and cotton manufactures whatſoever, not having the conſent of the owner fo to do, every ſuch offender, being thereof lawfully convicted as aforeſaid, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall ſuffer death as in other cafes of capital crimes.

C A P. XLVII.

An act for providing an additional burial ground for the pariſh of Saint James, Weſtmiſter, and erecting a chapel adjoining thereto, and alſo a houſe for the reſidence of a clergyman to officiate in burying the dead.

Burial ground of the pariſh of Saint James, Weſtmiſter, is not ſufficiently large, have agreed with Charles lord Southampton for ground in the pariſh of Saint Pancras. The ground containing 4 acres, part of the

the brick field belonging to lord Southampton, lying eastward of, and adjoining to, the turnpike road, from Tottenham Court Road towards Hampstead, 420 yards from Islington turnpike road. Trustees appointed. The rector, and senior churchwarden of Saint James, the trustees of the school and chapel, in King Street, near Golden Square. Trustees to appoint treasurer and clerk, etc. and take security from their treasurer, and to cause the ground to be inclosed with a brick wall ten feet high, and to erect a chapel and house, etc. for residences of the clergyman and a clerk and sexton: A pew and vault to be made for lord Southampton, etc.; and a pew for the minister. The ground to be exempt from taxes to Saint Pancras parish. Annual sums to be paid to lord Southampton, and others, 100l. per ann. rent. To the senior churchwarden of Pancras, 2l. 10s. to the appropriator, 1s. 4d. for tythes, to the vicar of Pancras, 1l. 1s. to be paid quarterly. Parishioners of Saint Pancras not to be churched or christened in the new chapel, without consent of the vicar; and additional fees to be paid for burial of parishioners of Saint Pancras in the new burial ground, and to be accounted for to the vicar, &c. Fees, &c. saved to the rector and churchwardens of Saint James. The rest of the pews to be let by the trustees. Burial fees to the churchwardens to be paid to the trustees, and the application of the same, and the rents of the pews, directed. Power to borrow money at interest, and to assign the rents of the pews as a security, which may be transferred. Burial ground and chapel to be consecrated; and ministers, clerks, and sextons, to be nominated by the rector of the parish of Saint James. If any thing alleged by the trustees against ministers, others to be nominated. Overplus money to be applied in educating poor children. Proceedings of trustees to be entered in a book. Expenses of this act to be paid out of the first money received. Publick act.

C A P. XLVIII.

An act for constituting the church of Saint Giles, in the parish of Pontefract, in the county of York, the parish church; and for other purposes.

The church of All Saints in Pontefract, called The Old Church, being in a state of absolute ruin, Saint Giles's church hath been used as the parish church, and repaired by an assessment on the whole parish, and is now in want of considerable repairs, and a doubt hath arisen who are liable to repair the same; and the parishioners being unable to rebuild the old church, Saint Giles's to be the parish church. That Edwin Latcelles esq; the patron, the rector, and the vicar of the parish to be the patron, rector, and vicar of Saint Giles's. The old church yard to continue the burial ground, and part of the old church to be fitted up for performing the burial service, to be paid by the inhabitants of Knottingley, in lieu of church rates, 100l. by instalments before 25 of March, 1793, and 12l. 10s. per ann. for ever. Power to recover arrears of church rates, and to enlarge Saint Giles's church, and to take down the steeple, and erect a new one. 1000l. to be raised by granting of annuities, which may be assigned. The present vicarage house, and certain glebe lands, about 7 acres in the parish of Darrington, and a small parcel in High Bailgare, may be sold with consent of the Archbishop of York, John Perceve, esq; and Christopher Mann Torre, M. D. Money arising by sale of the vicarage house and glebe, to be applied in purchasing a new vicarage house. Banns may be published and matrimony solemnized, in Knottingley chapel. Fees. For banns, 3 times, 1s. to the minister. For marriage by banns, to the minister, 2s. 6d.; to the clerk, 1s. Marriage by licence, to the minister, 5s.; to the clerk, 2s. 6d.; and also to the vicar, clerk, and sexton of the parish, the ancient fees, viz. For banns, 3 times, 1s. For marriage by banns, the vicar, 2s. 6d.; the clerk, 1s. 3d.; sexton, 6d. Marriage by licence, vicar, 10s.; clerk, 2s. 6d.; sexton, 1s. Inhabitants of Knottingley to support the chapel, &c. Publick act.

C A P. XLIX.

An act for granting to his Majesty several additional rates and duties upon horses and carriages with four wheels; and for explaining and amending an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, as far as relates to certain carriages with two or three wheels, therein mentioned.

Most gracious Sovereign,

• Preamble.

From July 5, 1789, the following additional annual duties to be paid; viz.

Where two horses are kept for riding, or for drawing any coach, &c. 5s. for one of them;

where three, four, five, or more are kept, 1s. 7d. for each exceeding one;

and where six or more are kept, 1s. for each exceeding one.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies which we have freely granted to your Majesty in this session of parliament, have resolved to give and grant to your Majesty the several additional rates and duties herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the several additional duties herein-after mentioned shall be charged, raised, levied, and paid unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*; that is to say,

That every person who shall keep and use two horses, mares, or geldings, and no more, for the purpose of riding, or for the purpose of drawing any coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash, chaise, or any other carriage, for or in respect whereof any rate or duty heretofore under the management of the commissioners of excise, and now transferred to and under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, is payable, by whatsoever name such carriage now is or hereafter may be called or known, shall be charged with an additional annual duty of five shillings for one of such horses, mares, or geldings:

That every person who shall keep and use three, four, or five horses, mares, or geldings, and no more, for the purpose of riding, or drawing any such coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash, chaise, or any other such carriage as aforesaid, by whatsoever name or names such carriages now are or hereafter may be called or known, shall be charged with an additional annual duty of seven shillings and sixpence for each such horse, mare, or gelding, exceeding the number of one:

That every person who shall keep and use six or more horses, mares, or geldings, for the purpose of riding, or for the purpose of drawing any such coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash, chaise, or other such carriage as aforesaid, by whatsoever name or names such carriages now are or hereafter may be called or known, shall be charged with and pay an additional annual duty of ten shillings for each such horse, mare, or gelding, exceeding the number of one.

That

That every person who shall keep one coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash, chaise marine, chaise with four wheels, or caravan, for his or her own use, or to be let out to hire, other than and except such carriages as are already licensed, or hereafter may by law be licensed by his Majesty's commissioners for managing the duties on hackney coaches, shall be charged with and pay an additional yearly sum of twenty shillings, in respect of such one coach or carriage as aforesaid:

Where one coach, or other carriage with four wheels, is kept, hackney coaches excepted 20s.

That every person who shall keep two coaches, berlins, landaus, chariots, calashes, chaise marines, chaises with four wheels, or caravans, or two of any such carriages, for his or her own use, or to be let out to hire, other than and except such carriages as are already licensed, or hereafter may by law be licensed by his Majesty's commissioners for managing the duties on hackney coaches, shall be charged with an additional annual duty of twenty shillings for one of such carriages, and an additional yearly sum of two pounds for every other of such carriages:

Where two coaches, &c. are kept, 20s. for one, and 40s. for the other;

That every person who shall keep three or more coaches, berlins, landaus, chariots, calashes, chaise marines, chaises with four wheels, or caravans, or three or more of any such carriages, for his or her own use, or to be let out to hire, other than and except such as are already licensed, or hereafter may by law be licensed by the commissioners for managing the duties on hackney coaches, shall be charged with and pay an additional yearly sum of twenty shillings for one of such carriages, and an additional yearly sum of three pounds for every other of such carriages.

and where three or more are kept, 20s. for one, and 4s. for each of the others.

II. Provided always nevertheless, and it is the true intent and meaning of this act, That the said several yearly sums hereby respectively charged upon horses and carriages as aforesaid, shall be paid over and above, and in addition to any former duties charged upon horses and carriages, and now placed under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes: provided also, That no duty shall be imposed, assessed, or levied by virtue of this act, for or in respect of any horse, mare, or gelding, not liable to the duty imposed on horses, mares, and geldings, by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on horses kept for the purpose of riding; and on horses used in drawing certain carriages, in respect whereof any duty of excise is made payable*; but that every horse, mare, or gelding, exempted therefrom, either by the said act, or any subsequent act relating thereto, shall also be exempted from the additional duties by this act imposed; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties to be paid in addition to former duties,

but not to extend to horses exempted from duty by 24 Geo. 3. c. 54. or any subsequent act.

III. And whereas doubts have arisen on whom the duties imposed by the said act of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty should be chargeable in respect of horses let out by the year, month, or other period, for the purpose of drawing any coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash, chaise, or any other carriage hereinbefore

Duties imposed by 24 Geo. 3. and by this act, on horses let out by the year for drawing coaches, etc. to be paid by the hirers. Additional duties not to extend to carriages let out to travel post, by any person licensed to let post horses.

before enumerated; be it enacted, That in every such case the said duties, together with those imposed by virtue of this act, shall be deemed and taken to be chargeable on, and paid by the person or persons respectively by whom such horses shall be hired and used.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with the said additional rates or duties on carriages by this act imposed, any coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calash, chaise marine, chaise with four wheels, or caravan, let to hire for the purpose of travelling post for a day, or any less period of time, or by the mile, or from stage to stage, by any postmaster, innkeeper, or other person duly licensed to let post horses by the said commissioners for managing the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and whereon the name and place of abode of the person so licensed shall be marked or painted, according to the directions of the act in that case made and provided; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

V. And whereas by the said act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, it was enacted and provided, That every person exercising the trade and business of an horse dealer, and who should take out a licence to use and exercise the said trade and business, (to be granted by any two or more of the commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, or some person duly authorised by them), should be exempted from the duties granted by the said act in respect of any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to, and kept for sale, and not for hire, in the stables of such dealer in horses, licensed in pursuance of that act: and whereas the said commissioners of the stamp duties are not prohibited by the said act from granting licences to any person or persons applying for the same, although such person or persons may not actually exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer within the intent and meaning of the said act; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, it shall not be lawful for the said commissioners, or for any person authorised by them, to grant any licence or licences to any person or persons whatsoever, to use and exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer, unless such person shall produce to the said commissioners, or the person authorised by them, a declaration in writing, signed by him or them respectively, that he or they doth or do seek his or their living by buying and selling of horses, and shall, in the said declaration, set forth the particular place and places where such trade and business is to be exercised and carried on; and every licence granted, or to be granted, to any person or persons other than to such as shall seek his or their living by buying and selling horses, shall be wholly void and of no effect; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the several persons to be appointed assessors under the authority

From July 5, 1789 no licence to be granted to exercise the business of a horse dealer without the production of a declaration as herein mentioned.

If horse dealer keep horses not riding

rity of the said several acts, or any of them, shall, upon due examination, find that any person to whom a licence to exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer hath been granted, doth keep and use any horse or horses for the purpose of riding, or for the purpose of drawing any such carriage aforesaid, and not for sale, within the limits of the places for which such assessors are to act; and such person so licensed shall, upon due notice having been given, neglect or refuse to make out, sign, and deliver, according to the directions of the said act of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, a true list in writing of the number of such horses so kept and used by him or her within such limits as aforesaid, liable to the said several duties on horses, or shall omit any such horse or horses in such list, then such assessor or assessors shall be at liberty, and he and they is and are hereby respectively required, from the best information he or they can obtain, to make a true assessment upon such person so licensed, and to charge him or her for and in respect of the real number of horses which shall be kept and used by him or her for the purpose of riding, or for the purpose of drawing any such carriage as aforesaid, notwithstanding such licence to him or her so granted, or any thing in this or the said recited acts contained to the contrary thereof.

or drawing, and neglect to give in a list thereof, the assessors may charge the duty for such number, as from information they learn are so kept.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said several duties by this act granted as aforesaid, shall be paid quarterly, on the four most usual days of payment of such duties in the year; that is to say, the fifth day of *January*, the fifth day of *April*, the fifth day of *July*, and the tenth day of *October*, in every year, by equal portions; the first payment thereupon to be made on the tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Duties to be paid quarterly, the first payment on Oct. 10, 1789.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That all the money arising by the duties by this act imposed (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted), shall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*; and the said money, so paid into the said receipt of the exchequer as aforesaid, shall be carried to and made part of the fund called *The Consolidated Fund*.

Duties to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the new duties charged by this act on horses and on carriages shall be assessed, raised, levied, collected, and received by such persons, in such and the like form and manner, and with such allowances, and under such penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities, and with such power for recovering and enforcing the same, and according to such rules, methods, and directions, as are prescribed or appointed for assessing, raising, levying, collecting, recovering, and paying, the former duties on horses and carriages respectively, by an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for transferring the receipt and management of certain duties therein mentioned, from the commissioners of excise and the commissioners of stamps respectively, to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and also for making further provisions in respect*

Duties to be raised, &c. according to the directions of 25 Geo. 3. c. 47, etc.

of

of the said duties so transferred, or by any other act or acts therein recited or referred to, or by any other law now in force relating to his Majesty's revenues upon houses, windows, and lights, or either of them, and which by the said act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, or by any subsequent act, is made applicable or referable to the said former duties on horses and carriages, or either of them; and all the powers, authorities, rules, and directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things, now in force, contained in the said act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, or in any act or acts therein recited or referred to, relative to the duties on horses and carriages, or either of them, or in any subsequent act relating thereto, for assessing, raising, levying, and paying, the rates and duties by the said acts, or any of them, granted, shall be in full force, and be duly observed and practised and put in execution, throughout the whole kingdom of *Great Britain*, for assessing, raising, levying, collecting, and paying, the duties by this act directed, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, (so far as such provisions shall be applicable to the said duties hereby granted, and are not altered by this act), as if all and every the said powers, authorities, rules, and directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things, were particularly repeated and again enacted in the body of this act.

The commissioners for putting in execution act 25 Geo. 3. to put this in execution, and to hold their first meeting on July 10, 1789;

X. And be it further enacted, That, for the better execution of this act, and for the ordering, raising, levying, collecting, and paying, the duties hereby granted, the commissioners authorised or appointed, or who shall be authorised or appointed hereafter for putting in execution the said herein-before mentioned act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, concerning the said duties on horses and carriages in that act mentioned, or any duties placed under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, shall be commissioners for putting in execution this present act, and the powers herein contained, in all the counties, shires, stewartries, ridings, cities, boroughs, cinque ports, towns, and places, for which they are or shall be appointed respectively, within *Great Britain*; and the said commissioners, in order to the speedy execution of this act, and for the purpose of levying the duties by this act imposed, shall, in their respective counties, shires, stewartries, ridings, cities, boroughs, cinque ports, towns, and places, in which they are or shall be appointed commissioners respectively, meet for the first time on or before the tenth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and afterwards in like manner meet yearly and every year, at such days or times as the said commissioners for the time being shall think proper to appoint, before the thirtieth day of *April* yearly, and shall then divide themselves to act in separate districts, and proceed in the execution of this present act for assessing, raising, levying, and collecting, the duties hereby granted as aforesaid, in such and the same manner, and under the same regulations and directions, as are prescribed by the before mentioned acts, or any of them, with respect to the rates

rates and duties thereby imposed, except in such cases in which any alteration is made in this act.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if by any neglect or default there shall not have been a meeting of the said commissioners, and a due execution of the several powers by this or the said act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty created, within or at the time or times, or according to the manner or circumstances directed or prescribed in and by the present or the said act of the twenty-fifth year aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, or any two or more of them, in all the counties, shires, stewartries, ridings, cities, boroughs, cinque ports, towns, and places in Great Britain respectively, wherein such default shall have happened, to meet at any other time or times, and from time to time as there shall be occasion; and such commissioners are hereby required, as soon as may be after the time or times to prescribed, to meet in order to execute the said powers; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required forthwith, or as soon as may be, after the time or times at which such meeting shall have been held according to the directions of this present act, to execute the same and the powers therein contained, to as the said rates and duties charged by this act be duly and effectually charged, raised, levied, collected, and paid, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the uses in this act mentioned, notwithstanding any such omission or defect; and all such meetings and acts of the said commissioners, or any two or more of them, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be good and valid, to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding any such omission or defect as aforesaid.

XII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no person shall presume to act as a commissioner in the execution of this act, or any of the powers herein contained, (except in administering the oath of qualification herein expressed), until he shall have first taken, besides the several oaths required to be taken by any other act or acts of parliament, an oath in the following manner; that is to say,

I A. B. do swear, That I will truly and faithfully execute the office of a commissioner, and will determine all appeals which shall be brought before me, to the best of my skill and judgement, pursuant to the act of parliament in that behalf.

oath.

So help me GOD.

Which oath any two or more of the commissioners in the county, shire, city, or place, where the assessments is to be made, are hereby authorized to administer; and if any person shall act as a commissioner for putting this act in execution (except as aforesaid), before he shall have taken such oath as aforesaid, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit one hundred pounds.

on penalty of
recol.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall notice to the

Commissioners to give
notice to the

affeffors of
their appoint-
ment.

shall cauſe notice to be inſerted in the precepts to be from time to time directed by them to the inhabitants of pariſhes or places within their reſpective diſtricts or diviſions, whom they ſhall think fit to be preſentors or aſſeſſors under the ſaid before mentioned acts, or any of them, that ſuch perſons are alſo appointed aſſeſſors of the additional duties on horſes and carriages in this act contained.

If no aſſeſſors
are appointed,
or they neglect
their duty,
the ſurveyors
or inſpectors
under 25 Geo.
3 to act as
aſſeſſors.

XIV. *And, for the more effectually levying and collecting the duties impoſed by this act*, be it further enacted, That if at any time there ſhall be a neglect to appoint aſſeſſors for the ſaid duties on horſes and carriages, or any the duties on houſes, windows, and lights, under the management of the ſaid commiſſioners, or if the aſſeſſors appointed ſhall neglect to perform what is required of them by this or the ſaid act of the twenty-fifth year of his preſent Maſteſty, then, and in that caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſurveyor or ſurveyors, inſpector or inſpectors, appointed or to be appointed under the authority of the ſaid act of the twenty-fifth of his preſent Maſteſty, or any of the ſaid acts relative thereto, or to any of the duties on houſes and windows or lights, thereby and therein referred to, and they are hereby required to do and perform ſuch and the like ſervices as by this act is required of ſuch aſſeſſors.

Such ſurvey-
ors and in-
ſpectors to
take the fol-
lowing

XV. And be it further enacted, That every perſon appointed or to be appointed as aforeſaid, or any ſurveyor or inſpector hereby authorized to act in the execution of the ſaid office or employment, ſhall take and ſubſcribe, beſides the oaths or ſolemn affirmations to be taken or made and ſubſcribed by aſſeſſors, by any other act or acts of parliament relative to the ſaid duties, an oath, or, being one of the people called *Quakers*, a ſolemn affirmation, in the following form; (that is to ſay),

oath.

I A. B. *do ſwear, (or affirm, as the caſe may require) That in the aſſeſſment which I am required to make in purſuance of the act of parliament, in that reſpect made and provided, I will act without favour or affection, and according to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge.*

So help me G O D.

before they
act, on penalty
of 20l.

Which oath or affirmation any two or more of the commiſſioners, in the county, ſhire, ſtewartry, city, or place reſpectively where the aſſeſſments are to be made, are hereby authorized and required to adminiſter; and if any perſon ſo appointed or to be appointed, or hereby authorized to act as aſſeſſor, ſurveyor, or inſpector, ſhall preſume to act in the execution of the ſaid office or employment before he ſhall have taken the aforeſaid oath or affirmation, as the caſe may be, he ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of twenty pounds.

Duties to be
levied accord-
ing to liſts
made out pur-
ſuant to
25 Geo. 3.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That the duties by this act granted ſhall and may, from time to time, be aſſeſſed, levied, and paid according to ſuch liſts in writing of the number of horſes and carriages liable to the ſaid duties, as ſhall be kept or uſed by
any

any person or persons whatsoever, which shall from time to time be delivered to any such assessor or assessors, surveyor or surveyors, inspector or inspectors respectively, in pursuance of the said act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, and according to the number of horses and carriages respectively contained therein, unless such assessors, surveyors, or inspectors respectively, shall find, upon due examination thereof, that any horse or horses, carriage or carriages, is or are omitted in such list or lists, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for such assessors, surveyors, and inspectors respectively, and they and every and each of them shall and may, and they are hereby required to surcharge the same, and to make a true assessment upon every person keeping or using such horses and carriages, according to, and under such rules and orders, regulations, penalties and allowances, as are in the said act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, or any act therein recited or referred to, prescribed, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

unless omissions are discovered, and then assessors are to make a surcharge.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That the first assessment made under this act, of the additional duties on horses and carriages hereby granted, shall be made for three quarters of a year, from the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and afterwards the said assessments of the said duties shall be made for one year, from the fifth day of April in every year.

First assessment to be for three-fourths of a year, from July 5, 1789, and afterwards yearly.

XVIII. And whereas by the before mentioned act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, it was, among other things, enacted, That the yearly sum of three pounds ten shillings should be paid for and upon every calash, chaise, or chair with two or three wheels, or by whatsoever name such carriages should or might be called or known, to be drawn by one or more horses that should be kept by or for any person or persons, for his or their use, or to be let out to hire: and whereas several carriages are constructed and used for the purposes of pleasure, and are entered and paid for as carts or carriages liable to a smaller duty, by virtue of an act made in the twenty-third year of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon waggons, wains, carts, and other such carriages, not charged with any duty under the management of the commissioners of excise, and the names of the proprietors or owners of the said carriages are sometimes put thereon in order to evade the payment of the higher duties, granted to his Majesty by the before mentioned act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, greatly to the detriment of his Majesty's revenue; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every carriage or carriages with two or three wheels, by whatsoever name or names such carriages now are or hereafter may be called or known to be drawn by one or more horses, which shall be used at any time for the carriage or conveyance of persons, and not generally used in the affairs of husbandry, or for the carriage of goods, wares, or merchandize, from place to place in the way of trade, shall be deemed a carriage and carriages within the meaning of the said act of the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty,

Carriages with two or three wheels, if used for pleasure, and not generally for husbandry or trade, to be liable to the duty imposed by 25 Geo. 3.

jeſty, and ſhall be entered and paid for accordingly; any uſage or cuſtom to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

and if not ſo entered, the owners to forfeit 7l. for each;

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, at any time, any perſon or perſons, to whom ſuch carriage or carriages with two or three wheels as aforeſaid, ſhall belong, ſhall not have entered the ſame according to the rules, regulations, and directions contained in the ſaid act of the twenty-fifth year of his preſent Maſteſty, or any act or acts therein recited or referred to, ſo far as the ſame ſhall be applicable to the duties on carriages with two and three wheels, ſuch perſon or perſons to whom ſuch carriage or carriages ſhall belong, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of ſeven pounds for every ſuch carriage ſo uſed, over and above all expences in proſecuting for the ſame, upon proof of the offence before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace, either by the voluntary confeſſion of the party, or upon the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes; which oath the ſaid juſtice or juſtices, to whom ſuch information ſhall be given, are hereby authorized and required to adminiſter; and in caſe of nonpayment, the ſaid juſtice or juſtices are hereby alſo required to levy the ſaid penalties by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hands and ſeals of ſuch juſtice or juſtices; and the overplus of the money raiſed, after deducting the penalty and coſts, and the expences of diſtreſs and ſale, ſhall be rendered to the owner, and the ſaid juſtice or juſtices ſhall pay one moiety of the ſaid penalty to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the collectors appointed by the commiſſioners authorized or appointed, or hereafter to be authorized or appointed, for putting in execution this preſent act, for the pariſh or place wherein the perſon or perſons, to whom ſuch carriage or carriages ſhall belong, ſhall reſide; and the ſaid juſtice or juſtices ſhall render an account thereof in writing, ſtating the name and place of abode of ſuch perſons reſpectively from whom the money has been ſo received, in order that the ſaid commiſſioners may ſee the ſame duly added to the aſſeſſment of the reſpective pariſh or place to which the ſame may belong.

which may be levied by diſtreſs.

Application of penalty.

Conſtables to aſſiſt in the execution of this act.

XX. And be it further enacted, That all conſtables, head-boroughs, tiſhingmen, and other his Maſteſty's officers, ſhall and are hereby required and enjoined to be reſpectively aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of this act, and to obey and execute ſuch precepts or warrants as ſhall be to them directed in that behalf, by the reſpective commiſſioners hereby appointed, or any of them.

General iſſue.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſued, moleſted, or proſecuted for any thing done by virtue or in purſuance of this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall and may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence in his, her, or their defence or defences; and if afterwards a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall diſcontinue his, her, or their action or actions, or be non-

nonſuited, or judgement ſhall be given againſt him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwiſe, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have treble coſts awarded him, her, or them, Treble coſts. againſt any ſuch plainſiff or plainſiffs.

C A P. L.

An act for granting to his Maſteſty ſeveral additional ſtamp duties on newspapers, advertisements, and on cards and dice.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

W F, your Maſteſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Preamble. commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament aſſembled, towards raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies to defray your Maſteſty's publick expences, have reſolved to give and grant unto your Maſteſty the duties herein after mentioned; and do moſt humbly beſeech your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*, unto and for the uſe of his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the rates and duties following; that is to ſay,

From Aug. 1, 1789, the following additional duties to be levied, viz.

For and upon every newspaper, or paper containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrence, printed in *Great Britain* to be diſperſed or made publick, whether the ſame be contained in half a ſheet, or any leſs piece of paper, or in any paper larger than half a ſheet, and not exceeding one whole ſheet, upon every ſheet and half ſheet thereof, there ſhall be charged, over and above all other rates and duties by any act of parliament impoſed, an additional duty of one halfpenny:

On every newspaper one halfpenny:

For every advertisement, to be contained in or published with any newspaper or pamphlet whatſoever, printed in *Great Britain* to be diſperſed or made publick, over and above all other rates and duties already impoſed thereon, there ſhall be charged an additional duty of ſixpence:

on every advertisement in a newspaper or pamphlet, 6d.

For every pack of playing cards, made fit for ſale or uſe in *Great Britain*, over and above the duties now payable thereon, the ſum of ſixpence:

on every pack of cards, 6d.:

And for and upon every pair of dice, made fit for ſale or uſe in *Great Britain*, over and above the duties now payable thereon, the ſum of two ſhillings and ſixpence: ſuch reſpective duties to be paid by the makers of ſuch cards and dice reſpectively.

and on every pair of dice, 2s. 6d.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, for the more effectual levying, collecting, and paying all the ſaid duties herein-before granted, the ſame ſhall be under the government, care, and management of the commiſſioners for the

Duties to be under the management of the commiſſioners of time ſtamps,

time being appointed to manage the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who, or the major part of them, are hereby required and impowered to employ the necessary officers under them for that purpose, and to cause such new stamps to be provided, to denote the said several additional duties as shall be requisite in that behalf, and to do all other things necessary to be done for putting this act in execution, with relation to the said several rates and duties herein-before granted, in the like and in as full and ample a manner, as they or the major part of them are authorized to put in execution any former law concerning stamped paper, or cards, or dice.

who may provide one stamp, to denote the former and the additional duties.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, to prevent the multiplication of stamps or marks upon newspapers, and upon cards and dice, on which several duties are, by several acts of parliament imposed, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, instead of distinct stamps or marks to denote the several duties on the said newspapers, and on cards and dice charged therewith, to cause, if they see occasion, one new stamp to be provided to denote the former duties, and also the duties granted by this act, on every such newspaper, and upon every pack of playing cards and pair of dice, charged with the said several duties.

Paper liable to the duty, to be stamped before printed upon.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all paper, liable to the duties hereby charged on newspapers, shall, before the same shall be ingrossed, printed, or written upon, be brought to the head office for stamping or marking vellum, parchment and paper; and the said commissioners, by themselves or by their officers employed under them, shall forthwith, upon demand made by any person or persons from time to time, stamp or mark, as this act directs, any quantities or parcels of paper as shall be brought to them for that purpose, the persons so bringing the same paying to the receiver general of the stamp duties for the time being, or his deputy or clerk, the several duties payable for the same by virtue of this act.

Allowance for prompt payment of duties on cards and dice to be made
Stamps may be altered and renewed.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same allowance shall be made, on present payment of the said several duties on cards and dice, in such manner as by any former law relating to cards and dice is allowed.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such stamps as the said commissioners are hereby directed and authorized to provide and use to denote the several duties on cards and dice, and on newspapers, shall and may be altered and renewed from time to time, in such manner as any other stamps, under the management of the said commissioners, are, by any former law relating to stamped paper, directed to be altered and renewed; and that all persons who shall have in their custody or possession any paper marked with any stamp or mark, before the same shall have been so altered or renewed, or on which the same being already stamped or marked with a stamp or mark denoting any former duty, a new stamp is hereby directed to be impressed, shall have the like remedy and allowance as by any former law relating to stamped paper is, in like cases, directed.

VII. And

VII. *And whereas the making allowances on the cancelling of newspapers remaining unfold in the hands of the respective printers and publishers as now used, has been found injurious to the revenue; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, it shall not be lawful for the said commissioners, or their officers appointed by them, to cancel, or cause to be cancelled, any stamps upon any copies or impressions of such newspapers as aforesaid, under pretence of their remaining unfold in the hands of the printers, publishers, or proprietors thereof; nor to make any allowance on account of the same, or of the present payment of any of the said duties, other than such as is herein-after mentioned, any former law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.*

No allowance to be made for cancelled newspapers.

VIII. *And whereas it is nevertheless expedient to compensate the printers, publishers, and proprietors of such newspapers, for the loss that may happen on damaged newspapers, or in printing of more copies of newspapers than may be sold; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the said commissioners shall allow and pay, to every person who shall bring at any one time to the head office of stamps to be stamped, or buy of the said commissioners, or their agents, at the said head office, paper stamped with the respective duties on newspapers, the duties whereof shall amount to the sum of ten pounds or upwards, at and after the rate of four pounds in the hundred pounds, upon present payment of the said duties upon the said paper, so by them brought or bought of the said commissioners; which allowance, at and after the rate aforesaid, shall be in lieu and instead of all former allowances directed to be made by any former act or acts of parliament whatsoever.*

but an abatement shall be made at the rate of 4 l. in 100 l. on paying at one time 10 l. or upwards for stamps.

IX. *And whereas an usage prevails amongst the hawkers of newspapers and other persons, instead of selling the newspapers, to let out the same for small sums to be read by different persons, whereby the sale of newspapers is greatly obstructed; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, if any hawker of any newspaper, or other person, shall let out any newspaper for hire to any person or persons, or to different persons, or from house to house, he, she, or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as any other penalty or forfeiture may be recovered and applied by any law now in force relating to the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper.*

Hawkers letting out papers to forfeit 5 l.

X. *And whereas by an act, made in the fifth year of the reign of 5 Geo. 3. c. 46. his present Majesty, intituled, An act for altering the stamp duties upon admissions into corporations or companies, and for further securing and improving the stamp duties in Great Britain, reciting two several acts of parliament relating to the stamp duties, the one thereof made in the thirtieth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the other thereof made in the second year of*

recited.

Proprietors
of newspapers
to join in the
security re-
quired by the
recited act,
for payment
of the duties
on advertise-
ments.

If advertise-
ments be
printed before
the security
be given, the
printer or
publisher to
forfeit 500 l.

If the duties
on advertise-
ments be un-
paid for 30
days, an ac-
count thereof
is to be given
by the com-
missioners to
the printer or
publisher, who

his present Majesty, and that the printers and publishers only, and not the proprietors of newspapers, and other papers and pamphlets, were subject and liable to the duties on advertisements, whereby great losses happened to the revenue; it was thereby enacted, That from and after the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, neither the commissioners of the stamp duties, nor any person employed by them, should sell or deliver any stamped paper for printing any pamphlet, or any publick news intelligence or occurrences to be contained in any one sheet or any lesser piece of paper, unless the person applying for the same should first give security to his Majesty for the payment of the duties for the advertisements which should be printed therein or thereupon: and whereas the provision contained in the said act is not sufficient for the security of the said duty on advertisements; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the said first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, no printer or publisher of any newspaper now printed or published, or which may hereafter be printed or published, in which any advertisements, liable to the several duties by this or any former act or acts imposed, shall be inserted, shall receive from the said commissioners, or any person or persons employed by them, any stamped paper for printing any such intelligence or occurrence thereon, until the proprietor or proprietors interested in the said paper, or such and so many of the said proprietors as are in the judgement of the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, of sufficient ability to answer the said duties payable on advertisements, shall join in the security directed to be given by the said herein-before recited act of the fifth year of his present Majesty, for the punctual payment of the said duties, payable on such advertisements at the respective times in that act appointed; and in case any printer or publisher shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any advertisement in any such newspaper, before he shall have delivered in the name or names of such proprietor or proprietors, and such proprietor or proprietors, or so many of them, as the said commissioners shall deem necessary, shall have given security to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the payment of the several duties payable on advertisements which shall be printed therein or thereupon, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds.

XI. And in order the more effectually to compel the payment of all arrears of the said duties on advertisements, as they shall respectively from time to time arise and grow due, be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, from time to time, as often as the said duties payable for advertisements shall be in arrear and unpaid, for the space of thirty days after the printing or publication thereof, shall cause to be delivered to the printer or publisher of such newspaper, or left at the most usual house or place for printing such newspaper, a true account in writing of all the sums of money which shall from time to time become payable, and be claimed by the said commissioners to be due in respect of such advertisements, distinguishing therein the respective times

of the publication thereof; and the said proprietors, printers, and publishers of such newspapers respectively are hereby required, upon the delivery of any such account, forthwith to pay to the said commissioners, or to such person or persons as are employed by them, the amount of the duties contained in such account: provided nevertheless, if it shall appear on the settlements of the said accounts before the said commissioners, that any matter contained in such newspaper has been charged with such duty, which shall not be chargeable therewith, the said commissioners are required to allow the same to the said proprietors, printers, and publishers respectively, and to strike such surcharge out of the said accounts.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all arrears of the said duties remaining unsettled for the space of ten days after any such account in writing shall be delivered, shall and may be sued for in his Majesty's court of exchequer at *Westminster*, by action of debt or information, in the name of his Majesty's attorney general, or solicitor general, in which no essoin, protection, wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; and upon every such action or information, a *Capias* in the first process shall and may issue, specifying the amount of the duties sued for; and the said proprietors, publishers, and printers respectively, against whom such action or information shall be brought, shall be obliged to give bail or security to the amount of the duties sued for, (an affidavit thereof being first made and filed in the said court), by natural-born subjects, persons naturalized, or denizens, to the person or persons to whom such *Capias* shall be directed, to appear in the said court, at the day of the return of such writ, to answer such suit or prosecution, and shall likewise, at the time of such appearance, give sufficient bail or security, by such persons as aforesaid, in the said court, to answer and pay the condemnation money in respect of the said duties, or to yield his, her, or their body or bodies to prison.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall counterfeit or forge, or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any seal, stamp, or mark, to resemble any seal, stamp, or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this or any former act of parliament relating to the duties on cards and dice, or newspapers, for the purpose of denoting the duties by this or any such former act of parliament granted, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same, with an intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties; or shall utter, vend, or sell any paper, or any cards, dice, or newspapers, liable to any stamp duty, with such counterfeit stamp or mark thereupon, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or shall privately or fraudulently use any seal, stamp, or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this or any such former act of parliament relating to the said stamp duties, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs and successors, of any of the said duties; every person so offending, and being thereof law-

is forthwith
to pay the
same;

and if not
settled in 10
days there-
after may be
sued for in
the exche-
quer.

Persons coun-
terfeiting
stamps, &c. to
suffer death.

fully convicted, ſhall be adjudged a felon, and ſhall ſuffer death as in caſes of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Powers of former acts, not hereby altered, to extend to this act. XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all powers, provisions, articles, clauses, penalties and forfeitures, and diſtributions of penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things preſcribed or appointed by any former act or acts of parliament, relating to the duties on cards, dice, and newspapers, and not hereby altered, ſhall be of full force and effect, with relation to the additional and new rates and duties hereby impoſed, and ſhall be applied and put in execution, for the raiſing, levying, collecting, and ſecuring the ſaid additional and new rates and duties, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, as fully, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame had ſeverally and reſpectively been hereby re-enacted with relation to the ſaid additional and new rates and duties.

Duties to be paid to the receiver-general of ſtamps, and carried to the consolidated fund. XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral duties herein-before granted ſhall be paid from time to time into the hands of the receiver-general for the time being of the duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who ſhall pay the ſame (the neceſſary charges of raiſing, paying, and accounting for the ſame, being deducted) into the receipt of the exchequer, at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as the duties charged on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, are directed to be paid; and the ſaid money, ſo paid into the ſaid receipt as aforeſaid, ſhall be carried to and made a part of the fund called *The Consolidated Fund*.

General iſſue. XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, at any time or times, be ſued, moleſted, or proſecuted, for any thing by him or them done or executed in purſuance of this act, or of any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall or may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence for his or their defence; and if upon the trial a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonſuited, then ſuch defendant or defendants **Treble coſts.** ſhall have treble coſts awarded to him or them againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs.

C A P. LI.

An act for granting to his Maſteſty ſeveral additional ſtamp duties on probates of wills, letters of adminiſtration, and on receipts for legacies, or for any ſhare of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

WE your Maſteſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament aſſembled, towards raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies to defray your Maſteſty's publick expences, have reſolved to give and grant unto your Maſteſty the duties herein-aſter mentioned; and do moſt humbly beſeech your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by

by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*, unto and for the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the rates and duties following; that is to ſay,

From Aug. 1, 1789, the following additional duties to be paid on probates or wills, &c.

For every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any probate of a will, or letters of adminiſtration for any eſtate of or above the value of three hundred pounds, over and above all other rates and duties already impoſed thereon, there ſhall be charged an additional duty of twenty ſhillings; and where the eſtate is of or above the value of five hundred pounds, a further additional duty of thirty ſhillings; and where the eſtate is of or above the value of one thouſand pounds, a further additional duty of two pounds ten ſhillings; and where the eſtate is of or above the value of two thouſand pounds, a further additional duty of three pounds ten ſhillings; and where the eſtate is of or above the value of five thouſand pounds, a further additional duty of five pounds:

For every ſkin, &c. where the eſtate is 300l. or upwards, 10s. Where 600l. or upwards, 2l 10s. Where 1000l. and upwards, 5l. Where 2000l. and upwards, 8l 10s. and where 5000l. and upwards, 13l. 10s.

For every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be engroſſed, written or printed, any receipt, or other diſcharge given for any legacy left by any will, or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare of a perſonal eſtate divided or diſtributed by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place, the amount whereof ſhall be four hundred pounds, there ſhall be charged an additional ſtamp duty of twenty ſhillings; and upon every further ſum of one hundred pounds, ſo left by any will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any part or ſhare of a perſonal eſtate divided or diſtributed by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place, a like additional ſtamp duty of twenty ſhillings.

For every receipt for a legacy, or for a ſhare of a perſonal eſtate divided under the ſtatute of diſtributions, to the amount of 400l. an additional duty of 20s.; and for every further ſum of 1000l. a like additional duty of 20s.

Provided that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to charge the probate of any will or letters of adminiſtration of any common ſeaman or ſoldier, who ſhall be ſlain or die in his Majeſty's ſervice, a certificate being produced from the captain of the ſhip or veſſel, or captain of the troop or company, under whom ſuch ſeaman or ſoldier ſerved at the time of his death, and oath made of the truth thereof before the proper judge or officer by whom ſuch probate or adminiſtration ought to be granted, which oath ſuch judge or officer is hereby required and authoriſed to adminiſter, and for which no fee or reward ſhall be taken.

This act not to extend to the wills of ſailors or ſoldiers ſlain or dying in his Majeſty's ſervice;

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to charge with the additional duties by this act impoſed, any legacy left by any will, or other teſta-

mentary grand-child nor to legacies to the wife, children, or grand-child

dren of the
testator.

mentary instrument, or distributed by force of the statute of distributions, or the custom of any province or place, which shall be so devised or distributed to or amongst the wife, children, or grand children of the person making such will or testamentary instrument.

Duties to be
under the
management
of the com-
missioners of
stamp.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, for the more effectual levying, collecting, and paying all the said duties herein-before granted, the same shall be under the government, care, and management of the commissioners for the time being appointed to manage the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who, or the major part of them, are hereby required and empowered to employ the necessary officers under them for that purpose, and to cause such new stamps to be provided, to denote the said several new and additional duties respectively, as shall be requisite in that behalf, and to do all other things necessary to be done for putting this act in execution, with relation to the said several duties herein-before granted, in the like, and in as full and ample a manner, as they, or the major part of them, are authorized to put in execution any former law concerning stamped vellum, parchment, or paper.

One stamp
may be pro-
vided to de-
note the for-
mer and the
present du-
ties.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, to prevent the multiplication of stamps upon such pieces of vellum or parchment, or sheets or pieces of paper, on which several duties are by several acts of parliament imposed, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, instead of distinct stamps to denote the several duties on the vellum, parchment, and paper, charged therewith, to cause, if they see occasion, one new stamp to be provided to denote the former duties, and also the duties granted by this act, on every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, charged with the said several duties.

Vellum, &c.
liable to the
duties, to be
stamped be-
fore written
upon.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all vellum, parchment, and paper, liable to the duties hereby charged, shall, before the same shall be ingrossed, printed, or written upon, be brought to the head-office for stamping or marking vellum, parchment, and paper; and the said commissioners, by themselves, or by their officers employed under them, shall forthwith, upon demand to them made by any person or persons, from time to time, stamp or mark, as this act directs, any quantities or parcels of vellum, parchment, or paper, as shall be brought to them for that purpose, the persons so bringing the same paying to the receiver general of the stamp duties for the time being, or his deputy or clerk, the several duties payable for the same by virtue of this act.

Allowance for
prompt pay-
ment to be
made.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same allowance shall be made on present payment of the said several duties granted by this act, and in such manner as by any former law relating to stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, is allowed.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That

That such stamps as the said commissioners are hereby directed and authorised to provide and use, shall and may be altered and renewed, from time to time, in such manner as any other stamps under the management of the said commissioners are, by any former law relating to stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, directed to be altered and renewed; and that all persons who shall have in their custody or possession any vellum, parchment, or paper, marked with any stamp or mark before the same shall have been so altered or renewed, or on which, the same being already stamped or marked with a stamp or mark denoting any former duty, a new stamp is hereby directed to be impressed, shall have the like remedy and allowance as by any former law, relating to stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, is, in like cases, directed.

Stamps may be altered and renewed.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall counterfeit or forge, or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any seal, stamp, or mark, to resemble any seal, stamp, or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this or any former act of parliament, for the purpose of denoting the duties by this or any such former act of parliament granted, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same, with an intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties; or shall utter, vend or sell, any vellum, parchment, or paper, liable to any stamp duty, with such counterfeit stamp or mark thereupon, knowing the same to be counterfeit; or shall privately or fraudulently use any seal, stamp, or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this or any such former act of parliament relating to the said stamp duties, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs and successors, of any of the said duties; every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Persons counterfeiting stamps, &c. to suffer death.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all powers, provisions, articles, clauses, penalties and forfeitures, and distributions of penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things prescribed or appointed by any former act or acts of parliament relating to the duties on vellum, parchment, and paper, on which any probate of a will, letters of administration, or receipt or discharge for any legacy, shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, and not hereby altered, shall be of full force and effect with relation to the additional and new rates and duties hereby imposed, and shall be applied and put in execution for the raising, levying, collecting, and securing, the said additional and new rates and duties, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had severally and respectively been hereby re-enacted with relation to the said additional and new rates and duties.

Powers of former acts not hereby altered, to extend to this act.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several duties herein-before granted shall be paid, from time to time, into the hands of the receiver-general for the time being

Duties to be paid to the receiver-general of stamp duties, and

carried to the
conſolidated
fund.

of the duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who ſhall pay the ſame, the neceſſary charges of raiſing, paying, and accounting for the ſame being deducted, into the receipt of the exchequer, at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner as the duties charged on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper, are directed to be paid; and the ſaid money, ſo paid into the ſaid receipt as aforeſaid, ſhall be carried to and made a part of the fund called *The Conſolidated Fund*.

General iſſue.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, at any time or times, be ſued, moleſted, or proſecuted, for any thing by him or them done or executed in purſuance of this act, or of any claufe, matter or thing herein contained, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall or may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence for his or their defence; and if upon the trial a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonſuited, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have treble coſts awarded to him or them againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Treble coſts.

C A P. LII.

An act to give further powers to the commiſſioners for erecting certain lighthouſes in the northern parts of Great Britain.

Preamble.

26 Geo. 3.
c. 101. and

WHEREAS by an act, paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, intituled, An act for erecting certain lighthouſes in the northern parts of Great Britain, the commiſſioners therein named were enabled, for the ſecurity of navigation and the ſiſheries, to erect four lighthouſes in the northern parts of Great Britain, one at Kinnard's Head in the county of Aberdeen, one on the iſland of North Ranaldſhaw in the Orkneys, one on the point of Scalpa in the iſland of Herries, and a fourth on the muſl of Kintyre; and to collect and receive certain duties upon ſhips paſſing any of the ſaid lighthouſes, and to exerciſe the powers and truſts therein mentioned: and whereas by another act, paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, intituled, An act to render more effectual an act, paſſed in the twenty-fixth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, intituled, *An act for erecting certain lighthouſes in the northern parts of Great Britain*, certain additional powers and authorities were given to the ſaid commiſſioners: and whereas the four lighthouſes therein deſcribed have been erected, and particularly a lighthouſe at a place called The Merchants, on the ſouth-weſt point of the muſl of Kintyre, which is found to be of great importance to the navigation of ſhips paſſing to and from the northern channel, but not to ſhips paſſing to and from the frith of Clyde, through the ſouthern channel: and whereas it would conduce greatly to the ſecurity of ſuch navigation through the ſouthern channel, if another lighthouſe was erected upon the ſouth end of the iſland of Arran, or upon the little iſland of Plada, near the ſame, which may be done without any increaſe of the duties authoriſed to be levied by the ſaid two recited acts: may it therefore

28 Geo. 3.
c. 25. re-
cited,

pleaſe

please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, to erect, or cause to be erected, a lighthouse in a convenient situation upon the south end of the island of *Arran*, or upon the island of *Plada* near the same, with such other buildings and conveniencies as to them shall appear necessary; and also to erect, or cause to be erected, a breast or wharf for landing materials necessary for the building and maintaining the said lighthouse, and to make, or cause to be made, a road or roads from the said breast or wharf to the said lighthouse, and to contract and agree with the owner or owners and occupiers of lands, lying and situated at the places aforesaid, and most convenient for erecting the said lighthouse and other accommodations, for so much land as may be necessary for the said purposes, and shall pay such rate and consideration for the same as shall be agreed on between the said commissioners and the owner or owners and occupiers of such lands, either by absolute purchase, or by payment of a rent or certain annual sum for the same.

and the commissioners authorised to erect a lighthouse on the island of Arran or island of Plada, etc.

II. *And whereas it may happen that the owner or owners, or occupier or occupiers of such land may insist on too high prices or rents for the same, or through insolvency, minority, defect of the title deeds, incumbrances, debts, or other disabilities or causes, it may be difficult to obtain valid and legal rights to some of the properties necessary to be used for these purposes; for remedy whereof, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That under any of the circumstances before described, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby authorised to apply to the sheriff depute of the county where the lands lie, and to proceed in the manner directed by the said first mentioned act, in order to have the values thereof ascertained and the right made effectual; and the several powers and authorities which are conferred upon them by the said two recited acts, are hereby also given, and the same modes of proceeding shall be followed relative to the aforesaid fifth lighthouse, as with regard to the others already erected, no higher duties being exigible for the whole five lighthouses than those authorised by the said last mentioned act, but which duties shall be wholly exigible at the times, and in the manner specified in the said last recited act, without waiting till the fifth lighthouse authorised by this present act shall be completed.*

Commissioners to proceed in the manner directed by the recited acts, where differences arise relative to pieces of land necessary to be purchased for the purposes of this act, etc.

III. *And whereas it may be necessary, for the purpose of completing the said fifth lighthouse, to borrow a further sum of money, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall be, and they are hereby empowered and declared to have full power and lawful authority at any time or times hereafter, by any mortgage or mortgages, or any act or acts, deed or deeds, under their hands duly executed, to borrow or take up at a rate of interest not exceeding*

and may borrow a further sum of 2,000l.

ing

ing the lawful interest, in addition to the sums allowed to be taken up and borrowed by the said acts, a further sum not exceeding two thousand pounds sterling, upon the security and credit of the duties granted as aforesaid, for answering the expence of making and completing the said lighthouse and other works, and such further sum as shall be sufficient to discharge the expence of obtaining and passing this act; and may assign such duties to any person or persons, body politic or corporate, who shall furnish or advance such money, or any part thereof, as a security for the repayment of the same.

IV. *And whereas the several lighthouses already erected have been found of great benefit to the navigation of the north seas; and whereas, considering the danger of navigating these seas, particularly in the dark tempestuous season of the year, more lighthouses would conduce to the safety of ships, and preservation of the lives of seamen,* be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, whenever the produce of the present duties on the tonnage of ships will enable them to erect other lighthouses, to cause such other lighthouses to be erected upon any parts of the coast of Scotland as they shall deem to be necessary, and for that purpose to exercise the same powers which have been granted for erecting the lighthouses mentioned in this and the aforesaid acts of the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth years of his present Majesty's reign.

Commissioners may erect other lighthouses, whenever the duties will enable them,

and may elect the chief magistrate of the nearest royal borough, and the sheriff depute of the nearest county, to be commissioners.

No person concerned in any contract under the act to be a commissioner.

Publick act.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any new lighthouse shall be erected on any part of the coast of Scotland, it shall be lawful for the commissioners for the time being to elect the provost or chief magistrate of the nearest royal borough, and also the sheriff depute of the nearest county to the said new erected lighthouse, to be commissioners for executing the powers contained in this and the said former acts.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no person concerned in any contract for building or lighting the said lighthouses, shall be a commissioner for executing this or the said former acts.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be deemed, taken, and allowed, in all courts of law or equity, as a publick act; and all judges and justices of such courts are hereby required to take notice thereof as such, without specially pleading the same.

C · A · P. · LIII.

An act for further encouraging and regulating the Newfoundland, Greenland, and southern whale fisheries.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, as well by immemorial usage as by the provisions of former laws, the right and privilege of drying fish on the island of Newfoundland do not belong to any of his Majesty's subjects arriving there, except from Great Britain, or one of his Majesty's dominions in Europe; for preventing frauds, and thereby

*better declaring to his Majesty's said subjects of Great Britain, and of the other British dominions in Europe, the full advantages of the fishery carried on from thence, and of drying fish on the shores of the island of Newfoundland, be it declared and enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no fish, taken or caught by any of his Majesty's subjects, or other persons, arriving at Newfoundland or its dependencies, or on the banks of the said island, except from Great Britain, or one of the British dominions in Europe, shall be permitted to be landed or dried on the said island of Newfoundland, always excepting the rights granted by treaty to the subjects of his most christian Majesty, on that part of the island of Newfoundland beginning at *Cape Saint John*, passing to the north and descending by the western coast of the said island to the place called *Cape Ray*.*

No fish, unless caught by subjects of Great Britain, or of the British dominions in Europe, to be landed or dried at Newfoundland, the right ascended to the French excepted.

II. *And whereas it is thought expedient that the owners of ships employed in the Greenland fishery should be allowed to receive the bounty granted by an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the further support*

26 Geo. 3.
c. 41. recited.

and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Streights, although such ships depart from those seas before the tenth day of August then following, and although they be not laden with the quantity of whale fins, and of oil or blubber in proportion thereto, required by the said act, in case it shall appear by the log books of such ships that they have not departed from those seas till the end of sixteen weeks from the day they respectively sailed from the ports where they were surveyed and cleared out; be it therefore

further enacted, That any owner or owners of any ship or vessel shall be allowed and intitled to receive the bounty granted by the said act, for any ship which shall have proceeded, or shall proceed upon the said whale fishery from any port of Great Britain, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, after the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and shall have sailed, or shall sail from the port where she was surveyed and cleared out, directly on her intended voyage on or before the tenth day of April in each and every year, although she shall depart from the Greenland seas or Davis's Streights, or the adjacent seas, before the tenth day of August then following, and although she shall not be laden, if of the burden of three hundred tons, with thirty tons of oil, or blubber in proportion thereto, the blubber to be rated with respect to the oil as three to two, and one ton and a half of whale fins; or if she be of greater or lesser burthen, with a quantity of oil or blubber and whale fins in like proportion to the tonnage of such ship, being the produce of one or more whale or whales, caught by the crew thereof, or with the assistance of the crew of some other licensed ship, in case it shall appear by the log book of such ship that she had continued with her crew in the said seas, diligently endeavouring to catch whales or other creatures living in those seas, and did not depart from thence till the expiration of

After Jan. 1, 1790, ships to be entitled to the bounties granted by the recited act, that shall sail by April 10, yearly, tho' they leave the Greenland Seas or Davis's Streights before Aug. 10, following, and shall not be laden agreeable to the regulations of the recited act, upon the conditions herein specified.

sixteen

sixteen weeks from the time of her sailing from the port where she shall have been surveyed and cleared out; provided such ship shall not have touched at any other port during her voyage, and shall have complied with all the other regulations, conditions, and restrictions, imposed by the said act.

28 Geo. 3.
c. 20. recited,
and after pass-
ing this act,
the three
ships entitled
to the boun-
ties thereby
granted on
doubling Cape
Horn, or pass-
ing through
the Straights
of Magellan,
to be entitled
thereto, if
they shall not
return in less
than 16
months, and
by Dec. 10,
in the second
year after
clearing out.

III. *And whereas by an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for amending an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery, and for making further provisions for that purpose, the three ships or vessels, which are intituled to the premiums therein granted on their doubling Cape Horn, or passing through the Straights of Magellan, are required not to return in less time than eighteen months, and it is thought sufficient that such ships or vessels should be obliged to continue out no longer than sixteen months;* be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners of such of the said three ships or vessels which shall sail after the passing this act, shall be intituled to the said additional premiums, granted by the said act of the twenty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, under the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, in the said act mentioned, in case such ships or vessels shall not return in less time than sixteen months, from the time of her clearing out, and on or before the first day of *December*, in the second year after that in which such ship or vessel shall have fired and cleared out.

Owners of
vessels com-
plying with
the other con-
ditions of the
recited acts,
to be entitled
to the pre-
miums, tho'
they do not
clear out
specially for
the trades
therein speci-
fied.

IV. *And whereas doubts have arisen whether the owner of any ship or vessel shall be intituled to the premiums granted by the said last mentioned acts, passed in the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth years of his present Majesty's reign, unless such ship or vessel shall have cleared out specially for the respective latitudes therein specified;* be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners of any ship or vessel shall not be obliged to clear out specially for the respective latitudes specified in the said acts, but shall be intituled to the premiums thereby granted, on complying with all the other conditions, regulations, and restrictions imposed by the said acts.

2 Geo. 3.
c. 11:

V. *And whereas by an act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the further support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Straights, it is among other things enabled, That every ship shall have on board apprentices indentured for the space of three years at the least, who shall not exceed the age of eighteen years, nor be under fourteen years of age, at the time they shall be so indentured, in the proportion of one apprentice at the least for every thirty-five tons burthen, and one fresh or green man for every fifty tons burthen, which apprentices and fresh or green men shall be accounted in the number of men required to be on board such ship as aforesaid: and whereas by an other act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery, it is among other things enabled, That no premium granted by that act shall be paid or*
allowed

26 Geo. 3.
c. 50,

allowed to any person or persons whatever, for or on account of any ship or vessel employed in the *aforefaid* fishery, unless such ship or vessel shall have on board an apprentice indentured for the space of three years at the least, for every fifty tons burthen of such ship or vessel by admeasurment, every such apprentice not exceeding the age of eighteen years, nor being under fourteen years, at the time he shall be so indentured: and whereas by another act, made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for amending an act, made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery, and for making further provisions for that purpose, it is, amongst other things, enacted, That the several additional premiums granted by that act shall be paid in such and the like manner, and under such and the like conditions, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are directed and prescribed in and by the said act, made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the southern whale fishery, : and whereas it is expedient that provision should be made to oblige the masters of ships or vessels, or the persons to whom apprentices shall be bound in pursuance of the acts herein-before respectively recited, to keep such apprentices in their service for the time they shall be indentured: be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety, if the master of any ship or vessel, or any other person or persons whatever, to whom any apprentice or apprentices shall be indentured pursuant to the said herein-before recited acts, shall permit or suffer any such apprentice or apprentices to quit, leave, or depart, his or their service on any pretence whatever, except as herein-after is provided, before the expiration of the term for which he or they shall be bound, every such master or other person shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, the sum of fifty pounds; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record, in which no wager of law, no essoin, nor any more than one imparlance, shall be allowed.

VI. Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to inflict the *aforefaid* penalty in any case where any apprentice or apprentices shall be legally discharged before a magistrate or justice of the peace, or shall be turned over from one person to another person, concerned in either of the *aforefaid* fisheries, to serve the remainder of his time in such fisheries, pursuant to the directions of the said acts herein-before recited.

VII. Provided also, and it is hereby declared, That no bounty or premium shall be paid or allowed by virtue of the said recited acts, or either of them, in any case, unless there shall be inserted in the indenture or indentures of each and every apprentice or apprentices, who shall be indentured by virtue of the said recited acts, or either of them, or who shall be turned over from one person to another, pursuant to this act, the

and 28 Geo. 3.
c. 20. recited.

After Jan. 1,
1793, any
master per-
mitting an
apprentice,
indentured
pursuant to
the recited
acts, to quit
his service be-
fore the expi-
ration of his
term, to for-
feit 50l.

unless such
apprentice be
discharged
before a ma-
gistrate, or
turned over
to another
master, in the
said fisheries.

No premium
to be paid un-
der the recit-
ed acts, unless
the names of
the ships on
board which
apprentices
are bound to
serve, be in-

serted in the indentures.

the name or names of the ship or vessel, or ships or vessels, on board of which such apprentice or apprentices is or are bound to serve.

This act not to extend to ships cleared out, and which shall have failed, before the commencement thereof.

VIII. Provided also, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away any bounty or premium which may become due by virtue of the said recited acts, or either of them, in any case where the ship or vessel shall have *bona fide* cleared out on the fishery, and proceeded from Great Britain, before the commencement of this act.

C A P. LIV.

An act for further continuing an act made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of flax and cotton in Great Britain.

23 Geo. 3. c. 77. continued till March 25, 1793.

C A P. LV.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned, relative to the better encouragement of the making of sail cloth in Great Britain; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and for taking off several duties on merchandize exported, and reducing other duties; to the free importation of cochineal and indigo; to the prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed, written, and printed in Great Britain; to securing the duties upon foreign-made sail cloth, and charging foreign-made sails with a duty; to the prohibiting the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets; to the discontinuing the duties payable upon the importation of tallow, hog lard, and grease; to the prohibiting the exportation of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, and to prevent the seducing of artificers and workmen, employed in those manufactures, to go into parts beyond the seas; and to the ascertaining the strength of spirits by Clarke's hydrometer.

33 Geo. 2. c. 17. for the encouragement of the making of sail cloth in Great Britain, continued to Sept. 29, 1795, &c. 13 Annæ, stat. 1. c. 16. recited. From Sept. 29, 1789. the reward given by the recited act not to be paid for sails exported unless they be stamped before shipping, and if afterwards they are not actually exported, &c. to be forfeited. So much of 8 Geo. 1. c. 15. as relates to the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom, and to the taking off several duties on merchandize exported, continued to June 24, 1795, &c. 7 Geo. 1. c. 18. for the free importation of cochineal and indigo, continued to Sept. 29, 1795, &c. So much of 13 Geo. 2. c. 35. as relates to the prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed or written and printed in Great Britain, continued to Sept. 29, 1795, &c. 19 Geo. 2. c. 27. for the more effectual securing the duties on foreign-made sail cloth imported, continued to June 24, 1795, &c. 6 Geo. 3. c. 28. so far as relates to the prohibiting the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets, continued to June 24, 1795, &c. 7 Geo. 3. c. 12. to discontinue the duties payable upon the importation of tallow, etc. continued to March 25, 1791, etc. 26 Geo. 3. c. 89. to extend to other tools and utensils 25 Geo. 3. c. 67. for prohibiting the exportation of tools made use of in the iron and steel manufactories, continued to the end of the next session. So much of 27 Geo. 3. c. 31. as directs that all spirits shall be deemed of the strength denoted by Clarke's hydrometer, continued to the end of the next session.

C A P. LVI.

An act for explaining and amending an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America; and in the West India islands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his Majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, and in the West India islands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his Majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies, it is, amongst other things, enacted, That no tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading-boards, timber, shingles, or lumber of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, shall be imported or brought into any island, under the dominion of his Majesty, in the West Indies (in which description the Bahama islands and the Bermuda or Somers islands are included,) from any island in the West Indies under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the governors, lieutenant governors, or commanders in chief for the time being, of any of the said islands in the West Indies under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with the advice and consent of their respective councils, to authorise the importation of tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading-boards, timber, shingles, or lumber of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, for a limited time, from any island in the West Indies, under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, for the supply of the inhabitants of the said islands; and provided always, that such goods and commodities, so authorised to be imported, shall not be imported, except by British subjects, and in British-built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, under the penalty of the forfeiture above mentioned: and whereas it was intended, that the said several articles (herein-before particularly enumerated,) allowed to be imported from any island in the West Indies, under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, into the said islands in the West Indies under the dominion of his Majesty, should be for the supply only of the inhabitants of the island into which the same were imported; and there is reason to believe that, contrary to the intention of the said act, such articles, after having been so imported, have

Preamble.

28 Geo. 3.
c. 6. recited.

been re-exported to others of his Majesty's islands in the *West Indies*; for prevention whereof, be it hereby declared and enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety, in case the said articles, or any of them, which shall have been imported from any island in the *West Indies*, under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, into any of the said islands in the *West Indies* under the dominion of his Majesty, shall after such importation be exported, or shall be shipped or laden on board any ship or vessel, or shall be put on board any boat or other vessel, or shall be brought to any quay, wharf, or other place whatever, with intention to be shipped on board any ship or vessel for exportation, then, not only the said articles, but also the said vessel or boat on board of which the same shall be shipped or laden, or intended to be shipped or laden, shall be forfeited and lost, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

From Jan. 1, 1790, if any of the articles permitted by the recited acts to be imported into the British *West India* islands from foreign *West India* islands shall be exported, they shall be forfeited with the vessel, etc.

Exporters of such articles from the *West Indies* to make oath that they have not been imported under the authority of the recited act.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any articles which may be legally exported from the said islands in the *West Indies* under the dominion of his Majesty, and which are of the description or denomination of any of the articles herein-before particularly enumerated and described, whether in their unmanufactured or manufactured state, shall be shipped for exportation from any of the said islands, the exporter or exporters thereof shall make oath, before the collector of his Majesty's customs for the island from which such articles are to be so exported (who is hereby authorised and empowered to administer the same) that such articles, or any part of them, have not been so imported as aforesaid into the said island, under such authority as aforesaid, from any island in the *West Indies* under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state.

Persons taking a false oath to be deemed guilty of perjury.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatever shall be convicted of taking a false oath, touching any of the facts directed or required by this act to be testified on oath, such person or persons so convicted as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall and may be prosecuted in any court of record in *Great Britain*, or in any of his Majesty's courts of judicature in the *West Indies*.

By whom forfeited vessels may be seized.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the goods or commodities, and all ships or vessels forfeited by this act, shall and may be seized by the commander or commanders of any of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or any commissioned warrant or petty officer specially authorised by him or them, or by any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs; and that every forfeiture and penalty incurred by this act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and

How penalties may be recovered and applied.

and recovered, in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of the customs may now be sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in this kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's islands in the *West Indies* respectively, as the case may happen to be.

C A P. LVII.

An act for further regulating the trade or business of pawnbrokers.

WHEREAS an act was passed in the twenty-seventh year of Preamble. the reign of his present majesty King George the Third, for 27 Geo. 3. further regulating the trade and business of pawnbrokers; which c. 37. act was to continue in force for one year, from the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: and whereas an act was passed in the last session of parliament, to amend and continue, for a 28 Geo. 3. limited time, the above-mentioned act; which was made to expire c. 50. on the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, or at the end of the present session of parliament: and whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for further regulating the business of pawnbrokers: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, for all persons using and exercising the trade and business of a pawnbroker to demand, receive, and take, of and from all and every person and persons applying or offering to redeem any goods or chattels pawned or pledged with such pawnbroker, a profit after the following rates, over and above the principal sum and sums which shall have been lent and advanced upon the respective pledge or pledges, before any such pawnbroker shall be obliged to re-deliver the same; *videlicet*:

Pawnbrokers allowed to take the following rate for profit.

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent any sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence, the sum of one halfpenny, for any time during which the said pledge shall remain in pawn, not exceeding one calendar month, and the same for every calendar month afterwards, including the current month in which such pledge shall be redeemed, although such month shall not be expired:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent the sum of five shillings, one penny:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent seven shillings and sixpence, one penny half-penny:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent ten shillings, two-pence:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent twelve shillings and sixpence, two-pence half-penny:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent fifteen shillings, three-pence:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent seventeen shillings and sixpence, three-pence half-penny:

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent one pound, four-pence: and so on progressively, and in proportion for any sum not exceeding forty shillings:

And for every pledge upon which there shall have been lent any sum exceeding forty shillings, and not exceeding ten pounds, at and after the rate of three-pence, and no more, for the loan of every twenty shillings of such money so lent, by the calendar month, including the current month; and so in proportion for any fractional sum:

Which said several sums shall be taken in lieu of, and as a full satisfaction for, all interest due, and charges for warehouse room.

Pawnbrokers
rates further
regulated.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any intermediate sum lent upon any pawn or pledge shall exceed the sum of two shillings and sixpence, and not exceed the sum of forty shillings, the person lending the same shall and may take, by way of profit, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of four-pence, and no more, for the loan of twenty shillings by the calendar month, including the current month, as aforesaid.

Limiting the
profits for
part of a
month.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in all cases where the party or parties entitled to, and applying for the redemption of goods pawned, within the space of seven days after the expiration of the first calendar month after the same shall have been pledged, he, she, or they shall and may be at liberty to redeem the same, without paying any thing by way of profit to the pawnbroker for the said seven days, or such part thereof as shall then have elapsed; and that in all cases where the party or parties so entitled, and applying as aforesaid, after the expiration of the said first seven days, and before the expiration of the first fourteen days of the second calendar month, he, she, or they shall and may be at liberty to redeem such goods, upon paying the profit payable for one calendar month, and the half of another calendar month to the pawnbroker; but that in all cases where the party or parties so entitled, and applying as aforesaid, after the expiration of the said first fourteen days, and before the expiration of the said second calendar month, it shall be lawful for the pawnbroker to demand and take the profit of the whole second month; and that the like regulation and restriction shall take place and be in force in every subsequent calendar month wherein application shall be made for redeeming goods pawned.

Pawns to be
entered in
books.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons who, from and after the end

end of this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, ſhall take, by way of pawn, pledge, or exchange, of or from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, any goods or chattels, of what kind ſoever the ſame ſhall be, and whereon ſhall be lent any ſum of money exceeding five ſhillings, ſhall forthwith, and before he, ſhe, or they ſhall or may advance or lend any money upon ſuch pawn or pledge, enter, or cauſe to be entered, in a fair and regular manner, in a book or books to be kept by him, her, or them for that purpoſe, a deſcription of the goods or chattels which he, ſhe, or they ſhall receive in pawn, pledge, or exchange, and alſo the ſum of money to be advanced or lent thereon, with the day of the month and year on which, and the name and place of abode of the perſon or perſons by whom ſuch goods or chattels are ſo pawned, pledged, or exchanged, and alſo the name and place of abode of the owner or owners thereof, according to the information of the perſon pawning, pledging, or exchanging the ſame; and in all caſes where the money lent on any ſuch goods or chattels ſhall not exceed the ſum of five ſhillings, ſuch entry ſhall be made in ſuch book or books, by all and every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo taking the ſame by way of pawn, pledge, or exchange, as aforeſaid, within four hours next after the ſaid goods and chattels ſhall have been ſo pawned, pledged, or exchanged, as aforeſaid; and every ſuch perſon ſhall, at the time of the taking of every pawn, pledge, or exchange whatſoever, give to the perſon or perſons ſo pawning, pledging, or exchanging the ſame, a note or memorandum, fairly written or printed, or in part written and in part printed, containing therein, in like manner, a deſcription of the goods and chattels which he, ſhe, or they have received in pawn, pledge, or exchange, and alſo the ſum of money advanced thereon, with the day of the month and year on which, and the name and place of abode of the perſon or perſons by whom ſuch goods or chattels are ſo pawned, pledged, or exchanged, and alſo the name and place of abode of the owner or owners thereof, according to the information aforeſaid, and upon which ſaid note or memorandum, or on the back whereof, ſhall be moreover fairly written or printed the name and place of abode of the pawnbroker giving the ſame; which ſaid note or memorandum the party and parties pawning, pledging, or exchanging the ſaid goods or chattels, ſhall, and he, ſhe, or they is and are hereby required to accept and take in all caſes, and the pawnbroker ſhall not receive and retain ſuch pledge, unleſs the party pledging, or offering to pledge the ſame ſhall accept and take ſuch note or memorandum; and every ſuch note, where the ſum lent ſhall be leſs than five ſhillings, ſhall be delivered *gratis*; and where the ſum lent ſhall be five ſhillings or upwards, and leſs than ten ſhillings, ſuch pawnbroker ſhall and may take one halfpenny for the ſame; and where the ſum lent ſhall be ten ſhillings or upwards, and leſs than twenty ſhillings, ſuch pawnbroker ſhall and may take one penny for the ſame; and where the ſum lent ſhall be twenty ſhillings or upwards, and leſs than five pounds, the ſum of two-

Pawnbrokers
to give a note
deſcribing
things pawn-
ed.

pence for the same; and where the sum lent shall be five pounds or upwards, the sum of four-pence, and no more; and which note shall be produced to the pawnbroker before he or she shall be obliged to re-deliver the respective goods or chattels, except as herein-after is excepted.

Penalty
against unlaw-
fully pawning
goods the
property of
others.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, if any person or persons shall knowingly and designedly pawn, pledge, or exchange, or unlawfully dispose of the goods or chattels of any other person or persons, not being employed or authorised by the owner or owners thereof so to do, and shall be thereof convicted by the oath of any credible witness or witnesses, or by the confession of the person or persons charged with such offence, before any justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place where the offence shall be committed (which oath every such justice or justices as aforesaid is and are hereby empowered and required to administer), every such offender shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, and also the full value of the goods or chattels so pawned, pledged, exchanged, or disposed of, such value to be ascertained by such justice or justices; and in case the said forfeiture shall not be forthwith paid, the justice or justices of the peace as aforesaid, before whom such conviction shall be had, shall commit the party or parties so convicted to the house of correction, or some other publick prison of the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offender or offenders shall reside or be convicted, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for the space of not more than three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month, unless the said forfeitures shall be sooner paid; and if, within three days before the expiration of the said term of commitment, the said forfeitures shall not be paid, the said justice or justices shall, and is and are hereby required to order, upon the application of the prosecutor or prosecutors, the person or persons so convicted to be publicly whipped in the house of correction or prison to which the offender or offenders shall have been committed, or in some other publick place of the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where the offence shall have been committed, as to such justice or justices shall seem proper; and the said respective forfeitures, when recovered, shall be applied towards making satisfaction thereout to the party or parties injured, and defraying the costs of the prosecution, as shall be adjudged reasonable by the justice or justices before whom such conviction shall be had; but if the party or parties injured shall decline to accept of such satisfaction, and costs, or if there shall be any overplus of the said respective forfeitures, after making such satisfaction, and paying such costs as aforesaid, then, such respective forfeitures, or the overplus thereof, (as the case shall happen), shall be paid and applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish or place where such offence shall have been committed,

mitted, and shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of such parish or place for that purpose.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit, forge, or alter, or procure to be counterfeited, forged, or altered, any such note or memorandum as aforesaid, or shall utter, vend, or sell any such note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be counterfeited, forged, or altered, with intent to defraud any person or persons whomsoever, every such person shall be punished in manner herein-after mentioned, and it shall be lawful for any person or persons, his, her, or their servants or agents, to whom any note shall be uttered or offered, which he, she, or they shall have reason to suspect to have been counterfeited, forged, or altered, to seize and detain such person or persons uttering or offering the same, and to deliver him, her, or them, as soon as conveniently may be, into the custody of a constable or other peace officer, who shall, and is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to convey such person or persons before some justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence shall be supposed to have been committed; and if upon examination it shall appear, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, that the person or persons charged with having committed any such offence is or are guilty thereof, then, and in every such case, the said justice or justices is and are hereby authorised and required to commit the party or parties offending to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence shall be committed, there to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding the space of three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month, at the discretion of such justice or justices.

Penalty on persons forging or counterfeiting notes.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons who shall offer, by way of pawn, pledge, exchange, or sale, any goods or chattels, shall not be able, or shall refuse to give a satisfactory account of himself, herself, or themselves, or of the means by which he, she, or they became possessed of such goods or chattels, or shall give any false information to the pawnbroker, or to his or her servant or servants, as to whether such goods or chattels are his, her, or their own property or not, or if there shall be any other reason to suspect that such goods or chattels are stolen, or otherwise illegally or clandestinely obtained, or if any person or persons not intitled, nor having any colour of title by law to redeem goods or chattels in pledge or pawn, shall attempt or endeavour to redeem the same, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, his, her, or their servants or agents, to whom such goods or chattels shall be so offered, or with whom such goods or chattels are in pledge, to seize and detain such person or persons, and the said goods or chattels, and to deliver such person or persons immediately into the custody of a constable or other peace officer, who shall and is hereby required, as soon as may be, to convey such

For punishing persons not giving a good account of themselves, on offering to pawn goods, &c.

such person or persons, and the said goods or chattels so offered, before some justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence shall be supposed to have been committed; and if such justice or justices shall, upon examination and enquiry, have cause to suspect that the said goods or chattels were stolen, or illegally or clandestinely obtained, or that the person or persons offering and endeavouring to redeem the same shall not have any pretence or colour of right to redeem the same, it shall be lawful for such justice or justices to commit such person or persons into safe custody for such reasonable time as shall be necessary for the obtaining proper information on the subject, in order to be further examined; and if upon either of the said examinations it shall appear, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, that the said goods or chattels were stolen, or illegally or clandestinely obtained, or that the person or persons offering or endeavouring to redeem the same hath or have not any pretence or colour of right so to do, the said justice or justices is and are hereby authorised and required to commit the party or parties offending to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offence shall be committed, there to be dealt with according to law, where the nature of the offence shall authorise such commitment by any other law; and where the nature of the offence shall not authorise such commitment by any other law, then such commitment shall be for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month, at the discretion of such justice or justices.

Where goods unlawfully pawned, the pawnbroker to restore them.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the owner or owners of any goods or chattels unlawfully pawned, pledged, or exchanged, shall make out, either on his, her, or their oath, or by the oath of any credible witness, or, being one of the people called *Quakers*, by solemn affirmation, before any justice or justices of the peace within his or their jurisdiction, that such owner or owners hath or have had his, her, or their goods or chattels unlawfully obtained, or taken from him, her, or them, and that there is just cause to suspect that any person or persons within the jurisdiction of any such justice or justices hath or have, knowingly and unlawfully taken to pawn, or by way of pledge, or in exchange, any goods or chattels of such owner or owners, and without the privity of authority of such owner or owners thereof, and shall make appear, to the satisfaction of any such justice or justices, probable grounds for such the suspicion of the owner or owners thereof, then, and in any such case, any justice or justices of the peace, within his or their jurisdiction, may issue his or their warrant for searching, in the day time, the house, warehouse, or other place, of any such person or persons, who shall be charged on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, as suspected to have knowingly or unlawfully received or taken in pawn, or by way of pledge, or in exchange, any such goods or chattels, without the privity of,

of, or authority from, the owner or owners thereof; and if the occupier or occupiers of any house, warehouse, or other place wherein any such goods or chattels shall, on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, be charged or suspected to be; shall, after the end of this present session of parliament, on request made to him, her, or them, to open the same by any peace officer authorised to search there, by warrant from a justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place in which such house, warehouse, or other place shall be situate, refuse to open the same, and permit the same to be searched, it shall be lawful for any peace officer to break open any such house, warehouse, or other place in the day time, and to search, as he shall think fit, therein, for the goods or chattels suspected to be there, doing no wilful damage; and no pawnbroker, or other person or persons, shall oppose or hinder any such search; and if upon the search of the house, warehouse, or other place, of any such suspected person or persons as aforesaid, any of the goods or chattels which shall have been so knowingly and unlawfully pawned, pledged, or exchanged as aforesaid, shall be found, and the property of the owner or owners from whom the same shall have been unlawfully obtained or taken shall be made out to the satisfaction of any such justice or justices, by the oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, or if any such witness or witnesses shall be of the people called Quakers, by solemn affirmation, or by the confession of the person or persons charged with any such offence, any such justice or justices shall thereupon cause the goods and chattels found on any such search, and unlawfully pawned, pledged, or exchanged as aforesaid, to be forthwith restored to the owner or owners thereof.

IX. *And whereas goods and chattels are often pawned or pledged for securing the payment of money lent thereon, and the profit thereof, and afterwards the borrowers, or their representatives, are desirous to repay the same, and the profit due thereon, and make tender thereof to the person or persons with whom the same are so pawned or pledged; yet they are frequently under great difficulties to get back the goods and chattels so pawned, and are often under a necessity to commence suits at law for the recovery thereof, to their great expence: for remedy whereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, if any goods or chattels shall be pawned or pledged for securing any money lent thereon, not exceeding in the whole the principal sum of ten pounds, and the profit thereof, and if within one year after the pawning or pledging thereof (proof having been made on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, by one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, and by producing the note or memorandum directed to be given by this act as aforesaid, before any justice or justices, to the satisfaction of any such justice or justices, of the pawning or pledging of any such goods or chattels within the said space of one year) any such pawner or pawners, who was or were the real owner or owners of such goods or chattels at the time of the pawning or pledging thereof, his, her, or their*

Punishing the pawnbroker who will not deliver up goods to the pawner.

executors, administrators, or assigns, shall tender unto the person or persons who lent, on the security of the goods or chattels pawned, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the principal money borrowed thereon, and profit according to the table of rates by this act established, and the person who took such goods or chattels in pawn, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall thereupon, without shewing reasonable cause for so doing, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, neglect or refuse to deliver back the goods or chattels so pawned for any sum or sums of money not exceeding the said principal sum of ten pounds, to the person or persons who borrowed the money thereon, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns, then, and in any such case, on oath or affirmation as aforesaid thereof made by the pawner or pawners thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, or some other credible person, any justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where the person or persons who took such pawn as aforesaid, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall dwell, on the application of the borrower or borrowers, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, is and are hereby required to cause such person or persons who took such pawn, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, within the jurisdiction of the justice or justices, to come before such justice or justices; and such justice or justices is and are hereby authorized and required to examine on oath, or solemn affirmation, as the case may require, the parties themselves, and such other credible person or persons as shall appear before him or them, touching the premises; and if tender of the principal money due, and all profit thereof as aforesaid, shall be proved by oath or affirmation as aforesaid to have been made (such principal money not exceeding the said sum of ten pounds) to the lender or lenders thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, by the borrower or borrowers of such principal money, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, within the said space of one year after the said pawning or pledging of the goods or chattels, then, on payment by the borrower or borrowers, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, of such principal money, and the profit due thereon, as aforesaid, to the lender or lenders, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns, and in case the lender or lenders, his, her, or the executors, or assigns, shall refuse to accept thereof, on tender thereof to him, her, or them made, by the borrower or borrowers thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, before any such justice or justices, such justice or justices shall thereupon, by order under his or their hand or hands, direct the goods or chattels so pawned forthwith to be delivered up to the pawner or pawners thereof, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns; and if the person or persons who shall have lent any principal sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of ten pounds, on any goods or chattels pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators,

administrators, or assigns, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up or make satisfaction for the goods or chattels which shall be so pawned, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices as aforesaid, to have been so pawned; as any such justice or justices of the peace aforesaid shall order and direct, then any such justice or justices shall and is and are hereby authorised and required to commit the party or parties so refusing to deliver up or make satisfaction for the same, to the house of correction, or some other publick prison for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, wherein the offender or offenders shall reside or be convicted; there to remain without bail or mainprize until he, she, or they shall deliver up the goods or chattels so pawned and continuing redeemable as aforesaid, according to the order of such justice or justices as aforesaid, or make such satisfaction or compensation as such justice or justices shall adjudge reasonable for the value thereof, to the party or parties entitled to the redemption of such goods or chattels so pawned and continuing redeemable as aforesaid.

X. And, to prevent any inconvenience to persons carrying on the trade and business of a pawnbroker, from several different persons claiming a property in the same goods or chattels, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, any person or persons who shall at any time produce any such note or memorandum as aforesaid, to the person or persons with whom the goods therein specified were pawned or pledged, as the owner thereof, or as authorised by the owner thereof to redeem the same, and require a delivery of the goods or chattels mentioned therein to him, her, or them, such person or persons shall be, and is and are hereby deemed and taken to be, so far as respects the person or persons having such goods and chattels in pledge, the real owner and owners, proprietor and proprietors of such goods and chattels, and the person or persons to using the said trade and business of a pawnbroker shall be, and is and are hereby directed and required, after receiving satisfaction pursuant to the provisions of this act respecting principal and profit, to deliver such goods and chattels to the person or persons who shall so produce the said note or memorandum to him, her, or them, and shall be, and is and are hereby indemnified for so doing, unless he, she, or they shall have had previous notice, from the real owner or owners thereof, not to deliver the same to the person or persons producing such note, or unless notice shall have been given to him, her, or them, that the goods and chattels pawned have been, or are suspected to have been, fraudulently or feloniously taken or obtained; and unless the real owner or owners thereof proceeds or proceed in manner hereinafter provided and directed for the redeeming of goods and chattels pledged, where such note hath been lost, mislaid, destroyed, or fraudulently obtained from the owner or owners thereof.

Persons producing notes or memorandums deemed the owners.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, Where notes or memorandums lost, the

pawnbroker
to deliver a
copy.

as aforeſaid, or in caſe any ſuch note or memorandum as aforeſaid ſhall be loſt, miſlaid, deſtroyed, or fraudulently obtained from the owner or owners thereof, and the goods and chattels mentioned therein ſhall remain unredeemed, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the pawnbroker or pawnbrokers with whom the ſaid goods and chattels were ſo pledged or exchanged, ſhall, at the requeſt and application of any perſon or perſons who ſhall reſent himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves to the pawnbroker as the owner or owners of the goods and chattels in pledge, or exchanged as aforeſaid, deliver to ſuch perſon or perſons ſo requeſting and applying for the ſame a copy of the note or memorandum ſo loſt, miſlaid, deſtroyed, or fraudulently obtained, as aforeſaid, with the form of an affidavit of the particular circumſtances attending the caſe, printed or written, or in part printed and in part written, on the ſaid copy, as the ſame ſhall be ſtated to him or her by the party applying as aforeſaid, for which copy of ſuch note or memorandum, and form of affidavit, in caſe the money lent ſhall not exceed the ſum of ten ſhillings, the pawnbroker ſhall receive the ſum of one penny; and in caſe the money lent ſhall exceed the ſum of ten ſhillings, the pawnbroker ſhall receive the like ſum of money as he is entitled to receive and take on giving the original note or memorandum, ſuch money to be paid by the party applying for the ſame, at the time of making the ſaid application; and the perſon or perſons having ſo obtained ſuch copy of the note or memorandum, and form of affidavit as aforeſaid, ſhall thereupon prove him, her, or their property in, or right to, ſuch goods and chattels, to the ſatisfaction of ſome juſtice of the peace for the county, riding, diſtrict, city, town, liberty, or place, where the ſaid goods or chattels ſhall have been pledged, pawned, or exchanged; and ſhall alſo verify on oath, or affirmation, as the caſe may be, before ſome juſtice of the peace, the truth of the particular circumſtances attending the caſe mentioned in ſuch affidavit or affirmation, to be made as aforeſaid, the caption of ſuch oath or affirmation, to be authenticated by the hand writing thereto of the juſtice before whom the ſame ſhall be made, and who ſhall and is hereby required ſo to authenticate the ſame, whereupon the pawnbroker ſhall ſuffer the perſon or perſons proving ſuch property to the ſatisfaction of ſuch juſtice as aforeſaid, and making ſuch affidavit or affirmation as aforeſaid, on leaving ſuch copy of the ſaid note or memorandum, and the ſaid affidavit or affirmation, with the ſaid pawnbroker, to redeem ſuch goods or chattels.

Pawned goods
deemed forfeited at the
end of a year.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all goods and chattels which ſhall be pawned or pledged ſhall be deemed forfeited, and may be ſold at the expiration of one whole year from the time of the pawning the ſame; and that all goods and chattels ſo forfeited, on which any ſum above ten ſhillings, and not exceeding ten pounds, ſhall have been lent, ſhall be ſold by publick auction, but not otherwiſe, by the order of the perſon having the ſame in pawn, at and after the expira-
tion

tion of the said year; but the person employed to sell such goods and chattels by auction shall, and he is hereby required to cause the same to be exposed to publick view, and catalogues thereof to be published, and an advertisement, giving notice of such sale, and containing the name or names of the pawnbroker or pawnbrokers with whom the said goods or chattels were in pledge, to be inserted on two several days in some publick newspaper, two days at least before the first day of sale, upon pain of forfeiting to the owner or owners of the said goods or chattels, for every offence in the premises, the sum of five pounds.

XIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons entitled to redeem goods or chattels in pledge shall, before the expiration of the said one year, from the time of pawning the same, give notice in writing to the person or persons having the same in pledge, or leave the same at his, her, or their usual place of abode, not to sell the same at the end of the said one year, then, and in every such case, such goods or chattels shall not be sold or disposed of by the person or persons having the same in pledge, until after the expiration of three months, to be computed from the expiration of the said year; during which said term of three months the owner or owners of the said goods and chattels shall have liberty to redeem the same upon the terms stipulated and provided by this act.

On notice from persons having goods in pledge not to sell, three months further allowed beyond the year, for redemption.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons to whom any goods or chattels shall have been pawned or pledged, shall, from time to time, enter in a book or books, to be kept by him, her or them for that purpose, a true and just account of the sale of all goods and chattels pawned to him, her, or them, for upwards of ten shillings, which shall be sold as aforesaid, expressing the day when, and the money for which such goods or chattels pawned were sold, together with the name and place of abode of the auctioneer by whom the same were sold, according to the information thereof from the auctioneer; and in case any such goods or chattels shall be sold for more than the principal money and profit aforesaid due thereon at the time of such sale, the overplus shall, by every such pawnbroker, be paid, on demand, to the person by whom, or on whose account such goods or chattels were pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, in case such demand shall be made within three years after such sale, the necessary costs and charges of such sale being first deducted; and such person or persons who pawned or pledged such goods or chattels, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, for his, her, or their satisfaction in this matter, be permitted to inspect the entry to be made as aforesaid of every such sale, paying for such inspection the sum of one penny, and no more; and in case any person or persons shall refuse to permit any such person or persons who pawned or pledged such goods or chattels, or who is entitled to such overplus money, to inspect such entry as aforesaid in any such book

Account of sales to be entered by the pawnbrokers in a book;

and overplus paid to the owner of the goods pawned or sold.

book or books, such person or persons, if an executor or executors, administrator or administrators, or assignee or assignees, at such time producing his, her, or their letters testamentary, letters of administration, or assignment, or in case the goods or chattels were sold for more than the sum entered in any such book or books, or if any such person or persons shall not make such entry as aforesaid, or shall not have, *bona fide*, according to the directions of this act, sold the same, or shall refuse to pay such overplus upon demand to the pawner or pawners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, he, she, or they producing such their letters testamentary, letters of administration, or assignment, every such person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit treble the sum such goods and chattels shall originally have been pawned for, to the person or persons by whom or on whose account such goods or chattels were pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place where the offence shall be committed.

Pawnbroker
not to pur-
chase goods
whilst they
are in his
custody.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the end of this present session of parliament, no person or persons having any goods or chattels in pledge shall, under any pretence whatsoever, either by himself, or herself, or by any other person for him or her, purchase any such goods or chattels so being in pledge with him or her, during the time the same shall remain in his or her custody, as such pledge, save and except at such publick auction as aforesaid, nor shall suffer the same to be redeemed with a view or intention to purchase the same; nor shall any such person taking or having any goods or chattels in pledge, make, or cause to be made, any contract or agreement with any person or persons offering to pledge, or pledging the same, or with the owner or owners of the pledge, for the purchase, sale, or disposition of the said goods and chattels, before the expiration of one whole year from the time of pawning or pledging the same; nor shall any pawnbroker purchase, or receive, or take any goods or chattels in pledge of or from any person or persons who shall appear to be under the age of twelve years, or to be intoxicated with liquor; or purchase, or take in pawn, pledge, or exchange, the note or memorandum aforesaid of any other pawnbroker; nor buy any goods or chattels, in the course of his, her, or their trade or business, before the hour of eight of the clock in the forenoon, or after the hour of seven of the clock in the evening, throughout the year; nor receive or take in goods or chattels by way of pawn, pledge, or in exchange, before eight of the clock in the forenoon, or after nine of the clock in the evening, between *Michaelmas Day* and *Lady Day* following, or before seven of the clock in the forenoon, or after ten of the clock in the evening, during the remainder of the year, excepting only on the evenings of *Saturday* throughout the whole year, and excepting on the

Time for
taking in
pawns limit-
ed.

the evenings preceeding *Good Friday* and *Christmas Day*; nor shall any person or persons exercise or carry on the trade or business of a pawnbroker on any *Sunday*, *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day*.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, all and every person and persons, who shall follow and carry on the trade and business of a pawnbroker, shall cause to be painted or printed in large legible characters the rate of profit allowed by this act to be taken by him, her, or them, and also the various prices of the notes or memorandums to be given by him, her, or them, according to the rates aforesaid, and an account of what notes or memorandums are to be delivered *gratis*, and of the expence of obtaining a second note or memorandum, where the former one has been lost, mislaid, destroyed, or fraudulently obtained, and place the same in a conspicuous part or parts of the shop or other place wherein he, she, or they shall carry on such trade and business, so as to be visible to, and legible by, the persons pledging goods and chattels standing in the several boxes or places provided for such persons coming to pawn or redeem goods and chattels at such shop.

Pawnbrokers
to place in
view the table
of profits, &c.

XVII. And, for the better manifesting by whom the trade and business of a pawnbroker shall hereafter be carried on, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, all and every person or persons, who shall follow or carry on the trade or business of a pawnbroker, shall cause to be painted or written, in large legible characters, over the door of each shop or other place by him, her, or them respectively made use of for carrying on that trade and business, the christian and surname or names of the person or persons so carrying on the said trade or business, and the word *Pawnbroker* or *Pawnbrokers*, as the case may be, following the same, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of ten pounds for every shop or place which shall be so made use of for the space of one week, without having such name or names, and the said word, so painted or written as aforesaid, to be recovered by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace acting within the respective county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place (which warrant such justices are hereby authorized and required to grant), upon the confession of the party or parties, or upon the information of any credible witness or witnesses, upon oath or affirmation, as the case may be; and the said penalty, when the charges of recovering the same shall be deducted, shall be paid one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the poor of the parish or place in which the offence shall be committed; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, or such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such justices, and they are hereby required, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the offender or offenders to be committed to the county gaol or house of correction, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding three calendar

Pawnbroker's
names and
business to be
placed over
his door.

lendar months, nor less than fourteen days, unless the said penalty, and all reasonable charges, shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

Penalty on
pawnbrokers
selling goods
before limited
time, or in
juried them.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if, in the course of any proceedings before any justice or justices of the peace, in pursuance of or under this act, it shall appear, or be proved to the satisfaction of the justice or justices, upon oath or solemn affirmation, that any of the goods or chattels pawned as aforesaid have been sold before the time allowed by this act, or otherwise than according to the directions of this act, or have been embezzled, or are become or have been rendered of less value than the same were at the time of pawning or pledging thereof, by or through the default, neglect, or wilful misbehaviour of the person or persons to whom the same were so pledged or pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, agents or servants, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for every such justice and justices, and he and they is and are hereby required, to allow or award a reasonable satisfaction to the owner or owners of such goods or chattels, in respect thereof, or of such damage; and the sum or sums of money so allowed or awarded, in case the same shall not amount to the principal and profit aforesaid, which shall appear to be due to any person or persons to whom the same were so pledged or pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be deducted out of the said principal and profit; and in all cases where the goods and chattels pawned as aforesaid shall have been damaged as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient for the pawner or pawners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay or tender the money due upon the balance, after deducting out of the principal and profit as aforesaid, for the goods or chattels pawned, such reasonable satisfaction, in respect to such damage, as any such justice or justices shall order or award, and, upon so doing, the justice or justices shall proceed as if the pawner or pawners, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, had paid or tendered the whole money due for the principal and profit aforesaid; and if the satisfaction to be allowed and awarded to the owner or owners of such goods or chattels shall be equal to, or exceed the principal and profit aforesaid, then, and in such case, the person or persons to whom the same were so pledged or pawned, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall deliver the goods or chattels so pledged to the owner or owners thereof, without being paid any thing for principal or profit in respect thereof, and shall also pay such excess, if any, to the person or persons entitled thereto, under the penalty of ten pounds, to be recovered and applied in manner herein after mentioned.

Pawnbrokers
to produce
their books
when neces-
sary.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, upon complaint made to him on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, where any information shall be laid against any pawnbroker for having offended against this act, or respect-

respecting any dispute between any pawnbroker and person having pawned goods, or the owner or owners of goods pawned, or respecting any felony or other matter, or on any other occasion whatsoever, which, in the judgement of any justice or justices, shall make the production of any book, note, voucher, or other paper necessary, which shall or ought to be in the hands, custody, or power of any pawnbroker; to summon such pawnbroker before him, to attend, with all and every or any book, note, voucher, or paper, which he or she may or ought to have in his or her custody or power, relating to the same, which he or she is hereby required to produce before such justice or justices in the state the same was or were made at the time the pawn or pledge was received, without any alteration, erasure, or obliteration whatsoever; and in case such pawnbroker shall neglect or refuse to attend, or to produce the same in its true and perfect state, such pawnbroker shall, in case he or she doth not shew good cause for such neglect or refusal, to the satisfaction of such justice or justices, forfeit the sum of ten pounds for the use, and to be levied in the manner, herein-after mentioned.

XX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any pawnbroker shall, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, in anywise offend against this act, every such pawnbroker shall, for every such offence, in neglecting to make or cause to be made, in a fair and regular manner, in such book or books as aforesaid, any such entry as is required to be made by him, her, or them, by this act, forfeit the sum of ten pounds; and for every other offence against this act, where no forfeiture or penalty is provided or imposed on any particular or specifick offence against any part of this act, the sum of five pounds; and that all forfeitures incurred by any offence committed against this act shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, by warrant under the hand and seal or hands and seals of any justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place where the offence shall be committed; and it shall be lawful for the justice or justices to award to the party complaining, out of the said penalty, the sum of two pounds and ten shillings; and the remainder of the aforesaid penalty or penalties, not otherwise disposed of and applied by this act, to be paid and applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish or place where the offence shall have been committed, and shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of such parish or place for that purpose.

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be subject or liable to any prosecution or information before any justice or justices of the peace by virtue of this act, for any offence or offences against this act, unless information shall be given of such offence or offences within twelve calendar months next after the offence committed.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish

Penalty on pawnbrokers offending against this act.

Limiting the time of prosecution or information.

Churchwardens, &c. to or prosecute, &c.

or place where any offence shall be supposed to have been committed by any pawnbroker against this act, or some or one of such officers, at the discretion or direction of any justice of the peace, on having notice from such justice of the peace of such offence being supposed to have been committed, shall, and they, or some or one of them, to be nominated by such justice as aforesaid, are and is hereby required to prosecute every offender for every offence so to be suggested by such justice to have been committed against this act, at the expence of the respective parish whereof they or he are, is, or shall be, for the time being, such officers or officer.

Act not to extend to persons lending money at 5 l. per cent. without further profit.

XXIII. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any person or persons whomsoever, who shall lend money to any person or persons whomsoever upon pawn or pledge, at the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum* interest, without taking any further or greater profit for the loan or forbearance of such money lent, on any pretence whatsoever.

Justices not to have any fees or gratuities for acting under this act.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no fee or gratuity whatsoever shall be had, taken, or received, by any justice of the peace, or his clerk, or by any person whomsoever, for any summons or warrant, or other proceedings whatsoever, to be granted or made by any justice or justices of the peace in pursuance of this act.

This act to extend to executors, &c. of pawn brokers.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the provisions, regulations, and clauses contained in this present act, shall, from and after the end of this present session of parliament, extend to and include the executors, administrators, and assigns, of all and every deceased pawnbroker, in the same manner as the same extend to and include the pawnbroker when living, save and except that no such executor or administrator of any such deceased pawnbroker shall be answerable for any penalty or forfeiture personally, or to be paid out of his, her, or their own monies or estate, unless the same shall be incurred and forfeited by his, her, or their own act or neglect.

General issue.

XXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall, at any time or times, be sued, molested, or prosecuted for any thing by him, her, or them done or executed in pursuance of this act, or of any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, such person or persons may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his, her, or their defence; and if upon the trial a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, then such defendant or defendants shall have double costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Inhabitants of any parish who refuse to comply.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all actions, suits, informations, trials, and other proceedings in pursuance of this act, or in relation to any matter or thing herein contained, any inhabitant of the parish, town,

town, or place, in which any offence or offences shall be committed; contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be admitted to give evidence, and shall be deemed competent witnesses; notwithstanding that he, her, or their being an inhabitant or inhabitants of the parish, town, or place wherein any such offence or offences shall be supposed to have been committed.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justice or justices before whom any person shall be convicted, in manner prescribed by this act, shall cause such respective conviction to be drawn up in the form or to the effect following; (that is to say),

To wit. **B**E it remembered, That on this *day of* *Form of con-*
in the *year of his Ma* *viction.*
 Majesty's reign, A. B is convicted before *of his*
Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county of
[or, for the riding or division of the said county of
or, for the city, liberty, or town of
as the case shall happen to be] for *and the*
said *do adjudge him [or her] to pay and*
forfeit for the same the sum of

Given under

the day and year aforesaid.

And the said justice or justices before whom such conviction shall be had, shall cause the same, so drawn up in the form aforesaid, to be fairly written upon parchment, and transmitted to the next general or quarter session of the peace to be held for the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place wherein such conviction was had, to be filed and kept amongst the records of the said general or quarter session; and in case any person or persons so convicted shall appeal from the judgement of the said justice or justices to the said general or quarter session, the justices in such general or quarter session are hereby required, upon receiving the said conviction, drawn up in the form aforesaid, to proceed to the hearing and determination of the matter of the said appeal, according to the directions of this act, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and no *Certiorari* shall be granted to remove any conviction or other proceedings had thereon, in pursuance of this act.

XXX. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person convicted of any offence or offences punishable by this act shall think him or herself aggrieved by the judgement of the justice or justices before whom he or she shall have been convicted, such person shall have liberty to appeal to the justices at the next general or quarter session of the peace, which shall be held for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where such judgement shall have been given; and that the execution of the said judgement shall in such case be suspended, the person so convicted entering into a recognizance at the time of such conviction, with two sufficient sur-

ties, in double the sum which such person shall have been adjudged to pay or forfeit, upon condition to prosecute such appeal with effect, and to be forthcoming to abide the judgement and determination of the justices in their said next general or quarter session, and to pay such costs as the said justices in such session shall award on such occasion, which recognizance the said justice or justices before whom such conviction shall be had is and are hereby impowered and required to take; and the justices in the said general or quarter session are hereby authorised and required to hear and finally determine the matter of the said appeal, and to award such costs as to them shall appear just and reasonable to be paid by either party; and if, upon the hearing of the said appeal, the judgement of the justice or justices, before whom the appellant shall have been convicted, shall be affirmed, such appellant shall immediately pay the sum which he or she shall have been adjudged to forfeit, together with such costs as the justices in the said general or quarter session shall award to be paid for defraying the expences sustained by the defendant or defendants in such appeal, or in default of making such payment shall suffer the respective pains and penalties by this act inflicted upon persons respectively who shall neglect to pay, or shall not pay, the respective sums or forfeitures by this act to be paid by or imposed upon persons respectively who shall be convicted by virtue of this act.

Publick act.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be a publick act; and be judicially taken notice of as such, by all judges, justices, and other persons whomsoever, without the same being specially pleaded.

Continuance of this act.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be in force for one whole year, and from thence to the end of the then next sessions of parliament, and no longer.

C A P. LVIII.

An act for better regulating and ascertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain; and also for better regulating the exportation of starch, and the importation of rape seed.

Incample.

21 Geo. 3.
c. 50. recited.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for further regulating and ascertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain, within several ports and places therein mentioned,) certain rules and regulations are established for ascertaining the common average prices of middling, wheat, rye, pease, beans, barley, malt, beer, bigg, and oats, at the market called The Corn Exchange, within the city of London, with the intent and for the purposes therein mentioned: and whereas it is by the said act directed and provided, that the common prices of English corn and grain, of the said several sorts respectively, as well within the said city of London and port thereof, as at or in the several towns, places, and ports within the counties of Kent and Essex, wherein foreign
corn

corn or grain of the ſaid ſeveral ſorts reſpectively ſhall or may be imported, ſhall, for the purpoſe of regulating the duties payable and to be paid on the importation thereof, and the bounties payable and to be paid on the exportation thereof, be made there: after to depend upon and be governed by the prices of the ſaid ſeveral ſorts of Britiſh corn and grain reſpectively, as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained within the city of London, by the provisions in the ſaid act contained: and whereas the ſaid recited act requires amendment, explanation, and alteration; and it will be beneficial to the publick that proper powers and provisions be eſtabliſhed for regulating the importation and exportation of corn and grain, within the ſeveral ports and places within that part of Great Britain called England not comprized in the ſaid recited act, and in the town of Berwick upon Tweed: may it therefore pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the ſaid recited act as relates to chuſing by lot two corn factors, and as requires their perſonal appearance at the court of general quarter ſeſſions, for the purpoſes in the ſaid recited act contained, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed; and that, inſtead thereof, every corn factor, from whom any return is required by the ſaid act, ſhall, within one calendar month next after the paſſing of this act, or within one calendar month from the time he ſhall begin to deal by commiſſion in the ſale of corn and grain, take the following oath, or (being one of the people called *Quakers*) affirm; *videlicet*,

So much of recited act as relates to chuſing, by lot, two corn factors, and requires their appearance at the quarter ſeſſions, repealed; and inſtead thereof corn factors are to take the following oath.

I A. B. do ſwear [or affirm,] That the returns of the prices and quantities of Britiſh corn and grain, which henceforward ſhall be by or for me ſold and delivered, ſhall, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, contain the whole quantity, and no more, of the corn bona fide ſold and delivered by or for me within the period to which they ſhall refer, with the prices and names of the buyers reſpectively, and, to the beſt of my judgement, conformable to the directions of an act, paſſed in the twenty firſt year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, intituled, An act for further regulating and aſcertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain, within the ſeveral ports and places therein mentioned.

which oath or affirmation the lord mayor of the city of London for the time being is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter, and to grant a certificate thereof, to be regiſtered by the inſpector of corn returns; and in caſe any perſon ſhall carry on the trade or buſineſs of a corn factor without taking the ſaid oath, agreeably to the directions of this act, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds, to be recovered by warrant of diſtreſs and ſale, and applied in like manner as the penalties and forfeitures impoſed by the ſaid recited act are therein directed to be recovered, levied, and applied.

on penalty of 50*l.*

Inspector of corn returns to receive from every corn factor in London, and the suburbs, a weekly return of the corn brought into the Thames eastward of London Bridge, which was told by him during the preceding week;

which return is to be charged with one halfpenny for every last contained therein.

Foreign corn to be charged with one penny for every last, to be paid by the factor or importer, who is to deliver an account thereof to the inspector within a week after unshipping.

Corn inspector may be paid an additional salary of 80*l*.

The average prices formed from the weekly returns to be deemed the

II. *And whereas the returns of corn and grain will be defective and incomplete, unless all persons dealing as corn factors are obliged to render their respective accounts to the inspector of corn returns; be it therefore enacted, That the inspector of corn returns for the time being shall and may demand, take, and receive, of and from every person who does or may hereafter carry on the trade or business of a corn factor in the city of London, or in the suburbs thereof, a true weekly account or return of the several quantities of corn or grain that shall be brought into the river Thames, eastward of London Bridge, of the respective sorts (mentioned in the before recited act) by him bona fide sold and delivered during the preceding week; in which weekly return shall be inserted the price per quarter, and the amount of every parcel, with the total quantity and value of each class, as also the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers thereof; the said weekly accounts or returns to be charged with the sum of one halfpenny for every last or ten quarters contained in them, and be delivered to the inspector of corn returns at the Corn Exchange, or sent to his office within the time limited by the said recited act.*

III. *And whereas the sum of one halfpenny for every last or ten quarters, directed by the said recited act of the twenty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, to be collected and received on all corn and grain sold and delivered, hath been found insufficient to reimburse the proprietors of the Corn Exchange the expences thereby imposed upon them; and as it is reasonable that all foreign corn and grain, on the delivery thereof out of the ship or ships in which they shall be imported, should be liable to duties or charges, as well as corn and grain of British growth; be it therefore enacted, That all foreign corn and grain, when delivered out of any ship or ships in the port of London, shall be charged with one penny for every last or ten quarters, and that it shall be lawful for the inspector of corn returns to demand, collect, and receive the same from each and every corn factor, or importer of corn, on whose account such foreign corn or grain shall be delivered out of the ship or ships in which the same shall have been imported; and that the corn factor or importer shall deliver a full and true account of the quantity of the said corn or grain to the corn inspector, within one week after the delivery thereof from the ship or ships; and the inspector of corn returns may be paid such an additional salary of any sum not exceeding eighty pounds per annum more than he is at present allowed, as the lord mayor, aldermen, and justices of the peace, at any quarter sessions held for the city of London, shall order and direct, out of the monies that shall be collected and received by virtue of this act.*

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the general average prices of British corn or grain so thereby formed, computed, and distinguished; on the whole number of weekly states or returns, shall be taken and deemed to be, and to have been, the common price of middling British corn or grain, of the respective sorts therein mentioned, in and during the*

the time to which the said general average prices shall refer, as well within the city of *London*, and port thereof, as within the several ports, towns, and places within the counties of *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*, wherein foreign corn or grain of the said respective sorts may be imported; and which said general average prices, it shall be lawful for the said lord mayor, aldermen, and justices of the peace of and for the said city, and they are hereby required to cause to be published in the *London Gazette*, once in each of the four several weeks immediately succeeding such sessions respectively; the expences of which publication shall and may be paid out of any of the monies in the hands of the said inspector of corn returns, by virtue of the said recited act; and also immediately to certify the same unto his Majesty's collector, or other chief officer of the customs for the time being for the port of the said city of *London*, who shall thereupon transmit a copy or copies thereof to the several collectors and other chief officers of the customs for the time being, residing in the several ports, towns, or places within the said counties of *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*, wherein foreign corn or grain of the same respective sorts so certified may be imported, a copy of which certificate shall be hung up in some publick place in the custom houses thereto belonging, to which all persons may resort for their information; and whenever it shall appear, from such returns so published, or so certified as aforesaid, that the prices of all or any of the several kinds of grain in the said recited act enumerated are at or above the respective prices specified in an act, passed in the thirteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, (intituled, *An act to regulate the importation and exportation of corn*,) then, and in such case, it shall be lawful to import, at any port or place where corn hath been usually, or may be imported, within the city of *London* and port thereof, and the said counties of *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*, all such species of corn and grain as shall be so certified to be at or above such rates as aforesaid, upon payment of the duties commonly called or known by the name of the *Low Duties*; and the duties and customs payable and to be paid as aforesaid, on the importation of foreign corn or grain of the several sorts therein mentioned, shall be collected and paid according to such general average prices so published in the *London Gazette*, or so certified as aforesaid, and by no other rule, regulation, or provision whatsoever, any thing in this or the said last recited act, or any other law or statute, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

V. And whereas, by the said recited act of the twenty-first year of his present Majesty's reign, it is enacted, That the bounties shall be paid on any British corn exported, according to a subsequent return; whereby inconveniencies and delays have arisen to the exporters; be it therefore enacted, That the said inspector of corn returns shall, every week, send to his Majesty's collector or other chief officer of the customs for the time being, for the city of *London* and port thereof (who shall thereupon transmit a copy or copies thereof to the several collectors or other chief officers

common price of middling British corn *London*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*. Average prices to be published in the *Gazette*,

and certified to the collector of the customs in *London*, who is to transmit copies thereof to the collectors at the ports in *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*, when foreign corn may be imported.

When, from the returns, it appears the price of any kind of grain enumerated in the recited act is at or above the price specified in 13 Geo. 3. c. 43. it may be imported into *London*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*, on payment of the low duties.

Inspector of corn returns to send to the collector of the customs in *London*, of who is to

transmit
copies to the
collectors in
Essex, Kent,
and Sussex,
the week's
account he is
directed to
take, which
is to be the
guide for the
bounty to
be paid on
the exporta-
tion of corn.

of the customs for the time being at the several ports, towns, and places, within the counties of *Essex, Kent, and Sussex,* the week's account which by this act he is directed to take in manner before mentioned; and whenever any *British* corn or grain shall be exported from the said city of *London* and port thereof, or from any port, town, or place, within the said counties of *Essex, Kent, and Sussex,* the entry for exportation may be made, and the bounty thereon shall be ascertained, regulated, and paid, according to the weekly average of the price of such corn and grain within the said city and port, as the same shall appear from the accounts hereby directed to be transmitted to the said collector or other chief officer of the customs respectively, by the said inspector of corn returns, until a new average shall be so formed and transmitted to such collectors or other chief officers, and by them received.

From Nov. 1,
1789, the in-
spectors of
corn returns
to make up
from the 6
weekly ac-
counts pre-
ceding each
sessions of the
peace for
London, the
general ag-
gregate quan-
tity and price
of corn (oats
excepted) sold
in that period,
etc.

VI. And whereas the term of three months, limited by the said recited act, hath been found to be too long for properly ascertaining the average prices of corn and grain (except oats) for the purpose of determining the expediency of allowing the importation thereof at the port of *London,* and the several ports and places within the counties of *Essex, Kent, and Sussex;* be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the first day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the inspector of corn returns for the time being shall and may, and he is hereby required to make up, compute, and distinguish from and upon the six weekly accounts immediately preceding each and every sessions of the peace to be holden for the said city of *London,* which he is by the said recited act directed and required to keep, the general aggregate quantity, and price thereof, of each respective sort of *British* corn or grain (oats only excepted) that shall appear to have been bona fide sold or delivered in and during the said six several weeks, and also the average prices thereof respectively; and the same being made up, formed, and computed in manner and form by the said recited act prescribed for the quarterly returns by him required to be made, shall deliver to the lord mayor, aldermen, and justices, of the sessions of the peace to be holden for the city of *London,* whenever such sessions shall be held, and shall also verify the same upon oath in such and the same manner as by the said recited act is prescribed.

For the pur-
poses of this
act the mari-
time counties
to be divided
into the dis-
tricts herein
specified.

VII. And be it further enacted, That, for the purposes hereby intended and herein-after expressed, the several maritime counties within that part of *Great Britain* called *England* shall be divided into districts, in the following manner; (that is to say,) the counties of *Sussex* and *Cambridge* shall be the first district; the county of *Norfolk* shall be the second district; the counties of *Lincoln* and *York* shall be the third district; the counties of *Darham* and *Northumberland,* and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed,* shall be the fourth district; the counties of *Cambridgeshire* and *Westmoreland* shall be the fifth district; the counties of *Lancaster* and *Chester* shall be the sixth district; the counties of *Flint,*

Flint, Deſhby, Angleſea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, ſhall be the ſeventh diſtrict; the counties of *Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan*, ſhall be the eighth diſtrict; the counties of *Glouceſter, Somerſet, and Monmouth*, and the city and county of the city of *Briſtol*, ſhall be the ninth diſtrict; the counties of *Devon and Cornwall* ſhall be the tenth diſtrict; and the counties of *Dorſet and Hants* ſhall be the eleventh diſtrict; and that in the ſeveral counties forming the diſtricts herein-before enumerated, ſhall, for the purpoſes of this act, be included in, and be conſidered as part thereof, all ſuch ſeveral cities, towns, or places, within the ſaid ſeveral counties, as are counties of themſelves, or as have or enjoy an exempt or peculiar juriſdiction; and the juſtices of the peace for the ſeveral and reſpective counties, at the general quarter ſeſſions to be held after the feaſt of *Saint Michael the Archangel* next enſuing, ſhall ſelect and nominate a number of principal market towns within each county or riding reſpectively, (ſuch number not being more than twelve, nor leſs than eight, and ſo as in each diſtrict the number be leſs than eight, except as herein-after is excepted,) from which towns ſo to be nominated, and from which ſeveral cities, towns, or places, being counties of themſelves, or having or enjoying an exempt or peculiar juriſdiction, and being ſea ports, the price of corn for ſuch county, city, town, or place, ſhall be taken in manner hereafter directed: provided always, That in ſuch counties where there ſhall not be four market towns, the prizes of corn for each ſuch county ſhall be taken from every market town within the ſame.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in that part of the third diſtrict which conſiſts of the county of *York*, two markets for the eaſt riding, and two markets for the north riding, ſhall be ſelectd and nominated for the purpoſes of this act by the juſtices of each reſpective riding; and alſo, that in the fifth diſtrict, conſiſting of the counties of *Cumberland and Weſtmoreland*, it ſhall be lawful for the juſtices of each reſpective county to ſelect and nominate ſuch markets for the purpoſes of this act, as they ſhall think fit, provided the number does not exceed four for the county of *Cumberland*, and two for the county of *Weſtmoreland*.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid juſtices in their ſaid quarter ſeſſions aſſembled ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required to appoint, from amongſt the chief conſtables, or ſuch other perſons as to them ſhall appear more expedient, within their reſpective juriſdictions, one or more perſon or perſons, reſiding within or near each and every of the towns ſo ſelectd and nominated as aforeſaid, to collect weekly an account of the prices and quantities of corn and grain in ſuch town or towns, and the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed ſhall be called *Inspector or Inspectors of the prices of corn and grain* in ſuch towns reſpectively; and the ſaid inſpectors ſhall duly and regularly return, in every week, to the receiver of corn returns appointed by virtue of an act, paſſed in the tenth year of his

Juſtices at the next Michaelmas ſeſſions to ſelect a number of principal market towns, from which, and the ſea ports having peculiar juriſdiction, the prices of corn for each county ſhall be taken.

Two markets for the eaſt riding and two for the north riding of Yorkſhire to be ſelectd, and for Cumberland and Weſtmoreland ſuch a number as the juſtices may think fit, not exceeding four for the former, and two for the latter.

Quarter ſeſſions to appoint perſons to collect weekly accounts of corn at the ſeveral towns ſo ſelectd, who are to make returns to the

receiver of
corn returns,
on penalty of
sol.

and transmit
duplicates to
the collector
of the customs
at the ports
with'n their
respective
districts.

No miller, &c.
to be an in-
specter.

Inspectors
may be dis-
charged.

Vacancies
may be filled
up by two
justices.

Inspectors to
take the fol-
lowing

oath.

present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for registering the prices at which corn is sold in the several counties of Great Britain, and the quantity exported and imported*, the weekly prices and quantities of corn and grain, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect therein, the sum of ten pounds; which returns shall be lodged with, and remain in the custody of, the said receiver of corn returns, for the purposes of this act; and the inspector or inspectors of the prices of corn and grain aforesaid shall also return duplicates of such weekly prices of corn and grain to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, at all the ports within their respective districts; and such collector or other chief officer shall cause a copy thereof to be hung up in some publick place in the custom house thereto belonging, to which all persons may freely resort; provided always, That no miller, factor, merchant, clerk, agent, or other person buying corn for sale, shall be capable of being appointed or of acting as an inspector under this act, and that the said justices shall have power to discharge any inspector or inspectors appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, for misbehaviour or neglect, on complaint being made before them, on oath, by one or more credible witness or witnesses, which oath such justices are hereby authorised to administer provided also, That in case of the death, discharge, or resignation of any such inspector or inspectors of the prices of corn and grain in the several districts, it shall be lawful to and for two justices of the peace acting for the division where such vacancy shall happen, to appoint a fit and proper person or persons in the room or place of such inspector or inspectors so dying, or resigning as aforesaid, which said inspector or inspectors, so to be appointed, shall act in the execution of the duty appointed by this act, until the then next general quarter sessions of the peace after the appointment is made.

X And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person appointed inspector of the prices of corn and grain as aforesaid shall, previous to his taking upon him the said office, take and subscribe, before two justices of the peace for the town, county, or division, where such inspector shall reside, the following oath (or, being of the people called *Quakers*, affirm) *videlicet*,

I A B do swear [or affirm,] *That I will at all times make due and true returns to the receiver of corn returns appointed, or to be appointed, by virtue of an act passed in the tenth year of his present Majesty's reign, (intituled, An act for registering the prices at which corn is sold in the several counties of Great Britain, and the quantity exported and imported,) of the weekly quantities and prices of corn and grain at the market held at*

according to the accounts delivered to me by the several buyers of corn and grain at the said market, and that I will use my best endeavours to procure true accounts of such quantities and prices, from such buyers, and in all things, to the best of my skill and judgment, act conformable to the directions of an act passed in the twenty-ninth

ninth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third. (intituled, An act for better regulating and ascertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain, and also for better regulating the exportation of starch, and the importation of rape seed.)

And also that every such inspector of the prices of corn and grain shall duly and regularly enter in a book or books, to be provided and kept for that purpose, the several accounts of the quantities and prices of corn and grain received by him from the respective buyers, and of the returns made up thereon, and transmitted by him to the said receiver of corn returns in London, which said accounts, book or books, and returns, shall not be made publick, or shewn by the said inspector, or by his privity or consent, to any person or persons whatever, unless called for or required by the said receiver of corn returns, or by an order in writing, under the hands of two justices of the peace for the county in which such inspector shall reside, under the penalty and forfeiture of the sum of twenty pounds.

Such inspectors to enter in books the accounts of the quantities and prices of corn received by them, and of the returns made up therefrom, but not to shew the same without proper order, on penalty of 20l.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said receiver of corn returns shall, and he is hereby required on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August, and the first day of November, in each and every year, to make up, compute, and distinguish from and upon the last six weekly accounts or returns by him received, pursuant to the directions of this act, immediately preceding such respective periods, the general aggregate quantity and cost of each respective sort of British corn and grain (oats excepted) that shall appear to have been bona fide sold or delivered, in and during such six weeks, within each respective district, and which account he is by this act required to receive and enter in a book or books to be provided for that purpose, in like manner the general aggregate quantity and cost of all oats that shall appear by the last twelve weekly accounts or returns preceding such periods to have been so sold or delivered within each respective district; and such accounts being so made up, forthwith to transmit a copy thereof, together with a general average of the prices of each respective species of corn and grain computed therefrom, within each respective district, during the several terms aforesaid, to his Majesty's collectors or other chief officers of the customs for the time being, residing in the several ports, towns, and places, in each district wherein foreign corn or grain may be imported; and the said respective collectors or other chief officers aforesaid, are hereby required to receive and enter the same in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and to cause a copy thereof to be hung up in some publick place in the custom house thereto belonging, to which all persons may resort, and also to cause a copy thereof to be advertised in some newspaper circulating within each respective county; and from such general averages the importation of corn and grain within that district shall be governed and regulated, until a new average shall be

Receiver of corn returns to make up at the times herein specified the general aggregate quantity and cost of British corn and grain;

and to transmit a copy thereof, &c. to the collectors of the customs, at the places in each district where foreign corn may be imported, who are to enter the same, &c. and from which the importation is to be governed.

formed,

formed, and transmitted to such collectors or other chief officers, and by them received.

Till the Epiphany sessions, 1790, the usual returns for ascertaining the duties on importation, and the orders now authorized by law, may be made.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to prevent or hinder the usual returns of the prices of *British* corn or grain, for the purpose of ascertaining the duties payable on importation thereof, from being made until the *Epiphany* session in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, in the manner now directed by law, or to prevent the justices, or other persons, from making such orders, or doing such other acts thereupon, as they or any of them respectively are now by law required or authorized to make or do; and such orders or acts so made or done shall have the same force and effect as they have by the laws now in force, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whenever it shall appear from the returns and averages that any kind of grain in the recited act enumerated is at or above the price specified in 15 Geo. 3. c. 43. it may be imported within the several districts, on payment of the low duties.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall appear from such returns and averages as aforesaid, that the prices of all or any of the several kinds of grain, in the said recited act enumerated, are at or above the respective prices specified in an act passed in the thirteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act to regulate the importation and exportation of corn*, then and in such case it shall be lawful to import, at any port or place where corn hath been usually or may be imported, within the several districts before mentioned, such sorts of corn and grain respectively, upon payment of the duties commonly called or known by the name of the *Low Duties*; and the duties and customs payable and to be paid, as aforesaid, on the importation of foreign corn and grain of the several sorts therein mentioned, shall be collected and paid according to such general average prices, within each district respectively, and by no other rule, regulation, or provision whatsoever, any thing in this or the said recited act, or any other law or statute, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Receiver of corn returns to send to the collectors of the customs in their respective districts the weekly account he is directed to take, with the average thereof, which is to regulate the exportation, etc.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the said receiver of corn returns shall every week send to his Majesty's collectors, or other chief officers of the customs for the time being, within the respective district, the week's account which by this act he is directed to take in manner before mentioned, with the average thereof; and whenever any *British* corn or grain shall be exported from any port within any of the districts before mentioned, the entry for exportation may be made, and the bounty thereon shall be ascertained, regulated, and paid, according to the weekly average of the price of such corn and grain within that district, as the same shall appear, from the returns hereby directed to be made to such collectors or other chief officers; and the respective collectors or other chief officers aforesaid are hereby required to receive and enter the same in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and to cause a copy thereof to be hung up in some publick place in the custom house thereto belonging, to which all persons may resort; and from such weekly average the

the exportation of corn and grain within that district shall be governed and regulated, until a new average shall be formed, and transmitted to such collectors or other chief officers, and by them received.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, notwithstanding the prices of wheat or pease shall be respectively above the rates at which the same may be exported, it shall and may be lawful, from and after the passing of this act, to ship and export, from the port of *Greenock* to the island of *Newfoundland*, any quantity of biscuit, not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and any quantity of pease not exceeding one hundred quarters, in any one year, for the benefit of the fisheries there, under the same regulations as biscuit and pease are, by an act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act to allow the exportation of a limited quantity of biscuit and pease to the island of Newfoundland, for the benefit of the fishery there*), allowed to be exported from certain ports therein mentioned, for the benefit of the said fisheries; and also that it shall be lawful, at all times, to ship and export starch to all places whatsoever, notwithstanding the prices of corn or grain, of which such starch may be made, shall be above the rates for exportation; any thing contained in this, or any other act or acts, to the contrary notwithstanding.

150 tons of biscuit and 100 quarters of pease may be annually exported from *Greenock* to *Newfoundland*; and starch may be exported to all parts, notwithstanding the prices of corn or grain should be above the exportation rates;

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That notwithstanding the prices of wheat, pease, oats, or barley, shall be respectively above the rates at which the same may be exported, it shall and may be lawful, from and after the passing of this act, to ship and export to the bay of *Honduras*, for the sustenance and ule of the *British* settlers there, from such ports in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, and in such proportions from each of such ports as the commissioners of his Majesty's customs shall deem proper, and for which they the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall grant a licence under their hands, any quantity of flour, bread, pease, oatmeal, or barley, not exceeding, in one year, one thousand three hundred and fifty sacks of flour, thirty tons of bread, thirteen tons of pease, thirteen tons of oatmeal, and thirteen tons of barley, under the same securities, rules, regulations, restrictions, conditions, penalties, and forfeitures, as those under which the like commodities are now allowed to be exported to his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*, by an act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act to allow the exportation of corn, grain, and other articles, to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; and to extend the provisions of an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, allowing the exportation of wheat, meal, flour, rye, barley, or malt, to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, to bread, biscuit, and pease; and to allow the exportation of all the said articles to the island of Alderney*).

and also the quantities herein specified of flour, &c. to the bay of *Honduras*, by licence from the commissioners of the customs, &c.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any security given for the due exportation of any of the

Security given for the due before exportation

of commodi-
ties, to be diſ-
charged on
certificate
from the ſu-
perintendant
at the bay of
Honduras, &c.

Perſon granting
or making
faſe certi-
ficates, &c. to
be ſubject to
the penalties,
&c.

Before Jan 1,
1790, the
quantities
herein ſpeci-
fied of corn
and grain may
be exported
to Quebec,
notwithſtand-
ing the prices
of wheat,
&c. may be
higher than
the exporta-
tion prices,
&c.

Corn factors
in London,
and inſpectors
of the prices

before mentioned commodities ſhall be diſcharged, on a certi-
ficate from the ſuperintendant at the ſaid bay of *Honduras*, or
from any other perſon who ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe
by the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's customs, in like manner
as the ſecurities given for the due exportation of the like com-
modities, to the ſaid ſugar colonies in *America*, are now by virtue
of the ſaid act diſcharged by a certificate under the hand and
ſeal of the collector, or of any other of the officers therein men-
tioned; which certificate, the ſaid ſuperintendant, or other perſon
ſo appointed as aforeſaid, is hereby authorized and required to
grant from time to time, under his hand and ſeal; and any per-
ſon granting or making any falſe certificate, or counterfeiting,
erasing, or falſifying any certificate, or knowingly publiſhing
ſuch certificate ſo counterfeited, erased, or falſified, ſhall be ſub-
ject to the ſame diſabilities, penalties, and forfeitures, as are
reſpectively preſcribed and directed by the ſaid act with reſpect
to the certificates therein mentioned; and that the ſaid penalties
and forfeitures ſhall and may be ſued for, proſecuted, recovered,
and applied, in the manner directed by the ſaid act, with reſpect
to the like penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,
That notwithſtanding the prices of wheat, barley, rye, or oats,
ſhall be reſpectively above the rates at which the ſame may be
exported, it ſhall and may be lawful, in conſideration of the
preſent ſcarcity in the province of *Quebec*, at any time or times
before the firſt day of *January*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and
ninety, to export to the ſaid province of *Quebec* any quantity of
corn or grain, not exceeding in the whole the following
quantities, that is to ſay, two thouſand quarters of wheat, two
thouſand ſacks of wheat flour, and eight thouſand quarters of
peaſe, under the ſame ſecurities, rules, regulations, reſtrictions,
conditions, penalties, and forfeitures, as thoſe under which the
like commodities are now allowed to be exported to his Ma-
jeſty's ſugar colonies in *America*, by the ſaid act paſſed in the
fourteenth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign; and that all per-
ſons granting or making any falſe certificate, in reſpect of ſuch
exportation, or counterfeiting, erasing, or falſifying any ſuch
certificate, or knowingly publiſhing any ſuch certificate ſo coun-
terfeited, erased, or falſified, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame diſabili-
ties, penalties, and forfeitures, as are reſpectively preſcribed and
directed by the ſaid act, with reſpect to the certificates therein
mentioned; and that all the above-mentioned penalties and for-
feitures ſhall and may be ſued for, proſecuted, recovered, and
applied, in the manner directed by the ſaid act, with reſpect to
the like penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

XIX. And whereas the duty payable upon rape ſeed imported from
Ireland is regulated by the price, to be aſcertained in the ſame manner
as the prices of corn and other grain are by law directed to be aſcer-
tained; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That
all corn factors, or ſellers of corn, in the port of the city of
London, and all inſpectors of the prices of corn and grain at
other

other markets, ſhall and they are hereby required and directed of corn and grain at other mar-
to include and return the quantities and prices of *British* rape kets to in-
ſeed, ſold, or bought at ſuch reſpective markets, in their weekly clude rape
accounts, to the receiver of corn returns in *London*, who ſhall ſeed in their
thereupon compute the average price of ſuch rape ſeed at the weekly ac-
port of *London*, and within the ſeveral diſtricts herein-before count, &c.
mentioned, and tranſmit accounts of the ſame at the periods and Rape ſeed
times herein-before directed for the tranſmitting of the returns may be im-
of corn and other grain to the reſpective collectors or other ported from
chief officers of the cuſtoms, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and alſo from
that it ſhall and may be lawful to import, enter, and land ſuch Ir and, and
rape ſeed from *Ireland*, and to lodge and ſecure the ſame in lodged in
warehouſes, without payment of duty, under the joint locks of warehouſe,
the King and the importer, and under ſuch and the like regu- without pay-
ment of duty,
lations, proviſions, and reſtrictions, as corn or other grain is under the like
regulations,
permitted to be ſo imported and landed. a corn may
be

XX. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the ap- Millers &c.
pointment of inſpectors of the prices of corn and grain, as before buying corn
mentioned, all millers, factors, merchants, clerks, agents, and for ſale, to
other perſons, being buyers of corn for ſale, ſhall, and they are deliver to the
hereby required to deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, upon de- inſpector an
mand, to the ſaid inſpector of the prices of corn and grain for account of
the town whereat they ſhall reſpectively buy any corn or grain, the quantities
an account in writing, ſigned with their own name, of the of corn re-
quantities ſo by them received during the week, with the prices ceived by
thereof, and by what meaſure or weight the ſame was bought; etc on pe them during
in default whereof every ſuch miller, factor, merchant, clerk, the week,
agent, or other perſon, being a buyer of corn for ſale, ſhall, for nalty of 10l ;
every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of ten pounds, and
the ſeveral returns ſo to be made by virtue hereof ſhall be
allowed and received in evidence in all courts whatſoever.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That every miller, factor, and to take
merchant, clerk, agent, or other perſon, being a buyer of corn the following
for ſale, ſhall, within three calendar months next after the
paſſing of this act, or within one calendar month from the time
he ſhall begin to deal in corn and grain, at any of the markets
to which the regulations of this act are meant to extend, take
and ſubſcribe the following oath, (or, being one of the people
called *Quakers*, affirm), *videlicet*,

I A. B. do ſwear [or affirm], That the returns of the prices and quantities
of *British* corn and grain, which henceforward ſhall be
by me bought, ſhall, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, be true and
juſt, and, to the beſt of my judgement, conſonant to the directions of
an act, paſſed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his majeſty King
George the Third, intituled, An act for better regulating and
aſcertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain,
and alſo for better regulating the exportation of ſtarch, and the
importation of rape ſeed.

• Which oath or affirmation any juſtice or juſtices of the peace
for the reſpective county or counties, within the above deſcribed
diſtricts,

districts, is and are hereby authorized and required to administer; and every oath or affirmation so taken shall be returned to, and filed by the clerk of the peace for the county, city, town, or place respectively; and in case any person shall buy corn for sale, without taking the said oath, agreeably to the directions of this act, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds.

on like penalty of sol.

No debenture for a bounty on exportation of any corn, etc. to be granted, while foreign corn of the same species is permitted to be imported at the low duties in the same district.

Averages to be inserted in the Gazette.

In the returns, corn and grain to be computed by the bushel of 8 gallons, and 37lb. to be deemed equal to a bushel.

Inspectors to receive such allowances as the quarter sessions shall direct.

How penalties are to be recovered and applied.

XXII. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no debenture shall be made out or granted, for the allowance of any bounty on any corn, grain, or flour, entered or shipped for exportation from any port within any of the said districts herein-before mentioned, during the time that foreign corn or grain of the same species shall be allowed to be imported into such district at the low duties, agreeable to the regulations of this act; any thing in this or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the several averages so computed as aforesaid, for the said several periods, for each district, shall be published by the said receiver of corn returns in the *London Gazette* four several weeks immediately succeeding the respective periods of computing such average.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That, for the more easily and effectually carrying of this act into execution, the inspectors of the prices of corn and grain, to be appointed by virtue hereof, shall, in all returns to be by them made, pursuant to the directions of this act, compute the quantities of corn and grain by the bushel of eight gallons, commonly called or known by the name of *The Winchester Bushel*; and in all cases where wheat shall have been sold by weight, fifty-seven pounds weight shall be deemed equal to one bushel of such *Winchester* measure.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several inspectors of the prices of corn and grain to be appointed by virtue of this act shall be entitled to, and shall receive such sum and sums of money for their care and trouble therein, as the justices of the peace for the respective counties before mentioned, in quarter sessions assembled, shall respectively order and direct, out of the publick rates for each county, riding, or division, in manner prescribed by an act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act for registering the prices at which corn is sold in the several counties of Great Britain, and the quantity exported and imported*), for paying for the returns by that act ordered to be made.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures by this act imposed, except where it is otherwise directed by this act, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hand and seal of one justice of the peace acting in and for the county, division, or place, where the offence shall be committed; which warrant such justice is hereby impowered and required to grant, upon the confession of the party or parties, or upon the information of any one or more credible witness or witnesses upon oath

oath (which ſuch juſtice is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter); and the penalties and forfeitures, when recovered, after ſetting the overplus (if any be) upon demand, to the party or parties whoſe goods and chattels ſhall be ſo diſtrained and ſold (the charges of ſuch diſtreſs and ſale being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid to the treaſurer for the county, and be applied towards the purpoſes of this act; and in caſe ſufficient diſtreſs ſhall not be found, or ſuch penalties and forfeitures ſhall not be paid forthwith, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch juſtice, and he is hereby authoriſed and required, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, to cauſe ſuch offender or offenders to be committed to the common gaol or houſe of correction of the county or place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor leſs than thirty days, unleſs ſuch penalties and forfeitures, and all reaſonable charges, ſhall be ſooner fully paid and ſatisfied.

XXVII. *And whereas by an act, made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, (intituled, An act to regulate the im- portation and exportation of corn), wheat, and wheat flour, rye, peaſe, beans, barley, beer, bigg, and oats, are allowed to be imported without payment of the duties therein mentioned, in the manner and under the regulations and reſtrictions in the ſaid act ſpecified, into the ſeveral ports of Briſtol, Berwick, Beaumaris, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Harwich, Hull, London, Lynn Regis, Lancaſter, Liverpool, Milford, Newcaſtle, Newhaven, Poole, Southampton, Stockton, Whitehaven, Yarmouth, Ayr, Leith, Port Glaſgow, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, any or either of them: and whereas it is expedient that the ſaid privilege ſhould be extended to the port of Boſton;* 13 Geo. 3. c. 43. re- cited,

be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, wheat or wheat flour, rye, peaſe, beans, barley, beer, bigg, and oats, ſhall and may be imported into the ſaid port of Boſton, without payment of duties, at the ſame times, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame rules, regulations, and reſtrictions, as are by the ſaid act of the thirteenth year of his preſent Maſteſty, ſpecified, provided, and enacted, for the ſame being imported into the ſaid ſeveral other ports.

and the pri-
vilege there-
by granted to
Briſtol, etc.
extended to
Boſton.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt* in this preſent year, and until the twenty ninth day of *September* in this preſent year, it ſhall not be lawful to export from this kingdom, or to load, ſhip, or lay on board, in any ſhip or other veſſel or boat, in order to be exported from this kingdom, any *Britiſh* corn or grain, except barley or malt exported under the regulations of the laws now in force, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof; and that all corn or grain ſo forfeited ſhall and may be ſeized, ſued for, proſecuted, and condemned, in ſuch and the like manner, and by ſuch and the like ways, means, and methods, as any corn or grain forfeited by any law now in force may be ſeized, ſued for, proſecuted, and condemned, and that the produce thereof ſhall and may be applied in the ſame manner as the produce

From Aug. 1, to Sept. 29, 1789, it ſhall not be lawful to export any Britiſh corn or grain, except barley or malt, under penalty of forfeiture thereof;

produce of any corn or grain forfeited by any law now in force may be applied.

except certain limited quantities allowed by law to be exported to particular places, and corn or grain for the use of his Majesty's garrisons or forces.

XXIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That whereas by the laws now in force, and by the provisions heretofore contained, certain limited quantities of certain sorts of corn or grain are allowed to be exported to particular places specified in the said laws, and in this act, notwithstanding that the prices of such corn or grain respectively shall be above the rates at which the same may be exported, it shall and may be lawful, at any time previous to the laid twenty-ninth day of September, in this present year, to export to such places respectively the whole of such limited quantities of such sorts of corn or grain, or such quantities as may be still necessary to complete such limited quantities; or to export corn or grain for the use of any his Majesty's garrisons or forces, in the same manner as the same may now by law be exported; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act to commence Sept. 29, 1789.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That all and every the directions, regulations, powers, and authorities of this act, shall commence and take place, and be had, done, executed, and performed, immediately from and after the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, unless otherwise specially directed by this act.

C A P. LIX.

An act for allowing the like drawback on teas, exported to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and to Gibraltar, and other places on the continent of Europe, and to Africa, as is now allowed on teas exported to Ireland or America.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a drawback of the whole of the duties paid upon teas, which have been regularly imported into this kingdom by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and for which the duties of customs and excise have been paid, is allowed to the exporter on the due exportation thereof to the kingdom of Ireland, into the British colonies in America, on certain conditions: and whereas it is expedient that the like drawbacks should be allowed on the exportation of such teas to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, to Gibraltar, or to any port or place on the continent of Europe where there shall be a British consul resident for the protection of trade; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, there shall be paid or allowed to the exporter or exporters of teas, which shall have been regularly imported into this kingdom by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and on which the whole duties of customs and excise shall have been paid, in case such teas shall be exported to the islands of Jersey or Guernsey, or to Gibraltar, or to some port

From Aug. 1, 1789, on tea exported to Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar, or any place in Europe where there is a British consul, there

port or place on the continent of *Europe* where there shall be a *British* consul resident for the protection of trade, the like drawback of the duties of customs and excise as is now allowed on the exportation of such teas to *Ireland*, or to the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*, on condition that the same shall be exported in such and the like manner, and under such and the like rules, regulations, provisions, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as such teas are now subject and liable to upon the exportation thereof for a drawback to *Ireland*, or to the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*: and provided also, that a like bond shall be given for the due exportation thereof, with further condition that the exporter thereof shall produce a certificate for such teas as shall have been entered for exportation to the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, under the hand and seal of the lieutenant governor, or other chief officer, and of the principal officer of the customs of such islands respectively, within the space of six months from the exportation thereof, that the same have been duly landed there; for such teas as shall be entered for exportation to *Gibraltar*, that the exporter thereof shall produce a like certificate under the hand and seal of the governor, or other chief officer there, within the space of twelve months from the exportation thereof; and that for such teas as shall so be entered for exportation to any such port or place on the continent of *Europe*, the exporter shall produce a like certificate under the hand and seal of the *British* consul resident at such place for the protection of trade, within the space of twelve months from the exportation thereof.

shall be allowed the like drawback as on tea exported to *Ireland* or *America*, on the conditions here in prescribed.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a like drawback shall be paid and allowed on the exportation of tea to *Africa*, as is now allowed on the exportation thereof to his Majesty's colonies or plantations in *America*, on bond being entered into by the merchant exporter, with sufficient security to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in double the value of such tea, that the same, and every part thereof, shall (the danger of the seas excepted) be well and truly exported to, and landed in some part of the coast of *Africa*, and not in any other port or place beyond the seas.

A like drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of tea to *Africa*.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no bond which shall be entered into for the exportation of tea to *Africa*, in pursuance of this act, shall be discharged or delivered up until proof is made, by the oath of the master, mate, purser, or other person having charge of the ship or vessel during the voyage in which such goods were exported, that the said goods, and every part thereof, were fairly landed or disposed of, in or on some part of the coast of *Africa*; and that no part thereof had been reloaded in any part of *Great Britain*, or the islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or any other port or place beyond the seas; and by the oath of the merchant exporter (if living), that to the best of his, her, or their knowledge and belief, such goods had been disposed of at the place or places mentioned in the oath of such master, mate, purser, or

How bonds given for the exportation of such tea shall be discharged.

other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel during the voyage, which proof ſhall be made within three years from the date of each reſpective bond, before the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port for the time being where ſuch laſt mentioned bond ſhall be entered into, who are hereby reſpectively impowered to adminiſter the ſame; and in caſe no ſuch proof ſhall be made as aforeſaid within the reſpective times before limited, it ſhall and may be lawful for the reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *Great Britain* to cauſe ſuch bond to be put in ſuit, unleſs they ſhall find ſufficient cauſe to forbear the ſame; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithstanding.

If ſuch tea be re-landed in Britain, or at any place for which it was not ſhipped, the maſter to forfeit treble the value.

No larger quantities of teas to be exported than ſhall be allowed by the treaſury.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any teas, which ſhall have been ſhipped for exportation, by virtue and in purſuance of this act, ſhall be re-landed in any part of this kingdom, or landed at any place other than that for which the ſame ſhall have been ſhipped for exportation, the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of the ſhip or veſſel, in or on board which ſuch tea ſhall have been ſhipped for exportation, ſhall forfeit treble the value thereof: provided always, That no greater quantities of teas ſhall be exported under the authority of this act than the lord high treaſurer, or the commiſſioners of the treaſury, or any three of them for the time being, ſhall, twenty-one days previous to each quarterly ſale of the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, authoriſe by warrant under their hands, directed to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England*.

C A P. LX.

An act for granting for ſever time for allowing the drawback upon the exportation of coffee, imported by the Eaſt India company, in the ſhip Lord Camden, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-fix.

Treaſury.

WHEREAS great part of the coffee imported by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, in the ſhip Lord Camden, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-fix, yet remains unſold, and other part of ſuch coffee, which hath been ſold by the ſaid united company, yet remains uncleared in their warehouſes, belonging to the buyers thereof, which, by reaſon of the great quantity of coffee imported into this kingdom of late years, the proprietors have not been able to export within the term of three years from the importation thereof, being the time limited by law to entitle the exporters to receive the drawback of the duties thereon; and it is reaſonable and neceſſary that ſome further time ſhould be granted for the exportation of the coffee imported in the ſaid ſhip Lord Camden; may it therefore pleaſe your Maſteſty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and

and by the authority of the same, That if the said coffee imported in the said ship *Lord Camden* in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and now remaining uncleared in the said company's warehouses, shall be exported to any parts beyond the seas, at any time within four years from the importation thereof, there shall be drawn back and allowed for the same, to the exporter or exporters thereof, such and the same drawbacks or allowances, and under such rules, regulations, securities, penalties, and forfeitures, as such exporter or exporters would have been intitled to in case such coffee had been exported within the term of three years from the importation thereof, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

If the coffee imported in the ship *Lord Camden* in 1786, be exported in four years from importation, to be allowed the usual drawbacks, etc.

C A P. LXI.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund; and for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

1,530,000*l.* may be issued out of the consolidated fund; which may be raised by loans or exchequer bills on the credit of the said fund. Money lent or security of this act not to be rated to any tax. To the use of loan to be struck, etc. Orders for repayment to be registered and paid in course. Notice to be taken for registering, etc. Penalty for taking fees, receiving bribes with costs, and for undue registering, etc. the value of the debt without costs, and forejudged his office. Not to be deemed undue preference in orders of the same date, brought the same day, are entered first, so they are entered; nor if subsequent orders are paid before prior ones are brought for payment, if money be reserved to discharge them. Treasury may order the 1,530,000*l.* hereby granted to be raised by exchequer bills, in the manner prescribed by the said act of the present session; the provisions of which act (except such as charge the bills on the malt duty, and limit the rate of interest) to extend to this. Bills and interest, &c. to be discharged out of the consolidated fund. Bank may advance money on the credit of this act. 398,769*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* remaining in the hands of the paymaster general, to be applied in discharge of the extraordinaries of the army, from Dec. 24, 1787, to Dec. 24, 1788. Monies arising by the Malt act, Land tax act, c. 6. Tontine act, c. 41. Annuities, c. 37. Lottery, c. 33. Loans, 3,500,000*l.* c. 34. further loans, 2,000,000*l.* c. 35. and 1,530,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund, shall be applied (with the residue of the sale of French prizes) to the uses hereafter expressed. 2,328,570*l.* for naval services for 1789. 220,576*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for the ordinary of the office of ordnance for land service, 1789. 9,306*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* for expence of ditto not provided for, 1788. 218,017*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* for extraordinaries of ditto, 1789. 9,620*l.* and 1,944*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for military artificers. 1,518,293*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* 3*q.* for land forces; viz. 638,562*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* for 17,448 effective men, officers, &c. in Great Britain, &c. 1789. 315,915*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* for forces in the plantations, &c. 1789. 2,891*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* 2*q.* for difference between British and Irish establishments, 1788. 8,245*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for ditto, 1789. 11,435*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* 2*q.* for regiments serving in the East Indies, 1789. 1,023*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* for supernumerary officers, 1788. 10,871*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* 3*q.* for ditto, 1789. 6,409*l.* 8*s.* for general and staff officers in Britain, 1789. 63,043*l.* 5*s.* to the paymaster general, secretary at war, &c. 172,787*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for reduced officers of the land forces and marines. 221*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* to reduced officers, &c. of the horse guard,

guards, 1789. 3,391l. 14s. 2d. for officers late in the service of the states general. 55,091l. 10s. for reduced officers of the British American forces. 4,907l. 10s. for allowances to ditto. 9,943l. 3s. 3d. for widows pensions. 177,468l. 8d. for Chelsea hospital. 36,093l. 15s. to the landgrave of Hesse. 3,500,000l. to discharge exchequer bills, 28 Geo. 3. 2,000,000l. to discharge further ditto. 191,342l. 13s. for secret services. 55,200l. for the works at Carleton House. 34,370l. 18s. 4d. issued in pursuance of addresses of the house of commons. 6,218l. 17s. 6d. for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, to 1st. Jan. 1790. 5,400l. for New Brunswick, to 24 June, 1790. 1,900l. for Saint John in America, to 1st. Jan. 1790. 2,100l. for Cape Breton, to 24 June, 1790. 1,182l. 10s. for Newfoundland, for defraying salaries, to 1st April, 1790. 4,080l. for the Bahama Islands, for civil establishment in addition to salaries to 1 Jan. 1790. 580l. to the chief justice of Bermuda, to 24 June, 1790. 600l. to the chief justice of Dominica, to 1 Jan. 1790. 2,877l. 10s. for New South Wales, to 10 Oct. 1789. 13,000l. for forts in Africa. 4,000l. for roads, and bridges in the highlands in the year 1789. 3,000l. for the British Museum. 2,111l. 6d. for money paid to T. Dundas and J. Pemberton, esqrs. commissioners for American claims, for expenses, fees, and charges. 41,559l. 11s. for money issued for the relief of American civil officers, and the fees and charges. 1,286l. 19s. 9d. 3q. for money issued to pay bills drawn by the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, and the governors of the Bahama islands and New Brunswick, and the fees and charges. 2,075l. 6s. 1d. for money issued to discharge bills drawn by A. Millar esq; commissary of the settlement of New South Wales, and the fees and charges. 313,659l. 2s. 5d. for payment on orders for relief of American and East Florida sufferers. 8,180l. 14s. 4d. for money issued to Henry Bradley esq; for maintaining, &c. convicts in the harbour of Hamoaze at Plymouth. 48,417l. 13s. 5d. for money issued to Duncan Campbell esq; for the expence of confining, maintaining, and employing the convicts on the river Thames. 761l. 1s. for money issued to Mr. James Mouatt, chief clerk in the office of the commissioners for enquiring into fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, received in several publick offices on account of salaries to clerks, and contingent expences. 500l. for money issued to the secretary of the commissioners appointed by 28 Geo. 3. c. 54 as to slaves from Africa. 3,000l. for money issued to the commissioners of the land revenues belonging to the crown. 900l. to the commissioners for enquiring into the losses in East Florida by the cession to the king of Spain. 4,693l. 8s. 6d. for money issued to the secretary to the commissioners for enquiring into the losses of American loyalists. 3,000l. for losses sustained by John Reader esq; in Jamaica, by dismantling an iron foundery in 1782, by order of sir Archibald Campbell, governor of the island. 20,312l. 6s. 4d. for money issued on account of the trial of W. H. Hastings esq; and not made good by parliament. 331,649l. 18s. 3d. 3q. for deficiency of grants, 1788. Supplies to be applied for the purposes before mentioned, &c. only. Rules to be observed in the application of the sum granted for half pay. By 28 Geo. 3. c. 26. a sum not exceeding 172,776l. 3s. was appropriated to be paid to reduced officers for 1788. The overplus of which sum to be disposed of to officers maimed, etc. or to their widows and children, as his Majesty shall direct. Duplicates of exchequer bills, etc. lost, or otherwise destroyed, may be made out under the regulations herein specified.

A P. LXII.

An act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government.

WHEREAS by an act, made in the twenty-third year of the Preamble.
reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for appointing 23 Geo. 3.
 commissioners to enquire into the losses and services of all such c. 80. recited.
 persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government; and also by four several acts, made in the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth years of the reign of his present Majesty, certain persons were constituted commissioners for enquiring into the respective losses and services of all such person and persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government: and whereas the purposes intended by the said acts are not yet completed, and it is therefore necessary that the said acts should be further continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That *John Wilmut* John Wilmut
esquire, colonel Robert Kingston, colonel Thomas Dundas, esq; colonel
John Marsh esquire, Jeremy Pemberton esquire, and Robert Mackenzie Robert King-
esquire, shall be, and they are hereby constituted commis- ston, etc.
 sioners for the purposes in the said recited acts mentioned. commissioners.

II. And be it further enacted, That any two of them the said *John Wilmut* John Wilmut
esquire, colonel Robert Kingston, colonel Thomas Dundas, John Marsh esq; to be
esquire, Jeremy Pemberton esquire, and Robert Mackenzie sworn.
esquire, before they enter upon the execution of
 this act, shall take an oath before the master of the rolls for the time being, or one of his Majesty's justices of the court of King's bench, common pleas, or barons of the exchequer, (which they or either of them are hereby authorized and required to administer), in the form following; (that is to say,)

I A. B. do swear, That, according to the best of my skill and know- The oath:
 ledge, I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute the several
 powers and trusts vested in me by an act, intituled, An act for ap-
 pointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and ser-
 vices of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, prop-
 erties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in
 America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and at-
 tachment to the British government, according to the tenor and
 purport of the said act.

And every other of them the ſaid *John Wilmot* eſquire, colonel *Robert Kingſton*, colonel *Thomas Dundas*, *John Marſh* eſquire, *Jérémy Pemberton* eſquire, and *Robert Mackenzie* eſquire, ſhall likewiſe take the ſame oath before the ſaid two commiſſioners, who are hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter the ſame, after they ſhall themſelves have taken the ſaid oath as aforeſaid.

Commiffion-
ers may ex-
amine parties
on oath.

III. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, and they are hereby authoriſed, impowered, and required, to examine upon oath (which oath they, or any two or more of them, are hereby authoriſed to adminiſter), all perſons whom the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall think fit to examine, touching all ſuch matters and things as ſhall be neceſſary for the execution of the powers veſted in the ſaid commiſſioners by this act; and all ſuch perſons are hereby directed and required punctually to attend the ſaid commiſſioners at ſuch time or place as they, or any two or more of them, ſhall appoint.

Commiffion-
ers to meet,
and to ſend
for perſons or
papers,

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, are hereby authoriſed to meet and ſit, from time to time, at the preſent place of meeting, or at ſuch other place as they, or any two or more of them, ſhall think proper, with or without adjournment, and to ſend their precept or precepts, under their hands and ſeals, for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, and for ſuch books, papers, writings, or records, as they ſhall judge neceſſary for their information in the execution of the powers veſted in the ſaid commiſſioners by this act; and the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, are hereby authoriſed to appoint and employ ſuch clerks, meſſengers, and officers, as they ſhall think meet, and to give to every of the ſaid clerks and officers an oath for his true and faithful demeanour, in all things relating to the due performance of the truſt repoſed in him by the ſaid commiſſioners, and in all other things touching the premises; which clerks and officers are hereby required faithfully to execute and perform the truſt in them ſeverally and reſpectively repoſed, without taking any thing for ſuch their ſervice, other than ſuch ſalary or rewards as the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall think fit to direct and appoint in that behalf.

to appoint
clerks, etc.

Perſons deliv-
ering in frau-
dulent claims
to be exclu-
ded from any
compensa-
tion.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if it ſhall have appeared to the commiſſioners appointed by the ſaid recited acts, or ſhall hereafter appear to the commiſſioners appointed by this act, that any perſon hath delivered, or ſhall hereafter deliver to them, an account or claim beyond the real loſs ſuſtained by him or her, with an intent to obtain more than a juſt compenſation; and if the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall have been or ſhall hereafter be of opinion that ſuch account or claim was or is fraudulent, then ſuch perſon ſo having claimed, or who ſhall hereafter ſo claim, ſhall be abſolutely excluded from any compenſation or provision whatſoever.

VI. And

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons, upon examination upon oath before the said commissioners, or any two or more of them respectively as before mentioned, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, every such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be and is and are hereby declared to be subject and liable to such pains and penalties as by any law now in being persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to.

Persons giving false evidence to be liable to the penalties of perjury.

VII. *And whereas provision was made by an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government, for enquiring into the losses of persons who sustained losses either by furnishing provisions, or other necessary articles for the service of his Majesty's navy or army in America, during the late war; or by having their property used, seized, or destroyed, for the carrying on the publick service there, and for which they have hitherto received no compensation: and whereas the enquiry thereby authorised is not completed;* be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said colonel Thomas Dundas, Jeremy Pemberton esquire, and Robert Mackenzie esquire, or any two of them, shall enquire into all such losses or demands which have been made as aforesaid, previous to the third day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations, powers, and authorities, as the commissioners are authorised to enquire into losses sustained by persons in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government.

2 Geo. 3. c. 44.

Commissioners to enquire into claims made previous to June 1st 1778, for losses by furnishing provisions for the navy or army in America during the late war, etc.

VIII. *And whereas the persons herein-after mentioned have been prevented, by such particular circumstances as appear to intitle them to special indulgence, from preferring or from prosecuting their claims during the times allowed by two several acts, made in the twenty third and twenty-fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty, from whence it may happen that the said persons may be deprived of the relief intended by the said acts:* be it therefore enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two or more of them, are hereby impowered to receive the claim or claims of Mary Bristow widow, and others, Mary Brerewood widow, captain John Collet, James Campbell, captain Henry Collins, Thomas Coombs senior, William Clark, the heirs of Matthew Colville, Daniel Dunbar, James Donovan, Cuthway Dobbs, Richard and Edward Brice Dobbs, Donald Frazer, Samuel Goldsbury, Lorenda Holmes, the executors of Capel and Ossend Hanbury, John Harmer, Robert Johnstone, William Lowther, William Love, Lambert Moore, the reverend John Milner, Regular Malcolm, Elizabeth Miller widow, captain Alexander Middleton, colonel Daniel Plummer, Ann Russel widow, lieutenant William Robins, John Rogers, and others, creditors of John and Gilbert Buchanan, Samuel Stearns, Charles Stuart, Isabella Taylor, Roger

Commissioners may receive the claims of the persons herein named;

Fleming, Jane Turner, colonel James Vernon, Joſeph Parker Wickham, Robert William Walker, John White, Alexander Wilſon, George and Andrew Buchanan, Colin Dunlop and company, Colin Dunlop and ſon and company, Dunlops and Croſs, Donald Scot and company, Glaſford, Gordon, Monteath and company, John Glaſford and company, Henderſon M'Caul and company, George Kippen and company, George M'Caul and company, John M'Dowell and company, Murdohs, Donald and company, William M'Tier, Oſwald Denniſton and company, James Ritchie and company, Spiers, French and company, Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and company, Thompſon Snodgraſs and company, Samuel Giſt, David Ruſſel, James Brown, William Hcnery, Thomas Burns, William Drake, Thomas M'Guire, Murgaret O'Kennedy, and Benjamin Ogden.

but not to report on their caſes, unleſs they receive proof of the parties having been prevented from delivering their claims in due time.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the commiſſioners appointed by this act ſhall not proceed in or report on the caſes of any of the perſons herein named, unleſs they ſhall have been previously ſatisfied, by proof on oath, (which oath the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to adminiſter), that the ſaid perſons have been prevented from delivering in or proſecuting their claims within the periods limited by any former acts, from illneſs or other unavoidable cauſes, or from the perſons ſo claiming having been employed in endeavouring to obtain reſtitution from any of the *American* ſtates, within which their properties were ſituated, for which they claim compenſation.

Commisſioners to give an account of their proceedings to the treaſury and ſecretaries of ſtate.

X. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, from time to time, at their diſcretion, or as often as they ſhall be thereunto required, and as ſoon as poſſible after the determination of their examinations and proceedings, by virtue of this act, without any further requeſition, give an account of their proceedings, in writing, to the lords commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's treaſury, and to his Maſteſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate for the time being.

Treaſury to pay 4,000 l. to the commiſſioners;

XI. And be it further enacted, That the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, or lord high treaſurer for the time being, are hereby authorized and required to iſſue and cauſe to be paid all ſuch ſums of money, not exceeding two thouſand pounds, to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall, by writing under their hands, deſire or direct, out of any part of the publick monies remaining in his Maſteſty's exchequer; which ſum ſo iſſued and paid ſhall be employed for the payment of clerks, meſſengers, and other officers, and in defraying all other neceſſary charges in or about the execution of the powers of this act, and in ſuch manner, and in ſuch proportions, as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, by writing under their hands and ſeals in that behalf, the ſame to be accounted for by the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be iſſued and paid, according to the courſe of his Maſteſty's exchequer, without any fee or other charges to be taken or demanded for the iſſuing and pay-

for paying clerks, &c.

payment of the ſame, or on the paſſing of the ſaid accounts, other than ſuch ſum as the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall appoint; and which money ſo iſſued ſhall not be ſubject to any tax, duty, rate, or aſſeſſment whatſoever, impoſed by authority of parliament.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That any of the ſaid commiſſioners being on half pay, as an officer of the navy or army, ſhall be intitled to receive ſuch half pay, notwithstanding any compenſation that may be made to him for executing the powers of this act, on his taking the following oath before ſome juſtice of the peace, who is hereby impowered to adminiſter the ſame:

Commisſioners may receive half pay on taking the following

I A. B. do ſwear, That I had not, between any place or employment of profit, civil or military, under his Maſteſty, beſides ſuch compenſation as ſhall have been or may be made to me as a commiſſioner for enquiring into the loſſes and ſervices of all ſuch perſons who have ſuffered in their rights, properties, and profeſſions, during the late unhappy diſſentions in America, in conſequence of their loyalty to his Maſteſty, and attachment to the Britiſh government.

And the taking the ſaid oath ſhall be ſufficient to intitle ſuch perſon to receive his half pay, without taking any other oath; any law, uſage, or cuſtom, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe of a vacancy or vacancies, by death or reſignation, of any one or more of the ſaid commiſſioners, during the reſeſs of parliament, it ſhall and may be lawful for his Maſteſty to nominate and appoint ſuch perſon or perſons as he may think proper to ſupply ſuch vacancy or vacancies; and that every perſon ſo nominated and appointed ſhall be held and conſidered to be inveſted with all the ſame powers as are delegated to the commiſſioners appointed by this act.

In caſe of the death, &c. of a commiſſioner during the reſeſs of parliament, his Maſteſty may appoint another.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue in force until the twenty-fifth day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and no longer.

Continuance of this act.

C A P. LXIII.

An act to exempt all piece goods wove in this kingdom, and which ſhall be ſold by auction, from the duty impoſed on ſuch ſales; for exempting perſons licenſed to retail ſpirituous liquors from the payment of the duties impoſed on ſuch licences, who ſhall leave off retailing ſuch liquors before the expiration of the time for which ſuch licences ſhall be granted; and for obliging perſons who ſhall deal in brandy, not being retailers, reſtiſiers, or diſtillers, to take out licences for that purpoſe.

WHEREAS, by an act made in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, (intituled, An act for repealing the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the ſaid duties,

Preamble.
27 Geo. 1.
c. 13. recited.

to be-

together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the *European* dominions of the *French* king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the redemption of the national debt,) *an excise duty of seven-pence is chargeable for every twenty shillings of the purchase money arising or payable by virtue of any sale at auction in Great Britain (among other goods and chattels) of all piece goods, and other goods woven or fabricated in the loom in Great Britain: and whereas it would greatly encourage the manufacture of such goods in this kingdom, if the same were allowed to be sold by auction entire as the same were taken from the loom, and in lots of a certain price, for or on account of the manufacturers or first purchasers thereof respectively, free of the said duty; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from after the first day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, all goods whatsoever, woven or fabricated in the loom in this kingdom, which shall be sold entire in the piece or quantity in which the same were taken from the loom, and in lots, each lot whereof shall be of the price of twenty pounds sterling or upwards, shall and may be sold by publick sale, by way of auction, in lots as aforesaid, for or on the account of the manufacturers or first purchasers thereof respectively, by any person duly licensed to exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer, but not otherwise, free of the said duty.*

From Oct. 1, 1789, piece goods woven in this kingdom may be sold in the quantity taken from the loom, and in lots of the price of 20l. or upwards, without paying the auction duty imposed by the recited act;

but not in any other than entered places, nor unless the goods are exposed at the sale.

II. Provided always, That no person shall be exempted from the payment of the said duty, for or in respect of any such goods sold by way of auction: unless such sale shall be carried on in some warehouse, room, or place, whereof a true and particular entry in writing shall have been made with the proper officer at the next office of excise within the limits where such warehouse, room, or place shall be situated, and unless such goods shall be openly shewn and exposed at the time and place of such sale.

Auctioneer to give security for delivering, at the next excise office, an account of the sale of such goods, &c.

III. Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted, That every person acting as auctioneer, at every such publick sale by way of auction as aforesaid, shall, over and besides the bond now directed by law to be given on receiving his licence, give further security by bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the sum of five thousand pounds, with two or more sureties, which security the commissioners of excise, or any two or more of them for the time being, in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, or such person or persons as the said commissioners respectively shall from time to time appoint for that purpose, are hereby authorized and empowered to take, that he will, within fourteen days after such sale at auction of any goods woven or fabricated in the loom as aforesaid, deliver, at the next office of excise within such limits as aforesaid, a true, exact, and particular

cular account in writing of the ſeveral lots and parcels of ſuch goods which ſhall have been ſold, the amount of the money bid at ſuch ſale, and the price of each lot and parcel; and further, that he will not at any time knowingly offer or put up for ſale, or ſell at auction, any piece goods or other goods woven or fabricated in the loom out of this kingdom, or any goods woven or fabricated in the loom in this kingdom which ſhall not be offered or put up for ſale or ſold entire in the piece or quantity in which the ſame were taken from the loom, and in lots as aforeſaid, for or on the account of the manufacturer or firſt purchaſer thereof, without charging, for every twenty ſhillings of the purchaſe money thereof, the ſaid duty, according to the rules and directions of an act of the ſeventeenth year of his preſent Maſteſty's reign, (intituled, *An act for granting to his Maſteſty certain duties on licences to be taken out by all perſons acting as auctioneers; and certain rates and duties on all lands, houſes, goods, and other things ſold by auction; and upon indentures, leaſes, bond, deeds, and other inſtruments,*) and that he will not be concerned in any untrue or fraudulent contrivance or device with intent to ſell any piece goods, or other goods woven or fabricated in the loom, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act.

IV. And be it further enacted, That in caſe it ſhall appear that the party entering into ſuch bond hath acted contrary to the true intent and meaning of ſuch bond, and of this preſent act, it ſhall be lawful for the reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe to cauſe every ſuch bond to be put in ſuit.

Bonds to be put in ſuit for breach thereof.

V. And whereas by an act, made in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, (intituled, *An act for laying additional duties upon licences to be taken out by perſons dealing by retail in ſpirituous liquors,*) reciting, that it was expedient that additional duties ſhould be paid by all perſons who ſhould take out licences to deal by retail in ſpirituous liquors, it is enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, there ſhould be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the uſe of his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſeveral and reſpective ſums in the ſaid act in that behalf mentioned, for and upon all licences to be taken out annually in manner in the ſaid act mentioned, by all perſons who ſhall retail any diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, or ſtrong waters, within Great Britain: and whereas divers perſons who take out ſuch licences do afterwards, and before the expiration of ſuch licences, leave off the retailing of ſpirituous liquors, and thereby ceaſe to derive any profit to themſelves from ſuch licences, although they ſtill continue liable to make good the future payments by the ſaid act directed to be made for or in reſpect of ſuch licences; be it therefore enacted, That no perſon or perſons who now is or are, or hereafter ſhall be, duly licenſed to retail diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, and who ſhall, before the expiration of any ſuch licence by the ſaid act directed to be taken out, give to the collector or ſuperviſor of exciſe of the collection or diſtriſt in which ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall reſide, one month's previous notice of his, her, or their intention to leave off the retailing

27 Geo. 3. c. 30. recited.

Perſons giving a month's notice to the ſuperviſor of exciſe, of their intention to leave off retailing ſpirituous li-

quors, not to be liable to the payment of any money imposed by recited act, after they shall have so left off;

nor persons whose licences are expired, and who, before the expiration thereof, left off retailing spirituous liquors; but no person to be entitled to the repayment of any sum actually paid.

24 Geo. 3.
sess. 2. c. 41.
recited.

From Oct. 10. 1789, persons dealing in brandy without being licensed according to recited act, not being retailers, rectifiers, or distillers, to forfeit 200l.

retailing of spirituous liquors, and shall also, within such one month, leave off the retailing of spirituous liquors, shall be liable to the payment of any sum or sums of money whatsoever by the said act directed to be paid, at any time after he, she, or they shall so leave off the retailing of spirituous liquors; and all and every such licence shall, from and immediately after the expiration of such one month, become null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

VI. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whose licence or licences to retail distilled spirituous liquors, granted under or by virtue of the said act, is or are now expired, and who, before the expiration of such his, her, or their licence or licences, actually left off the retailing of spirituous liquors, shall be liable to the payment of any sum or sums of money whatsoever by the said act directed to be paid, at any time after he, she, or they, so left off the retailing of spirituous liquors: provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to entitle any such person or persons to the repayment of such sum or sums of money which shall have been at any time heretofore actually paid by him, her, or them, in pursuance of the said act.

VII. And whereas, by an act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for laying certain duties upon licences to be taken out by the makers of and dealers in exciseable commodities therein mentioned,) it was enacted, That, from and after the tenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, no person or persons who then did, or at any time thereafter should deal in brandy, not being a retailer, nor a rectifier, nor a distiller, should presume, by him, her, or themselves, or by any other person or persons whatsoever employed by him, her, or them, or for his, her, or their benefit, either publicly or privately, to deal in brandy, without first taking out a licence for that purpose in manner therein-after mentioned, before he, she, or they should so deal in brandy, for which licence he, she, or they should immediately, on taking out thereof, pay down for the same the sum of five pounds: and whereas no pecuniary penalty is by law provided for or imposed on persons guilty of offences contrary to the said recited clause, and it is expedient that such pecuniary penalty should be provided and imposed; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the tenth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, no person or persons who now doth or do, or at any time hereafter shall deal in brandy, not being a retailer or retailers, nor a rectifier or rectifiers, nor a distiller or distillers duly licensed, shall presume, by him, her, or themselves, or by any other person or persons whatsoever employed by him, her, or them, for his, her, or their benefit, either publicly or privately, to deal in brandy, without first taking out such a licence for that purpose in manner in that behalf directed in and by the said act; and if, from and after the said tenth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, any person or persons

sons who now doth or do, or at any time hereafter shall deal in brandy, not being a retailer or retailers, rectifier or rectifiers, or a distiller or distillers, shall presume, by him, her, or themselves, or by any other person or persons whatsoever employed by him, her, or them, for his, her, or their benefit, either publickly or privately, to deal in brandy, without first taking out a licence for that purpose, in the manner in that behalf directed by the said act, he, she, or they shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

C A P. LXIV.

An act to authorise the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners of the treasury, to appoint two of the commissioners of the customs in England, and one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, to enquire into the annual amount of the emoluments of officers of the customs, and other persons employed in that revenue.

WHEREAS it is expedient, in order to provide for the better Preamble.

and more equitable arrangement of the salaries and allowances to the several officers and other persons employed in the service of his Majesty's customs, that enquiry should be made into the annual amount of their respective emoluments, whether arising from salaries, fees, perquisites, gratuities, or otherwise, and that the same should be ascertained; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the lord high treasurer for the time being, or the commissioners of the treasury for the being, or any three or more of them, to nominate and appoint, by warrant under their hands, two or more of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England, and one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in Scotland, from time to time, to enquire into and ascertain the same; and that the said commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England and Scotland respectively, so to be appointed as aforesaid, or either of them respectively, shall be, and he or they are hereby authorised to examine upon oath all and every officer and officers of the customs, or other persons belonging to, employed or concerned therein, in England or Scotland respectively; and all such officers and other persons are hereby directed and required punctually to attend the said commissioners, or either of them respectively, at such time and place as they, or either of them, shall appoint for the purposes above mentioned; and the said commissioners respectively, when they shall have completed the enquiry which by this act they are authorised to make, or as soon after as conveniently may be, shall report to the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, the result thereof.

Treasury may appoint two commissioners of the customs in England, and one in Scotland, to enquire into the emoluments of their officers upon oath, &c

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, before they proceed to take any step in pursuance of this act, shall take an oath, before the master of the

Commissioners to take the following

the rolls for the time being or one of his Majesty's justices of the court of *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, or one of the barons of the *Exchequer*, which they, or either of them, are hereby authorised and required to administer, in the form following; (that is to say,)

oath.

I A B. do swear, That, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, I will faithfully and impartially execute the several powers and trusts vested in me by virtue of an act, intituled, An act to authorise the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners of the treasury, to appoint two of the commissioners of the customs in *England*, and one of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland*, to enquire into the annual amount of the emoluments of officers of the customs, and other persons employed in that revenue.

Treasury may
issue 1,500l.
to pay clerks,
&c.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the lord high treasurer, or the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, is and are hereby authorised and required to issue and cause to be paid all such sums of money, not exceeding one thousand five hundred pounds, to such person or persons as the said commissioners of his Majesty's customs respectively, so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, by writing under his or their hand or hands, direct or require, out of any part of the publick monies remaining in his Majesty's exchequer; which sum so issued and paid shall be employed for the payment of clerks, messengers, and other officers, and in defraying all other necessary charges in or about the execution of the powers of this act, and in such manner, and in such proportions, as shall be appointed by the said commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, by writing under their respective hands and seals in that behalf, the same to be accounted for by the person or persons to whom the same shall be issued and paid, according to the course of his Majesty's exchequer, without any fee or other charge to be taken or demanded for the issuing and payment of the same, or on the passing of the said accounts, other than such sum as the said commissioners of his Majesty's customs respectively shall direct; and which money so issued shall not be subject to any tax, duty, rate, or assessment whatever imposed by authority of parliament.

Persons taking
a false oath
to be guilty
of perjury, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, taking any oath by this act authorised or required to be taken, shall thereby commit wilful perjury, or if any person shall unlawfully procure or suborn any person to take any oath by this act authorised or required to be taken, whereby such person shall commit wilful and corrupt perjury, every such person shall incur and suffer the like pains and penalties as are by law inflicted upon persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury, or subornation of perjury.

Continuance
of this act.

V. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force

force until the first day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and no longer; except for the purpose of trying or suing any person in consequence of any offence or offences committed in breach or violation of this act.

C A P. LXV.

An act to enable the East India company to raise money by further increasing their capital stock.

WHEREAS the affairs of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, require an advance of a considerable sum of money to answer certain present purposes, beyond what the said company are now enabled by law to raise; and it is expedient that such money should be raised by an increase of their capital stock: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said united company, they are hereby authorised and empowered, by and with the consent and approbation of the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, or any three or more of them, or of the high treasurer for the time being, at any time or times hereafter, to open books and to receive subscriptions from any person or persons, natives or foreigners, bodies politick or corporate, for enlarging their present capital stock or fund of four millions of pounds, to any sum not exceeding the further sum of one million of pounds capital stock, so as to make their whole capital stock the sum of five millions; which said additional capital stock shall be subscribed and paid for at the rate of one hundred and seventy pounds for every one hundred pounds of such stock, or at such other rate as the court or directors of the said united company, with the consent and approbation of the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, or any three or more of them, or of the high treasurer for the time being, shall direct; which said subscription shall be made, and the money for the said additional stock shall be paid, in such manner and form, and by such instalments and proportions, as the said court of directors, with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, shall appoint; and the capital stock so subscribed and paid for, shall, from and after the time of such payment, be deemed, considered, and taken, as and for a part of the capital stock of the said company; and the said subscribers, from and after the time of making full payment for the said additional stock, and their respective executors or administrators and assigns shall at all times be deemed and reputed to be members of the said united company, and incorporated therewith, and shall be invited unto, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and every the profits, benefits, privileges, advantages, and immunities, and be subject and liable to all and every the regulations, rules, and orders whereto the present

Preamble.

East India company, with the approbation of the treasury, may encrease their capital stock 1,000,000 l. in the manner herein prescribed;

sent stockholders and members of the said united company, in respect of the stock held by and belonging to them, are respectively intitled, subject, and liable unto, by any act or acts of parliament, charter, or bye law, or otherwise howsoever; and the said additional stock shall be transferrable and assignable in the like manner, and the proprietors and holders thereof shall hold their respective shares of the said additional stock in like manner as the respective present stockholders of the said company now do and hereafter shall hold and enjoy the respective sums now belonging to them in the present capital stock of the said united company; and the same shall in all respects be consolidated and united as one joint stock.

and may pay the like dividends on the additional as on the present stock of the company.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said united company shall and may, from time to time, make and pay the like dividends to the proprietors of the said additional stock as they now do and hereafter shall and may make and pay to the proprietors and holders of the present stock of the said united company; the first of which said dividends shall commence from such time as shall be specified in the proposals or terms to be offered for the said subscription by the said court of directors, with such consent and approbation as aforesaid.

Preference in subscribing for the additional stock may be given to the present proprietors.

At Sept. 1, 1789, if the subscriptions shall exceed the sum proposed to be sold, a proportionable deduction to be made from each subscription; and if they fall short, the deficiency to be disposed of to others.

III. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said court of directors, with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, to give the option and preference in subscribing for the said additional stock to such persons as shall hold the said company's stock at the time or times of such subscription as aforesaid, as far as, and not exceeding the amount of fifty pounds *per centum* on the capital stock which shall then be held by each stockholder so subscribing, for all such sums as they shall subscribe on or before the first day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and in case the subscription made by them on or before the said first day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall exceed the sum proposed to be sold at that time, a proportionable deduction shall be made from each subscription; and if such subscription shall, on the close thereof, on the said first day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, fall short of the sum proposed to be sold, the deficiency shall be disposed of to other persons, as the said court of directors, with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, shall think fit.

Directors may contract for the sale of the whole to one or more persons.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or restrain the court of directors of the said united company, by and with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, from agreeing with one or more person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, for the sale of the whole of the said additional capital stock, or for such part or parts thereof as they shall from time to time think fit and find it necessary and proper to sell; but it shall and may be lawful for

for the ſaid court, with ſuch conſent and approbation as aforeſaid, to contract for, and agree to ſell the whole, or any part thereof, to one or more perſon or perſons.

V. And be it further enacted, That as ſoon as reaſonably may be after the depoſit or firſt payment ſhall be made for the ſaid additional ſtock, to be ſubſcribed for, the ſaid company's caſhier or treaſurer ſhall give a receipt for the ſame, and ſo from time to time as future payments ſhall be made, which ſaid receipts ſhall be assignable and transferrable by indorſement thereon; and when the firſt payment ſhall be made on the ſaid additional ſtock, to be ſubſcribed for as aforeſaid, the holder of ſuch receipt, on delivering up the ſame, ſhall have his or her name entered in proper books to be kept by the ſaid united company for that purpoſe, with an account of the capital ſtock belonging to each proprietor, in like manner as the accounts of the preſent proprietors of *India* ſtock are kept.

Receipts to be given for payments, which ſhall be tranſferrable, &c.

VI. Provided always nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted, That in caſe any ſubſcriber or ſubſcribers, after having ſubſcribed, ſhall fail in making all or any the payments agreed at the reſpective times for ſuch payments, then, and in every ſuch caſe, the ſaid united company ſhall and may take in ſubſcriptions for and ſell the ſtock ſubſcribed for by ſuch defaulters to any other perſon or perſons; and all depoſits and payments made by ſuch defaulter, previous to ſuch default, ſhall be forfeited to and become the property of the ſaid united company.

If ſubſcribers fail in making good all payments, their ſtock may be ſold to any other perſons, and the depoſits to be forfeited.

VII. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be deemed and taken to be a publick act; and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch, by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whomſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

Publick act.

C A P. LXVI.

An act to continue, for a limited time, and amend an act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, An act to regulate, for a limited time, the ſhipping and carrying ſlaves in Britiſh veſſels from the coaſt of Africa.

28 Geo. 3. c. 54. From Aug. 1, 1789, no veſſel clearing out from Great Britain to carry ſlaves from Africa in greater numbers than herein ſpecified. Veſſels to be deemed of the tonnage ſet forth in their certificates of registry. Maſters of veſſels to forfeit 30*l.* for every ſlave exceeding the limited number. If more than 2-5ths of the ſlaves be children, 5 of the ſurplus to be deemed equal to 4 ſlaves. Maſters of veſſels, before they land any ſlaves in the Weſt Indies, to declare upon oath before the officer of the cuſtoms, the burthen of the veſſel, &c. and if they land ſlaves contrary hereto, to forfeit 50*l.* Officer of the cuſtoms to take an account of the ſlaves on board ſuch veſſels, etc. on penalty of 50*l.* Where there is no officer of the cuſtoms, any civil officer to receive the oath of the maſter, etc. No veſſel to carry any ſlaves, unleſs entered for that purpoſe at clearing out, and unleſs the ſurgeon give bond to keep a journal of the ſlaves during the voyage; which journal is to be delivered to the officer of the cuſtoms at the firſt Britiſh port of arrival, etc. Officer to deliver to the maſter a copy of his oath and to the ſurgeon a copy of his journal, and tranſmit duplicates to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms. Maſters or ſurgeons acting contrary hereto to forfeit 100*l.* Act to extend to ſhips which ſailed before Aug. 1, 1789, if a copy be delivered to the

commander before he has taken in more than the limited number, and it at such delivery there shall be on board a number of any description beyond the allowed proportions, no more of that description is to be received, nor of any other, so as to exceed in the whole the prescribed proportions. Masters acting contrary hereto, to forfeit 50*l.* for each slave. Admiralty to appoint persons to deliver copies of the act to the commanders of ships that sailed prior to Aug. 1, 1789, and to take an account of the slaves. Such persons to send lists of the ships to which the act has been delivered, etc. to the collectors of the customs in the British West Indies, etc. Commanders, etc. obstructing the persons appointed by the admiralty, to forfeit 100*l.* Act not to extend to ships taking on board slaves found shipwrecked, etc. The upper and lower cabin, and the space between decks, to be allotted to the slaves. If any person take the charge of a vessel, who is not qualified as herein directed, he shall forfeit 50*l.* as also the owner who shall employ him. No insurance to be made against any loss, except the perils of the sea, etc. No vessel to be cleared out that has not a surgeon who has passed his examination. If the officer at the port of discharge shall be satisfied that there have not died on the voyage more than 2 slaves in the 100, he is to give certificates to the master and surgeon, and on production thereof to the commissioners of the customs, they are to order the master 100*l.* and the surgeon 50*l.* Like certificates to be given where the mortality has not been more than 3 in the 100, which will entitle the master to 50*l.* and the surgeon to 25*l.* Commissioners to enquire into losses sustained in consequence of 23 Geo. 3. c. 54 by persons who have applied prior to Sept. 1, 1788. Such persons to lay before the commissioners the grounds of their claims, &c. Commissioners to determine the amount of losses, and report to parliament the compensation to be made. Commissioners to take the following oath. Treasury to order 2,000*l.* to be issued for payment of clerks, &c. His majesty to appoint to vacancies of commissioners during the recess of parliament.

Before any vessel is cleared outwards, the master, officers, and mariners, to execute articles of agreement, etc. in the forms hereunto annexed; and no other form to be used, on penalty of 50*l.*

XV. *And, for the better regulation, encouragement, and preservation of the health of the officers and seamen employed in ships and vessels trading to the coast of Africa for slaves, and from thence to the West Indies and America, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, before any ship or vessel is cleared outwards from any port in *Great Britain*, the master, officers, and mariners, shall sign and execute articles of agreement, and a muster roll, in the presence of, and witnessed by the clearing officer, and one of the tidemen of the port from whence the ship departs, and a duplicate of the articles of agreement and muster roll, duly signed and executed, shall be delivered to the aforesaid clearing officer, in order to its being lodged with the proper officer in the custom house, according to the forms hereunto annexed, which agreement shall be conclusive to all parties for the time contracted for, and no other form whatsoever of articles of agreement or muster roll shall be used, under the penalty of fifty pounds, one half to be paid to the use of *Greenwich* hospital, and the other half to the informer, or other person who shall sue for the same in any of his Majesty's courts of record.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a continuation of the muster roll shall be regularly and duly kept during the voyage, also a log book, wherein all penalties, forfeitures, and charges, against any officer or seaman, shall*

Muster roll to be regularly kept, etc.

shall be regularly entered, and signed by the master, chief mate, and surgeon, and delivered in upon oath, together with the muster roll, on the arrival of the ship or vessel at her discharging port in *Great Britain*, to the collector or other chief officer thereof; and if any master, chief mate, or surgeon, shall be convicted of signing false muster rolls, articles of agreement, or log book, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and shall also suffer six months imprisonment.

Penalty for signing false muster rolls, etc.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That no officer, mariner, or seaman, shall be turned over or discharged, upon any pretence whatsoever, unless to assist a ship in actual distress, which is to be certified by the principal officers of both ships concerned, and an agreement made in writing with the said officers or men so lent, or upon preferment, with the consent of the party, for which a certificate shall be given from the captain of any of his Majesty's ships or vessels (if any are present), or in their absence two justices of the peace, or the collector and comptroller of the customs at the place or port where such ship or vessel shall be or shall first arrive; which certificate shall be returned with the muster roll and log book, on the arrival of the ship at her delivering port in *Great Britain*.

No officer, etc. to be turned over or discharged, but under the circumstances herein mentioned.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That no master, commander, or other person shall supply the officers or mariners, seamen or seafaring men, with more slops, tobacco, spirits, or any other article whatsoever, than to the amount of one fourth part of the monthly wages of such officer, mariner, seaman, or seafaring man.

No slop, etc. to be supplied beyond 1-4th of the monthly wages.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, mariner, or seaman, shall behave in a riotous, seditious, or mutinous manner, it shall be lawful for the commander or commanding officer to put such officer, mariner, or seaman into confinement for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours, before the time is reported to the captain or commander of any of his Majesty's ships or vessels (being present, or within a convenient distance), who is hereby authorized to enquire into the cause of such complaint, and to examine upon oath, if found necessary, and to grant such relief and remedy therein as the circumstances of the case may require; and in case none of his Majesty's ships are present, the cause of complaint shall be fully examined into by the master and two officers, in the presence of the ship's company; and if it shall be judged necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo to continue the offender or offenders in confinement, such determination shall be drawn up in writing, with the reasons for coming to such resolution stated at large, and signed by the master and two officers, which they are hereby enjoined, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to report without delay to the captain or commander of the first ship or vessel belonging to his Majesty they may fall in with, and in default thereof to report the same to the governor or chief officer of any *British* fort on the coast of *Africa*, or to the governor of any of the *West India* islands, on their arrival at any port or road

Regulations with regard to officers, etc. behaving in a riotous, seditious, or mutinous manner.

road therein, that fuch meafures may be taken to bring the offender or offenders to juftice as the nature of the cafe will admit.

Mafter to
caufe a print-
ed abftract of
this act, etc.
to be hung up
in the moft
publick place
in his vefſel,
on penalty of
20l.

XX. And be it further enacted, That the mafter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of every fuch ſhip or vefſel, ſhall caufe a printed-abftract of this act, and alſo a copy of the ſchedule (A), and of the mufter roll reſpectively annexed to this act, to be hung up and affixed to the moſt publick place of fuch ſhip or vefſel; and ſhall caufe the ſame to be conſtantly kept and renewed, ſo that at all times they may be acceſſible to the officers and ſeamen on board of fuch ſhip or vefſel, upon pain that every ſuch mafter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of every ſuch ſhip or vefſel, who ſhall neglect to affix and renew the ſame, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of twenty pounds.

If mutinous
officers, etc.
be taken into
cuſtody by
order of a
governor in
Africa, or the
Weſt Indies, a
ſtatement up-
on oath to be
lodged with
the governor,
etc. and if the
maſter ſhall
not appear at
the trial, he
ſhall incur
ſuch penalty
as the court
ſhall adjudge.
Officers, etc.
to continue in
full pay until
the vefſel is
cleared in-
wards.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, maſter, or ſeaman, charged with mutiny or ſedition, ſhall be delivered over or taken into cuſtody by the order of the governor or chief officer of any port on the coaſt of *Africa*, or the governor of any of the iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, a full ſtatement upon oath (which they are hereby impowered to adminiſter) ſhall be made out and lodged with the ſaid governor, together with the names of the witneſſes who are to ſupport the charge alledged againſt the priſoner or priſoners, in order to their being ſent home for trial in the high court of admiralty for the offence or offences alledged againſt him or them; and in caſe the ſaid maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip or vefſel ſhall neglect to appear at the trial, upon being duly ſummoned, or publick notice of trial being given in the *London Gazette*, he ſhall not only be nonſuaged, but ſhall incur ſuch further penalty as the court ſhall adjudge.

Wages of run-
ners to go to
Greenwich
Hoſpital, etc.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That upon the arrival of every ſhip or vefſel at her diſcharging port in *Great Britain* the officers and ſeamen therein ſhall be continued in full pay and provisions until the ſhip is cleared inwards; or their accounts ſettled and paid, and that all wages due to run men ſhall be forfeited and paid to the uſe of *Greenwich* hoſpital, and all other forfeitures ſhall be applied as is ſpecified in the articles of agreement; any cuſtom, law, or uſage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where offences may be tried, and penalties ſued for. Actions may be brought within three years after the offence. Perſons taking falſe oaths to incur the pains of perjury, etc. Continuance of this act.

C A P. LXVII.

An act for the more effectual execution of the laws reſpecting gaols.

Preamble.

FOR the more effectual execution of the laws now in being for the ordering of gaols, and ſecuring the health of priſoners, may it pleaſe your Maſteſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, by and with the advice and

and confent of the lords fpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament affembled, and by the authority of the fame, That at the general quarter feflion of the peace throughout *England and Wales*, to be next holden after the end of this feflion of parliament, and at the firft feflion of the peace to be holden after *Michaelmas* in every fucceeding year, the gaoler or other officer having the care or fuperintendance of any gaol within the jurifdiction of the court holden fuch feflion, fhall, and he is hereby required to deliver, or caufe to be delivered to the chairman or other magiftrate prefiding in fuch court, a certificate according to the form hereunto annexed, fubfcribed by himfelf and verified by him, to the beft of his knowledge and belief, on his oath, to be taken either before fuch court, or in cafe of ficknefs, or inability from any other caufe to attend, then before fome juftice of the peace for the county, town, or diftrict in which fuch gaol fhall be fituated, and that fuch certificate fhall exprefs after each of the provisions therein enumerated, whether fuch provision is or is not complied with or obferved within fuch gaol; and fuch certificate fhall be read publickly in open court in the prefence of the grand jury, and entered upon record as part of the minutes of the faid feflion.

At the quarter feflion next after this feflion of parliament, and at the *Michaelmas* feflion annually, a certificate in the form annexed, to be delivered by every gaoler to the chairman, read in open court, and entered upon record.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That the faid court of quarter feflion fhall thereupon take the faid certificate into their confideration, and fummon any perfon or perfons named therein to appear before them, and fhall give fuch directions, and make fuch orders relative to any of the matters contained in fuch certificate, as to fuch juftices fhall feem meet, and fhall and may take fecurity from any perfon or perfons whom the fame may concern for his or their due compliance therewith.

The court to take the certificate into confideration, &c.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any gaoler or other officer, having the care or fuperintendance of any gaol, being a county gaol, fhall neglect to deliver, or caufe to be delivered, fuch certificate as aforefaid, he fhall forfeit for every fuch offence the fum of fifty pounds, and, not being a county gaol, the fum of twenty pounds, to be recovered by any perfon who fhall fue for the fame in any of his Majefty's courts of record at *Weftminfter*, or court of great feflion in *Wales*, or the county palatine of *Chefter*, if the offence fhall arife there, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no effoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, fhall be granted or allowed.

Penalty on gaolers neglecting to deliver certificates.

CERTIFICATE referred to in the body of this act.

to wit. **A**T the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, for the
 this day of
 in the year of our Lord the cer-
 tificate of in purſuance of the
 ſtatute in this caſe made and provided, reſpecting
 the gaol of

22 & 23 G. 2. c. 20. enacts, that

Felons and debtors ſhall be kept ſeparate,
 under penalties upon the ſheriff or gaoler.

24 G. 2. c. 40. enacts, that

1. No gaoler ſhall ſell, lend, uſe, give away,
 or ſuffer ſpirituous liquors within any gaol, un-
 der a penalty.

2. Copy of the claufe laſt mentioned, as alſo of
 two other claufes reſpecting the ſame, ſhall be
 hung up in the gaol, under a penalty.

32 G. 2. c. 28. enacts, that

The clerk of the peace ſhall cauſe a liſt of the
 fees payable by debtors, and the rules and orders
 for the government of gaols and priſons, to be
 hung up in the court where the aſſizes or ſeſſions
 ſhall be held, and ſend another copy to the gaol;
 and the gaoler ſhall cauſe the ſame to be hung
 up in a conspicuous place in the ſaid gaol.

13 G. 3. c. 58. enacts, that

Clergymen may be provided to officiate in
 gaols.

14 G. 3. c. 20. enacts, that

Perſons acquitted, or diſcharged upon pro-
 clamations for want of proſecution, ſhall be diſ-
 charged immediately, in open court, and without
 fee.

14 G. 3. c. 59. enacts, that

1. The walls and ceilings of cells in gaols ſhall
 be ſcraped and white-waſhed once in the year at
 leaſt.

2. That the cells ſhall be kept clean; and

3. That they ſhall be ſupplied with freſh air,
 by ventilators or otherwiſe.

4. That there ſhall be two rooms ſet apart for
 the ſick.

5. That a warm and cold bath, or bathing
 tubs, ſhall be provided.

6. That this act ſhall be hung up in the gaol.

7. That a ſurgeon or apothecary ſhall be ap-
 pointed, with a ſalary.

C A P. LXVIII.

An act for repealing the duties on tobacco and snuff; and for granting new duties in lieu thereof.

WHEREAS, by an act made in the twenty seventh year of Preamble.
the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for re- 27 Geo. 3.
pealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting c. 13. recited.
other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties,
together with the other duties composing the publick revenue;
for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and
merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the *European* do-
minions of the *French* king, into this kingdom; and for apply-
ing certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for
the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the na-
tional debt, certain duties are imposed upon tobacco imported into
Great Britain, and certain drawbacks are allowed upon the exporta-
tion thereof; and certain duties are also by the said act imposed upon
snuff imported into Great Britain: and whereas it is expedient to
repeal the said duties and drawbacks, and in lieu thereof to impose the
several duties, and allow the several drawbacks, herein mentioned: be
it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by
and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and
temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled,
and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the
tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-
nine, the said duties by the said act imposed upon tobacco im-
ported into *Great Britain*, and the said drawbacks by the said act
allowed upon the exportation thereof from *Great Britain*, to-
gether with the said duties by the said act imposed upon snuff
to imported, shall cease, determine, and be no longer paid or
payable, save and except in all cases relating to the recovering,
allowing, or paying any arrears thereof respectively, which may
at that time remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture,
fines, penalties, or forfeitures, relating thereto respectively,
which shall have been incurred at any time before or on the said
tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-
nine.

From Oct. 10,
1789, the du-
ties imposed
by recited act
on the impor-
tation of to-
bacco and
snuff, and the
drawback al-
lowed on the
exportation
of tobacco, to
cease;

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That, from and after the said tenth day of *October* one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-nine, in lieu and instead of the duties
and drawbacks hereby repealed, there shall be raised, levied,
collected, and paid unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors,
in ready money, without any discount or abatement whatever,
the several duties of customs and excise herein-after mentioned;
(that is to say),

and the fol-
lowing duties
of customs
and excise to
be paid, viz.

For every pound weight of tobacco, of the growth, produc- For every
tion, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain* pound of
or *Portugal*, imported or brought into *Great Britain*, there shall *Spanish* or
be *Portuguese*
tobacco im-

ported, 1s. 6d. customs, and 2s. excise; and when delivered from the warehouse for exportation 1d. customs, and 2d. excise: for every lb. of Irish or American tobacco imported, 6d. customs, and 9d. excise: for every lb. of snuff imported by the East India company, 1s. 3d. customs, and 2s. excise: from British America, or the Spanish West Indies, 6d. customs, and 1s. excise: and from any other place, 10d. customs, and 1s. 4d. excise. Duties on tobacco and snuff imported and warehoused not payable till delivered thereout.

be paid a custom duty of one shilling and sixpence; and also an excise duty of two shillings:

For every pound weight of the like tobacco, which shall be delivered for exportation out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act, there shall be paid a duty of customs of one penny; and also an excise duty of two-pence:

For every pound weight of tobacco, of the growth or production of *Ireland*, or of the growth or production of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, or of the united states of *America*, imported into *Great Britain*, there shall be paid a custom duty of sixpence; and also an excise duty of nine-pence:

For every pound weight of snuff, which shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, there shall be paid a custom duty of one shilling and three-pence; and also an excise duty of two shillings:

For every pound weight of snuff, which shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* from any *British* plantation in *America*, or from the *Spanish West Indies*, there shall be paid a custom duty of sixpence; and also an excise duty of one shilling:

For every pound weight of snuff, which shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* from any other place, there shall be paid a custom duty of ten-pence; and also an excise duty of one shilling and four-pence.

III. Provided always, That if any tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain* or *Portugal*, shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, and warehoused according to the directions of this act, then and in such case only, the duties imposed by this act upon the importation thereof shall not be paid or payable until such tobacco shall be delivered, either for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, or for exportation (as the case may be) out of the warehouse in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act; or if any other tobacco, which may be lawfully imported into this kingdom, shall be imported and brought into *Great Britain*, and warehoused according to the directions of this act, then, and in such case only, the duties imposed by this act upon the importation thereof shall not be paid or payable until such tobacco shall be delivered, for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act: provided also, That if any snuff shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, and warehoused according to the directions of this act, then, and in such case only, the duties imposed by this act upon the importation thereof shall not be paid or payable until such snuff shall be delivered out of the warehouse in which the same shall

be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act.

IV. And be it further enacted, That such of the said duties of customs by this act imposed, as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, and such thereof as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being; and that such of the excise duties by this act imposed as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *England* for the time being, and such thereof as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* for the time being.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of the customs and excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively.

V. And whereas the regulations already provided by law to prevent the fraudulent and clandestine importation of tobacco, tobacco stalks, and snuff, into *Great Britain*, and to prevent the fraudulent re-landing of tobacco, after the same has been shipped for exportation, or actually exported, have been found ineffectual; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the said tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, no tobacco whatever shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, from any port or place whatever, other than some port or place within his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, or some port or place within the united states of *America*, although the same shall have been legally imported into and exported from *Great Britain*, and returned for want of sale or otherwise, upon pain of forfeiture thereof, together with the hogheads, casks, chests, cases, and packages, respectively, containing the same, and also the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall be imported or brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; and such tobacco, hogheads, casks, chests, cases, and packages, respectively, and also such ship or vessel with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

From Oct. 10, 1789, no tobacco to be imported, but from *America*, on penalty of its forfeiture, with the vessel, etc.;

VI. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to forfeit any tobacco, of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain* or *Portugal*, or of the growth or production of *Ireland*, imported respectively in the manner, and under the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions (except where other rules, regulations, restrictions, or provisions are in that behalf provided by this act) with such tobacco was subject and liable to by any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the said tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

except Spanish, Portuguese, and Irish tobacco, under the present regulations.

VII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, no tobacco

From Aug. 1, 1790, tobacco or snuff imported in

ſhips of leſs burthen than 120 tons to be forfeited, with the veſſel.

bacco or ſnuff ſhall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, or into any port, harbour, haven, or creek thereof, from foreign parts, in or on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat of leſs burthen than one hundred and twenty tons, on pain of forfeiting all ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and packages reſpectively containing the ſame, and alſo the ſhip, veſſel, or boat, in or on board which ſuch tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be ſo imported or brought, with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; and ſuch tobacco, ſnuff, hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and packages reſpectively, and alſo ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the customs or exciſe.

No tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff work, to be imported on penalty of its forfeiture, with the veſſel, &c.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco ſtalks, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, or tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff work, ſhall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, from foreign parts, in any ſhip, veſſel, or boat whatever, on pain of forfeiting all ſuch tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff work reſpectively, with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages reſpectively, containing the ſame, and alſo the ſhip, veſſel, or boat, in or on board which the ſame ſhall be ſo imported or brought, with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; and ſuch tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages reſpectively, and alſo ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the customs or exciſe.

nor tobacco or ſnuff in caſks containing leſs than 450 lb. on like penalty;

IX. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* in any hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, caſe, or other package, except in an hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, or in hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes, each of which ſhall contain at the leaſt four hundred and fifty pounds weight nett of tobacco or ſnuff, nor packed in bags or packages within any ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, nor ſeparated or divided, within any ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, or in any manner whatever, on pain of forfeiting all ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages reſpectively, containing the ſame, and alſo the ſhip, veſſel, or boat in which the ſame ſhall be ſo imported or brought, with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; and ſuch tobacco and ſnuff, hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages reſpectively, and alſo ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the customs or exciſe.

but not to extend to looſe tobacco brought for the uſe of the crew, not exceeding 5 lb. for each perſon;

X. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to forfeit any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, or her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, or apparel, for or by reaſon of any tobacco being imported or brought in ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, into *Great Britain*, looſe, for the uſe of the ſeamen then belonging to and on board ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, or for the uſe of the paſſengers then being on

on board ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, not exceeding five pounds weight of tobacco for each perſon, nor to forfeit any ſuch tobacco.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to prevent evidence from being received in any ſuit or information brought for the forfeiture of any ſhip or veſſel, for or on account of any tobacco or ſnuff imported or brought in any ſhip or veſſel, in order to ſhew, from the ſmallneſs of the quantity of the ſaid tobacco or ſnuff, and under the circumſtances of the caſe, that the ſaid tobacco or ſnuff was on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel without the knowledge and privity of the owner, or of the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command thereof, and without the wilful neglect or want of reaſonable care in the diſcharge of the duty of ſuch owner, maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel; and in every ſuch caſe, where proof ſhall be made, from the ſmallneſs of the quantity of tobacco or ſnuff, and other circumſtances, that ſuch ſmall quantity was on board without the knowledge, privity, or conſent, either of the owner, or the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command thereof, and without any wilful neglect or want of reaſonable care, either in the owner, or in the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, then and in every ſuch caſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not be forfeited for or on account of ſuch ſmall quantity of tobacco or ſnuff.

nor ſhall the veſſel be forfeited, if proof be made from the ſmallneſs of the quantity, etc. that any tobacco or ſnuff was on board without the knowledge of the owner or maſter.

XII. And be it further enacted, That if any ſhip, veſſel, or boat ſhall be found at anchor, or hovering, within the limits of any of the ports of this kingdom, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or ſhall be diſcovered to have been within ſuch limits or diſtance, and not proceeding on her voyage, wind and waves permitting, unleſs in caſe of unavoidable neceſſity, or diſtreſs of weather (of which neceſſity or diſtreſs the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, ſhall give notice to, and make proof before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the port within the limits of which ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat ſhall be found immediately after the arrival of ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat within the limits of ſuch port) having on board any tobacco or ſnuff, which, taken together or ſeparately, ſhall exceed one hundred pounds weight, or any tobacco ſtalks, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, or any tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff work, then not only all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, and ſnuff, reſpectively, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages reſpectively containing the ſame, but alſo the ſhip, veſſel, or boat on board which the ſame ſhall be found as aforeſaid, with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, ſhall be forfeited, whether bulk ſhall then have been broken or not, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the customs or exciſe.

Veſſels, with more than 100lb. of tobacco and ſnuff, or any tobacco ſtalks, etc. on board, to be forfeited, if found at anchor or hovering within four leagues of the coaſt.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco of the Regulations growth for the im-

portation of
American to-
bacco.

growth or production of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, or of the growth or production of the united states of *America*, shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, unless the same (if it be tobacco of the growth or production of his Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories) shall be imported into *Great Britain* directly from some part of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, or if the same be tobacco of the growth or production of the said united states, unless the same shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* directly from some part of the said united states; nor shall any such tobacco be imported or brought into *Great Britain* from any part of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, unless the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall be so imported or brought shall be *British*-built, registered according to law, and navigated with this master and three-fourths of the mariners *British*; nor shall any such tobacco be imported or brought from any part of the said united states, unless the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought shall be either *British*-built, registered and navigated as aforesaid, or shall be built in the countries belonging to the united states of *America*, or any of them, and owned by the subjects of the said united states or any of them, and navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners at least, subjects of the said united states, or any of them, upon pain of forfeiture of all such tobacco as shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, contrary to the directions of this act, together with the hogheads, casks, chests, cases, and other packages respectively, containing the same, and the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall be imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; and such tobacco, and the hogheads, casks, chests, cases, and other packages respectively, containing the same, together with the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall be so imported or brought, and her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

Tobacco or
snuff to be
forfeited if
imported into
any other
part of Great
Britain, than
the places
herein enu-
merated.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco or snuff whatever shall be imported or brought into any part of *Great Britain*, except the ports of *London*, *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Lamaster*, *Cowes*, *Falmouth*, *Whitehaven*, *Hull*, *Port Glasgow*, *Greenock*, and *Leith*, upon pain of forfeiture of all such tobacco and snuff respectively as shall be imported or brought into any part of *Great Britain*, except some or one of the said ports herein-before enumerated, together with the hogheads, casks, chests, cases, and other packages respectively, containing such tobacco or snuff respectively, and the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall be so imported or brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel; and such tobacco and snuff respectively, and the hogheads, casks, chests, cases, and other packages respectively, containing the same, together with the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall be so imported

imported or brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

XV. Provided nevertheless, That if any tobacco, of the growth or production of the said united states, which shall, in the fair and lawful way of barter or traffick between the people of the said united states and any of the people of his Majesty's islands in the *West Indies*, be imported or brought from any part of the said united states, into any of the said islands by *British* subjects, and in *British*-built ships owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, it shall and may be lawful to export from any of the said islands, the same tobacco, and to import it directly from thence into some one or other of the said respective ports herein-before enumerated, in a *British*-built ship or vessel of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons or upwards, so registered and navigated as aforesaid, subject nevertheless to the several rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions in this act contained and provided for the importation into *Great Britain* of tobacco directly from his Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*.

American tobacco imported into the West India islands in traffick, may be from thence imported into *Great Britain*, under the restrictions herein mentioned.

XVI. Provided also, That the name or names of the several and respective ships or vessels, in which such tobacco shall be so imported from any part of the said united states, into any of the said islands in the *West Indies*, and also the several and respective names of the several and respective masters of such ships or vessels, shall be particularly specified in the manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, accompanying into *Great Britain* such tobacco so imported, according to the directions of this act.

Names of the vessels, etc. so importing tobacco into the West Indies, to be specified in the manifests.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That when any ship or vessel whatever shall have taken on board tobacco at any port or place whatever within his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, in order to convey the same from thence into *Great Britain*, the collector and comptroller of the customs at such port or place where such ship or vessel shall have taken on board such tobacco, if there shall be such collector and comptroller resident at such port or place, and, in default thereof, two other chief officers of the customs at such port or place, shall, at and on the clearing of every such ship or vessel by the proper officer of the customs appointed for that purpose, deliver to the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, a manifest or content in writing, under their hands and seals of office, which manifest or content shall contain the name of the port or place where such tobacco in such manifest or content mentioned shall have been so taken on board, the name and built of the ship or vessel so taking the same on board, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof according to the register of the same, together with the christian and surname of the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the port and place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs, and a true account of all

Officers of the customs in his Majesty's colonies in *America* to deliver to the masters of vessels at their clearing a manifest, which shall authorize the importation of the tobacco into *Great Britain*.

all the tobacco fo laden on board fuch fhip or vefſel, with the number of hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, and caſes, containing the ſame, and the particular weight of the tobacco contained in each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, together with the marks and numbers ſet on each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, with the care of each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe; and ſuch weight of the tobacco and care reſpectively ſhall alſo be marked on each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe; which ſaid manifeſt or content, and none other, ſhall be required for ſuch tobacco imported in purſuance of and according to the directions of this act, any law, cuſtom, or uſage to the contrary notwithstanding.

From Oct. 10, 1790, no tobacco of the growth or the American ſtates to be imported without a manifeſt, ſworn to by the maſter of the veſſel.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the tenth day of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, no tobacco of the growth or production of the united ſtates of *America* ſhall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, from any part of the ſaid united ſtates, unleſs the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of the ſhip or veſſel importing ſuch tobacco, ſhall have on board a manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, made out and ſigned by ſuch maſter or other perſon, on or before the clearing of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, at all, each, and every the ports or places within the ſaid united ſtates where ſuch tobacco ſhall be laden on board, containing the name or names of the ſeveral and reſpective ports or places where the tobacco in ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents mentioned ſhall have been ſo reſpectively laden on board, the name and built of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with the chriſtian and ſurnames of the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the port or place to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel truly belongs, and alſo the tonnage of ſuch ſhip or veſſel; which tonnage, if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be *British*-built, ſhall be deemed and taken to be the true admeaſurement according to the register thereof; and which manifeſt ſhall alſo contain a true account of all the tobacco ſo laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with the number of hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, and caſes reſpectively, containing the ſame, and the particular weight of the tobacco contained in each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, together with the marks and numbers ſet on each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, with the care of each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe; and ſuch weight of the tobacco and care reſpectively ſhall alſo be marked on each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe; upon which ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, there ſhall be indorſed the oath of the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, teſtifying the truth thereof, and ſworn to by ſuch maſter or other perſon, on or before ſuch clearing of ſuch ſhip or veſſel in the ſaid united ſtates, before the *British* conſul, if there ſhall be any *British* conſul then reſident at or near the port or place where ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo laden on board, or before ſome magiſtrate or publick officer reſiding at or near to ſuch

ſuch place or port, if there be not any *British* conſul reſident at or near to ſuch port or place : which manifeſt, and none other, ſhall be required for ſuch tobacco imported from the ſaid united ſtates of *America*, in purſuance of and according to the directions of this act, any law, cuſtom, or uſage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the ſaid tenth day of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, if any tobacco ſhall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, in any ſhip or veſſel whatever, from any port or place within his Maſteſty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in *America*, or from any port or place within the united ſtates of *America*, without ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, as is in that behalf herein directed, the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of two hundred pounds.

From O. S. 10, 1790. maſters of veſſels importing tobacco from *America*, without manifeſts, to forfeit 200l.

XX. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the ſaid tenth day of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, every maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, in or on board which any tobacco ſhall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, either from any port or place within his Maſteſty's ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in *America*, or from any port or place within the ſaid united ſtates of *America*, ſhall, upon the arrival of ſuch ſhip or veſſel within the limits of any of the ports of *Great Britain*, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, produce to all and every officer and officers of the cuſtoms, and alſo to all and every officer and officers of exciſe, who ſhall come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel within ſuch limits or diſtance, all and every ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, for his and their exanunation and inſpection; and all and every ſuch officer and officers, to whom ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents ſhall have been ſo produced, ſhall certify ſuch production upon the back thereof; and ſuch maſter or other perſon ſo having or taking the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, ſhall provide, give, and deliver to the firſt officer of the cuſtoms who ſhall come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, on the arrival thereof within the limits of any of the ſaid ports herein-before enumerated, and ſhall alſo in like manner provide, give, and deliver to the firſt officer of exciſe who ſhall come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, on the arrival thereof within the limits of any of the ſaid ports herein-before enumerated, a true copy of ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents; and each ſuch officer ſhall certify upon the back of ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents, the receipt of ſuch copy or copies thereof, with the particular day and the time when each ſuch officer ſo received the ſame; and ſuch officer of the cuſtoms, who ſhall firſt come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall batten, faſten, and lock down the main and other hatchway and hatchways leading to the hold or place of ſtowage in ſuch ſhip or veſſel; and if ſuch officer ſhall neglect to

Maſters of ſuch veſſels, on their arrival within four leagues of the coaſt, to produce their manifeſts to the proper officers, etc.

Officer of the cuſtoms to faſten down the hatchways.

to do, then and in that case any other officer or officers of the customs shall batten, fasten, and lock down the main and other hatchway and hatchways leading to the hold or place of stowage in such ship or vessel; and the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall, and he is hereby required to assist or cause to be assisted such officer or officers, by and with a sufficient number of the crew of such ship or vessel, in the battening and locking down such hatchway, or hatchways: and if any such master or other person shall neglect or refuse to produce such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, or to give any such copy thereof, or to assist or cause to be assisted any such officer or officers in battening, fastening, or locking down such hatchway or hatchways, according to the directions of this act; or if any such hatchway shall, after the same shall have been so battened, fastened, or locked down as aforesaid, according to the directions of this act, be opened; or if any fastening or lock affixed to any such hatchway, for the purpose of fastening or locking the same, according to the directions of this act, shall be opened, broken, or damaged, after such hatchway shall have been so battened, fastened, or locked down as aforesaid, and before the same shall have been opened by the proper officer or officers of the customs; the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

If the master refuse to produce his manifest, &c. or if the hatchway, after being fastened down, shall be improperly opened, he shall forfeit 200l.

If bulk be broken within four leagues of the coast, &c. the vessel, &c. to be forfeited, and the master to pay 200l.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That if, after the arrival of any ship or vessel having tobacco on board, within the limits of any of the ports in *Great Britain*, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, bulk shall be broken, or any part of the tobacco laden on board such ship or vessel shall be unladen or unshipped from or out of such ship or vessel, within the said limits or distance, and, if within the limits of any of the ports first hereinbefore enumerated, before such ship or vessel shall have been moored according to the directions of this act in that behalf, or before the proper officer or officers of the customs, with the consent of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, or the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, for that purpose, shall have duly authorized the unlading thereof, every such ship or vessel, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, and all the tobacco then in or on board such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise, and such master or other person shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

Penalties on breaking bulk and opening hatchways not to extend to vessels where the

XXII. Provided always, That no such ship or vessel, nor her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, or apparel, nor any such tobacco then in or on board such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited for or by reason of bulk being broken, or any of the tobacco being unladen or unshipped as aforesaid, nor shall such master or other person incur the said last-mentioned penalty of two hundred

hundred pounds, in case the same was occasioned by unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress, and proof thereof shall be immediately made by the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and two or more of the mariners belonging to and on board such ship or vessel, upon oath, before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the port within the limits of which such accident, necessity, or distress shall have happened, or before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the first port of *Great Britain* within the limits of which such ship or vessel shall afterwards arrive, if such accident, necessity, or distress shall have happened not within the limits of any *British* port; nor shall the matter or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, whose hatchway or hatchways shall, after the same shall have been battened, fastened, or locked down as aforesaid, incur the said penalty of two hundred pounds herein imposed on such master or other person, for or by reason of any such hatchway being opened, or for or by reason of any fastening or lock affixed to any such hatchway, for the purpose of locking the same according to the directions of this act, being opened, broken, or damaged, in case the same shall have been occasioned by unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress, and like proof shall be made upon oath, before the collector or other chief officer of the customs, at such of the said ports herein-before enumerated within the limits of which such ship or vessel shall first arrive; and all such collectors, and other chief officers respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the oaths respectively by this act directed or authorized to be made.

same has been done by unavoidable accident or necessity.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any tobacco or snuff, which shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, shall be landed or put on shore in *Great Britain*, or unshipped or delivered from or out of any ship, vessel, or boat, with intention to be landed or put on shore in *Great Britain*, without a warrant for the landing or delivery of the same first signed by the proper officer or officers of the customs in that behalf, and without the presence of the proper officer or officers of the customs, all such tobacco or snuff respectively, together with the hogsheds, casks, chests, cases, and other packages whatever, containing the same, and the ship, vessel or boat in or on board which the same shall be so imported or brought, and from which the same shall be so unshipped, and also the ship, vessel, or boat into which the same shall be so unshipped, and likewise all and each and every ship, vessel, and boat by which or from which the same, after having been so unshipped, shall be landed or delivered, with all their guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel respectively, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise; and the proprietor or proprietors, importer or importers, consignee or consignees, of any such tobacco or snuff, and the master, mate, or other person or persons having or taking the charge or command

Tobacco or snuff landed without a warrant from the proper officer to be forfeited, and the proprietor, &c. to forfeit treble the value.

command of any such ship, vessel, or boat, and all and every person or persons who shall be in anywise concerned, or aiding or assisting in the unshipping, landing, or delivery of any such tobacco or snuff, or to whose hands, custody, or possession any such tobacco or snuff shall come after the same shall be so unshipped, landed, or delivered, or put on shore as aforesaid, he, she, or they knowing the same to have been so unshipped, landed, or delivered, shall for every such offence forfeit treble the value of such tobacco or snuff respectively, to be estimated according to the best and highest rate and price which tobacco or snuff respectively, of the best quality, shall sell for in *London* at the time when such forfeiture shall be incurred.

Commissioners of the customs to appoint places for mooring of vessels importing tobacco till cleared.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, shall, and they the said commissioners, or any four or more of them, are hereby required, from time to time, to fix and appoint, or cause to be fixed and appointed, and from time to time continued, at each and every of the respective ports in *England* herein-before enumerated; (that is to say,) *London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, and Hull*, a certain place for the mooring all ships or vessels, in or on board which any tobacco shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, according to the directions of this act, or which shall come to or arrive within such respective ports; and the said commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, shall, and they the said last-mentioned commissioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby required, from time to time, to fix and appoint, or cause to be fixed and appointed, and from time to time continued, at each of the said respective ports in *Scotland* herein-before enumerated; (that is to say,) *Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Leith*, a certain place for the purpose of mooring all such ships and vessels, in or on board which any tobacco shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, according to the directions of this act, and which shall come to or arrive within such respective ports; and the masters, or other persons respectively, having or taking the charge or command of such ships or vessels, shall, at their respective costs and charges, immediately on such arrival of such ships or vessels, cause all such ships or vessels respectively to be conducted to and moored at such places so fixed and appointed, at the said ports respectively to which such ships or vessels shall so come, or within which such ships or vessels shall respectively arrive; and all such ships or vessels shall, at the costs and charges of such masters, or other persons respectively, remain and continue at such moorings until all the tobacco on board the same shall have been landed and delivered therefrom, in manner herein mentioned, and until such ships or vessels shall have been regularly cleared by the proper officer or officers of the customs for that purpose; and if any such master or other person shall omit, neglect, or refuse to cause any such ship or vessel so to be conducted or moored, according

Masters neglecting to moor their

cording to the directions of this act in that behalf, or if any such ship or vessel shall depart from or leave such her moorings, contrary to the directions of this act in that behalf, the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, unless, in the judgement of the said commissioners, such master or other person shall be prevented from such compliance by means of any unavoidable accident.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That on the arrival of any ship or vessel, in which any tobacco shall be imported or brought into any or either of the ports herein-before enumerated, at such her moorings, at any or either of the said ports herein-before enumerated, the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall make a just and true entry or report upon oath, with the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such port, openly at the custom house of such port, of the burthen, contents and lading of such ship or vessel, with the particular marks, numbers, qualities, and contents of every parcel of goods then laden in or on board such ship or vessel, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and do and perform every act and thing in relation thereto, before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such port, openly in the custom house at such port, in the manner and as the owners, masters, porters, or other persons taking charge of ships or vessels are directed and required by an act made in the first year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled, *An act limiting the time for laying on land merchandizes from beyond the seas, and touching customs of sweet wines*, and by an act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of his late majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in his Majesty's customs*, under the penalty of the forfeiture of one hundred pounds; and all tobacco found on board any such ship or vessel, of which no such report shall have been made with the collector or other chief officer of the customs, shall be forfeited, together with the hogheads, casks, chests, cates, and other packages respectively, containing the same; and such tobacco, hogheads, casks, chests, cates, and other packages respectively, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of any such ship or vessel shall, at the time when such entry or report upon oath shall be or ought to have been so made, deliver to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, at such ports respectively, such manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing as herein mentioned; and if any such master or other person shall omit, neglect, or refuse to deliver such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, to such collector or other chief officer of the customs, according to the directions of this act, every such master or other person or persons so offending shall,

vessels, &c. to forfeit 100l.

If on arrival at her moorings, the master neglects to make entry of any such vessel, etc. he shall forfeit 100l. and the tobacco, etc.

Masters neglecting to deliver manifests to the officer of the customs, to forfeit 100l.

shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Importers of tobacco to make entry with the officers of the customs and excise of the quantity, &c. within the time herein limited after the arrival thereof;

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That all and every importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees of tobacco imported or brought into any or either of the ports herein-before enumerated, shall respectively, within ten days, if the whole or the major part of the landing of the ship or vessel in which such tobacco shall be so imported or brought be tobacco, or within fifteen days if the major part of the lading of such ship or vessel shall consist of other goods, and not of tobacco, after the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall have or ought to have made such entry or report upon oath, make, with the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and also with the collector of excise of such of the said ports herein-before enumerated, into which any such tobacco shall be imported or brought in any such ship or vessel, a true entry in writing of all such tobacco in or on board such ship or vessel, belonging to such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, specifying in such entry whether the same be tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain* or *Portugal*, or of the growth or production of *Ireland*, or of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, or of the united states of *America*, and also the number of hogheads, casks, chests, and cates, with the particular marks and number of each of them, and the weight and quantity of tobacco contained therein, agreeably to the several and respective marks, numbers, and contents as specified in the manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, relative to such respective tobacco, and also agreeably to the particulars set forth in such entry or report upon oath of the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of the ship or vessel in or on board which such tobacco shall be so respectively imported or brought into either of the ports herein-before enumerated.

and importers of snuff to make like entry.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That within ten days next after the master or purser for that voyage, of the ship or vessel wherein any snuff shall be imported or brought into any or either of the ports herein-before enumerated, shall have or ought to have made a just and true entry or report upon oath of the burthen, contents, and lading of such ship or vessel, in pursuance of the directions of the said acts made in the first year of the reign of her late majesty Queen *Elizabeth*, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of King *Charles* the Second, the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, of such snuff shall make, with the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and also with the collector of excise, of such of the said ports herein-before enumerated into which any such snuff shall be so imported or brought in or on board such ship or vessel, a true entry in writing of all such snuff in or on board such ship or vessel, belonging to such importer

for importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, specifying in such entry, whether the same be snuff imported by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, or snuff imported from any *British* plantation in *America*, or from the *Spanish West Indies*, or snuff imported from any other place, and also the number of hogheads, casks, chests, and cases, with the particular marks and numbers of each and every of them, and the weight and quantity of snuff contained therein; and if the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, of any tobacco or snuff imported or brought into any or either of the ports herein-before enumerated, shall omit, neglect, or refuse, contrary to the directions of this act, to make, with the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and with the collector of excise, of such of the said ports herein-before enumerated, into which any such tobacco or snuff shall be brought or imported as herein directed, such true entry in writing of any such tobacco or snuff in or on board any such ship or vessel, belonging to such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, it shall and may be lawful to and for any officer or officers of the customs or excise to convey all such tobacco and snuff respectively, together with the hogheads, casks, chests, and cases containing the same, to some or one of the respective warehouse or warehouses to be provided according to the directions of this act, and such tobacco shall be deposited, lodged, and secured therein for the space of twenty-four months, and such snuff shall be deposited, lodged, and secured therein for the space of one month, unless such tobacco and snuff respectively shall be cleared and taken from or out of such warehouse or warehouses, by the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees thereof, before the expiration of such twenty-four months, or one month respectively; and no such tobacco or snuff shall be cleared or delivered from or out of such warehouse or warehouses, unless the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees thereof shall first pay, into the hands of the proper custom warehouse keeper, warehouse rent for such tobacco and snuff respectively, at and after the rate of sixpence *per* week for each and every hoghead, cask, chest, or case, of such tobacco and snuff respectively, for such time as the same respectively shall remain in any such warehouse or warehouses.

XXIX. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to prevent any tobacco or snuff, legally imported or brought in or on board any ship or vessel into any or either of the said respective ports herein-before enumerated, from being carried or conveyed in or on board the same ship or vessel from thence to any other of the said respective ports herein-before enumerated, for the purpose of being landed there, and deposited, lodged, and secured in the warehouse or warehouses so to be provided at such last mentioned port, according to the directions of this act, in such

If such entry be not made, the tobacco and snuff to be conveyed to the King's warehouse, and six pence per week for each hoghead to be paid for warehouse-rent.

Tobacco and snuff brought to one of the ports of the act, may be conveyed to any other of the said ports, for the purpose of being landed there, and deposited, lodged, and secured in the warehouse or warehouses so to be provided at such last mentioned port, according to the directions of this act, in such

tobacco or snuff shall be originally reported for that purpose by the master or other person having or taking the charge or command for that voyage of such ship or vessel, with the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such original port of importation.

Vessels laden wholly with tobacco, may come into Cowes and Falmouth to wait for orders, under the within specified regulations.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any ship or vessel laden in the whole with tobacco, from coming into the following ports of this kingdom, or either of them, to wait for orders; (*videlicet*) the ports of *Cowes* and *Falmouth*, and there to remain for the space of fourteen days and no longer, without being subject or liable to the regulations or restrictions of this act, on condition that the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel so coming or arriving within the limits of the said ports of *Cowes* and *Falmouth* respectively for the purpose aforesaid, do, immediately on coming or arriving within the said limits, make the same known to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at the said ports; and also make a just and true entry in writing, on oath before such collector or other chief officer (who is hereby authorized and required to administer the same,) of the burthen, contents, and lading of his said vessel, in manner directed by this act; on failure whereof, or in not departing from the said ports respectively at the expiration of the said fourteen days, unless in case of unavoidable necessity, every such ship or vessel, and the master or other person having or taking the charge or command thereof, and also the cargo in or on board the same, shall be subject and liable to all and each and every the rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures in this act mentioned.

No snuff imported shall be entered for exportation, or exported in the same ship.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That no snuff whatever, which shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain*, shall be entered or reported for exportation in the same ship, or exported thereon to foreign parts; and all entries and reports which shall be made of such snuff, contrary to the directions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be null and void.

Commissioners of customs to provide warehouses for depositing tobacco and snuff.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, and the said commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, shall, and they respectively are hereby authorized and required, out of any of the duties or revenues of customs under their management respectively, to provide, from time to time, such warehouse and warehouses as they respectively shall deem requisite and necessary for depositing, lodging, and securing therein, at each and every of the said respective ports first herein-before enumerated, in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, all such tobacco and snuff respectively as shall be imported according to the directions of this act at such respective ports.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners

tioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, and the said commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, shall, and they respectively are hereby authorised and required to appoint one or more officer or officers of the customs, in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, to attend all and every such warehouse or warehouses so to be provided, according to the directions of this act, in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, and one or more of such officers to be a custom warehouse keeper or warehouse keepers of each and every such warehouse; and the said commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, or the major part of them respectively for the time being, shall, and they respectively are hereby in like manner authorised and required to appoint one or more officer or officers of excise to attend all and every such warehouse or warehouses so to be provided according to the directions of this act, in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, and one or more of such officer or officers to be an excise warehouse keeper or warehouse keepers of each and every such warehouse.

Commissioners of customs and excise to appoint officers to attend warehouses.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted, That the proper officer or officers of the customs on board every such ship or vessel in which tobacco shall be imported, according to the directions of this act, shall mark or cause to be marked every hoghead, cask, chest, and case of tobacco with such mark or impression as the said commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, or the said commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, shall direct, and also with progressive numbers; and no hoghead, cask, chest, or case of tobacco shall be unshipped, landed, or delivered from or out of such ship or vessel, before the same shall have been so marked; and when the same shall have been so marked, the importers, proprietors, or consignees of such tobacco respectively shall forthwith (provided the same shall have been duly entered,) in the presence of the proper officer or officers of the customs, unship and land, or cause to be unshipped and landed, in the usual manner, all such tobacco, and shall carry and convey the same, or cause the same to be carried and conveyed to, and deposited in, some or one of the respective warehouse or warehouses so to be provided as directed by this act, at such of the ports first herein-before enumerated at which such tobacco shall be imported; and the proper officer or officers of the customs shall attend such tobacco from the time of the unshipping thereof until the same shall be so deposited, and the same shall be forthwith lodged and secured in such warehouse or warehouses; and the proper landing waiters of the customs shall, upon the respective hogheads, casks, chests, or cases of tobacco being so brought as aforesaid to such warehouse or warehouses, and within the same, cause proper landing marks and numbers to be set, stamped, or affixed upon each and every such hoghead, cask, chest, or case of tobacco; and such importers, proprietors,

Officers of the customs on board vessels, to mark the hogheads, which are to be landed in their presence and conveyed to the warehouses, where the tobacco is to be taken out, separated, and weighed, &c.

or conſignees reſpectively, ſhall forthwith take or cauſe to be taken all ſuch tobacco from and out of the hogheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes reſpectively containing the ſame, and alſo ſeparate all the damaged and mean tobacco, for which they reſpectively ſhall reſuſe to pay the duties by this act impoſed, from the reſidue of ſuch tobacco, and alſo forthwith bring ſuch tobacco, or cauſe the ſame when ſo taken out to be brought to and put into the proper ſcales, to be weighed, in ſuch warehouse or warehouses; and ſuch landing waiters, together with the proper officer or officers of exciſe belonging to ſuch warehouse or warehouses, ſhall forthwith within ſuch warehouse or warehouses weigh, or cauſe to be weighed, and take an account of, all ſuch tobacco; and ſuch importers, proprietors, or conſignees reſpectively ſhall alſo, when and ſo ſoon as ſuch tobacco ſhall have been weighed and taken an account of, take the ſame or cauſe the ſame to be taken from and out of the ſcales in which the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed, and alſo remove the ſame, or cauſe the ſame to be removed to and properly ſtowed away in ſuch convenient part or parts of ſuch warehouse or warehouses as ſuch cuſtom warehouse keeper or warehouse keepers ſhall in that behalf direct; and if any ſuch importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of tobacco, ſhall omit, neglect, or reſuſe, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, to take or cauſe to be taken from or out of the hoghead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe containing the ſame, any ſuch tobacco, which ſhall be depoſited, lodged, or ſecured in ſuch warehouse or warehouses as aforeſaid, or ſhall neglect or reſuſe to bring any ſuch tobacco, or cauſe the ſame to be brought to or put into the proper ſcales, to be weighed as aforeſaid, or ſhall neglect or reſuſe to take any tobacco which ſhall have been weighed and taken an account of as directed by this act, or cauſe the ſame to be taken, at their own expence, from or out of the ſcales in which the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed, or ſhall omit, neglect, or reſuſe to remove the ſame, or cauſe the ſame to be removed and properly ſtowed away, as directed by this act, ſuch importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, ſhall, before any ſuch tobacco ſhall be cleared or delivered from or out of ſuch warehouse or warehouses, firſt pay, into the hands of the proper cuſtom warehouse keeper, warehouse rent for ſuch tobacco, at and after the rate of ſixpence per week for each and every hoghead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of ſuch tobacco, for the time that ſuch tobacco ſhall remain in any ſuch warehouse or warehouses.

Importers neglecting to take tobacco out of hogheads lodged in ſuch warehouses, &c. to pay 6d. per week for each hoghead.

The ſtalk not to be ſeparated from the leaf of damaged tobacco, which is to be burnt, if the duties are reſuſed to be paid, &c.

XXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful to ſeparate the ſtalk of any ſuch tobacco from the leaf thereof, on pretence that the ſame is damaged or mean tobacco, nor ſhall any allowance be made to the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of tobacco, for or in conſideration of any tobacco being damaged or mean; but in caſe he, ſhe, or they ſhall reſuſe to pay the duties for the ſame, and ſhall not think proper to export ſuch damaged

damaged or mean tobacco, which it ſhall be lawful to do, provided it be exported under the regulations of this act within three months from the time the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, ſhould or ought to have made his or their entry as aforeſaid, and in packages not containing leſs than ſeven hundred and fifty pounds weight, the proper officers of the cuſtoms and exciſe reſpectively ſhall weigh the ſame, and keep a diſtinct account thereof, and the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and exciſe ſhall cauſe the ſame to be burnt and deſtroyed, and the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners ſhall ſell and diſpoſe of the aſhes ariſing therefrom for the moſt money that can be gotten for the ſame.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That, immediately after ſuch tobacco ſhall have been ſo weighed or taken an account of as directed by this act, the ſeveral importers, proprietors, or conſignees ſhall be permitted, in the preſence of the ſaid landing waiters and exciſe warehouse keepers, or other proper officer or officers of exciſe reſpectively, belonging to ſuch warehouse in which ſuch tobacco ſhall have been ſo weighed and taken an account of as directed by this act, to draw or take out of each hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, ſo weighed and taken an account of, a ſample of ſuch tobacco, not exceeding four pounds weight; and the ſame ſhall be returned by ſuch importers, proprietors, or conſignees reſpectively, when ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of tobacco ſhall be re-weighed, according to the directions of this act, either for exportation or for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, and ſuch importers, proprietors, or conſignees reſpectively, ſhall alſo be permitted, in like manner, to take a ſecond ſample, not exceeding four pounds weight, if, at the time of taking ſuch ſecond ſample, the firſt ſample ſhall be returned into the hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, out of which the ſame was taken; and ſuch ſecond ſample ſhall in like manner be returned when ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe ſhall be re-weighed, according to the directions of this act, either for exportation or home trade, conſumption, or manufacture.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That all ſnuff which ſhall be imported in or on board any ſhip or veſſel, into any of the ports firſt herein-before enumerated, and whereof entry has been made according to the directions of this act, ſhall, at the expence of the importers, proprietors, or conſignees, of ſuch ſnuff reſpectively, be forthwith (provided the ſame ſhall have been duly entered) unſhipped, and landed in the uſual manner, and conducted, under the care of the proper officers of the cuſtoms; to ſome or one of the reſpective warehouse or warehouses ſo to be provided as directed by this act, at ſuch of the ports firſt herein-before enumerated at which ſuch ſnuff ſhall be imported, and ſhall be forthwith depoſited, lodged, and ſecured in ſuch warehouse or warehouses; and the proper landing waiters of the cuſtoms ſhall, upon the reſpective hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes of ſnuff being ſo brought as aforeſaid to ſuch warehouse

After tobacco has been weighed or taken an account of, a ſample may be taken, which ſhall be returned.

Snuff imported to be conveyed to the proper warehouses, to be weighed, &c.

warehouse or warehouses, and within the same, cause proper landing marks and numbers to be set, stamped, or affixed upon each and every such hogthead, cask, chest, or case of snuff; and such importers, proprietors, or consignees respectively shall forthwith bring such snuff, or cause the same to be brought to and put into the proper scales, to be weighed, in such warehouse or warehouses; and such landing waiters, together with the proper officer or officers of excise belonging to such warehouse or warehouses, shall forthwith, within such warehouse or warehouses, weigh or cause to be weighed, and take an account of, all such snuff; and such importers, proprietors, or consignees respectively shall also, when and so soon as such snuff shall have been weighed and taken an account of, take the same, or cause the same to be taken, at their own expence respectively, from and out of the scales in which the same shall have been so weighed, and also remove the same, or cause the same to be removed and properly stowed away in such convenient part or parts of such warehouse or warehouses as such custom warehouse keeper or warehouse keepers shall in that behalf direct.

after which
samples may
be taken,
which must be
returned.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That, immediately after such snuff shall have been so weighed and taken an account of as directed by this act, the several importers, proprietors, or consignees thereof shall be permitted, in the presence of the said landing waiters and excise warehouse keepers, or other proper officer or officers of excise respectively, belonging to such warehouse in which such snuff shall have been so weighed and taken an account of as directed by this act, to take out of each hogthead, cask, chest, or case so weighed and taken an account of, a sample of such snuff, not exceeding one pound weight, and the same shall be returned by such importers, proprietors, or consignees respectively, when such hogthead, cask, chest, or case of snuff shall be re-weighed, according to the directions of this act.

Tobacco
lodged in
warehouses
may be ex-
ported direct-
ly from
thence, under
the restric-
tions herein
specified.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to export as merchandize, directly from the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act, any tobacco, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions herein mentioned; (that is to say) the person or persons intending to export the same shall give at least twenty-four hours notice in writing, to the proper custom and excise warehouse keepers respectively, belonging to such warehouse or warehouses in which such tobacco intended to be exported shall be so deposited, lodged, and secured, of his, her, or their intention to export such tobacco, and of the number of hogheads, casks, chests, or cases of such tobacco, so intended to be exported, and also the landing marks and numbers which were set, stamped, or affixed upon each and every such hogthead, cask, chest, or case, according to the directions of this act; and shall also, at the time specified in such notice, or within one hour after, at his, her, or their own expence, bring all such tobacco specified

specified in such notice from the part or place of such warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited and stowed away, and also forthwith take, or cause to be taken, all such tobacco from and out of the hogsheds, casks, chests, or cases containing the same, and bring the same, or cause the same, when so taken out, to be brought to and put in the proper scales to be weighed, in such warehouse or warehouses; and the proper landing waiter and excise warehouse keepers, or other proper officer or officers of excise, shall forthwith, within such warehouse or warehouses, weigh, or cause to be weighed, and take an account of all such tobacco; and such person or persons so intending to export the same shall also, before any such tobacco shall be delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses for exportation, procure a proper cocquet, and make out two proper bills for the exportation thereof, and indorse upon such cocquet and bills respectively, in a fair, distinct, and legible manner, the plantation or manifest mark and number which were upon each and every such hogshed, cask, chest, or case of tobacco, at the time when the same was first imported into *Great Britain*, and also the landing marks and numbers which were set, stamped, or affixed, according to the directions of this act, upon each and every such hogshed, cask, chest, or case thereof, together with the exact weight of the tobacco contained in each and every such hogshed, cask, chest, or case at the time of its being landed in *Great Britain*, and likewise indorse upon the same cocquet and bills, after weighing the tobacco in the presence of the proper custom landing waiter and excise warehouse keeper, or other proper officer or officers of excise, the weight of the tobacco contained in each such particular hogshed, cask, chest, or case at the time of its being weighed for exportation; and shall deliver such cocquet, and one of such bills so indorsed, to the proper searcher or searchers of the customs, and the other of such bills to the proper excise warehouse keeper; and no searcher or searchers of the customs shall authorise the shipping of any such tobacco, unless such cocquet and bill shall be so indorsed and delivered to the proper searcher or searchers of the customs as herein directed: and if such person or persons so intending to export the same shall not, at the time specified in such notice, or within one hour after, bring all such tobacco specified in such notice from the part or place of such warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited and stowed away, and also forthwith take, or cause to be taken, all such tobacco from and out of the hogsheds, casks, chests, or cases containing the same, and bring the same, or cause the same, when so taken out, to be brought to and put into the proper scales, to be weighed, in such warehouse or warehouses, then such notice shall be void, and the like notice in writing shall be again given, before any such tobacco shall be weighed or delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses for exportation.

XL. And be it further enacted, That such person or persons Bond to be so intending to export such tobacco, which shall be delivered given for the out actual export

tion of tobacco taken out of warehouses for that purpose,

out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, or secured, according to the directions of this act, shall also, before the same, or any part thereof, shall be delivered out of any such warehouse or warehouses for exportation, give bond himself, with two other sureties, of which the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of the ship or vessel in or on board which such tobacco is intended to be exported, shall be one (such surety, other than such master or other person, to be approved of by the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such of the ports first herein-before enumerated from whence such tobacco is intended to be exported), to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in one shilling *per* pound for each and every pound weight of such tobacco (which bond such collector or other chief officer is hereby authorised and impowered to take, in his Majesty's name, and to his Majesty's use), that such tobacco, and every part thereof shall (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted) be really and truly exported as merchandize to, and landed in, such ports or places beyond the seas as shall be specified in such bond, and that such tobacco shall not be exported or carried to any other place or country whatever, nor unshipped or put on board any other ship, vessel, or boat in *Great Britain* (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted), nor re-landed in any part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, the *Isle of Man*, or the islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, unless entered and shipped out for those places respectively, conformable to law, or the islands of *Faro* or *Ferra*.

the penalty of which not to exceed 3000l. and not to be liable to stamp duty.

No warehouse tobacco to be delivered for exportation, but at the place where originally imported, and in the original hogheads, &c.

XLI. Provided nevertheless, That the penalty of any such bond shall not in any case exceed the sum of three thousand pounds, and that no such bond shall be charged with any stamp duty whatever.

XLII. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco shall be delivered out of any such warehouse or warehouses for exportation, but from the very same port or place at which such identical tobacco was originally imported into *Great Britain*, and in the original hoghead, cask, chest, or case in which the same was first imported into *Great Britain*, with the plantation or manifest mark and number which were upon such hoghead, cask, chest, or case, at the time when the same was first imported into *Great Britain*, and also the landing marks and numbers which were set, stamped, or affixed, according to the directions of this act, upon such hoghead, cask, chest, or case, without any alteration whatever being made in such hoghead, cask, chest, or case (except such as shall be occasioned by necessary cooperage for the repairs thereof), and with the whole of the tobacco which was originally imported in such hoghead, cask, chest, or case, being contained in such hoghead, cask, chest, or case, except as herein is provided, and except such damaged or mean tobacco as shall have been separated therefrom according to the directions of this act, and also such tobacco as shall have been taken out for sample, as directed by this act; and all such fam-
ples

ples shall and may be delivered out of such warehouse and warehouses for exportation, and be exported in separate packages from the hogheads, casks, chests, or cuses in which the same were so originally imported, provided the same are so respectively delivered out and exported with such respective hogheads, casks, chests, or cuses of tobacco in which the same were so respectively originally imported.

XLIII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the damaged or mean tobacco, in any of the hogheads, casks, chests, or cuses which shall be so separated, and for which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees thereof respectively, shall refuse to pay the duties directed by this act, shall be so great in quantity, that the residue of the tobacco in any of such hogheads, casks, chests, or cuses, shall be under the weight of four hundred and fifty pounds, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, in the presence of the proper landing waiters of the customs, and the proper officer or officers of excise, to cause all such residue of such tobacco to be repacked and put together, in the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be so deposited, lodged, and secured as directed by this act, into one or more of the same hogheads, casks, chests, or cuses, out of which such damaged or mean tobacco shall be taken; and all and every such hogheads, casks, chests, or cuses of tobacco so repacked shall and may be delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses for exportation and exported, provided the quantity of the tobacco so repacked in each such hoghead, cask, chest, or cuse, shall amount to four hundred and twenty-five pounds weight or more, and the plantation or manifest mark and number which were upon such hoghead, cask, chest, or cuse at the time when the same was first imported into Great Britain, and also the landing marks and numbers respectively, which were set, stamped, or affixed, according to the directions of this act, upon such hoghead, cask, chest, or cuse, when the same was first landed in Great Britain, shall be thereon at the time when the same shall be delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses for exportation, and at the time of the exportation thereof; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, That such tobacco intended to be exported shall and may from time to time (the same having been duly entered with the collector of the customs outwards) be delivered for exportation from and out of such warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be so deposited, lodged, and secured, upon the person or persons intending to export such tobacco, or some person or persons on his, her, or their behalf, producing to the custom and excise warehouse keepers respectively, belonging to such warehouse or warehouses, a certificate or certificates of the bond herein-before directed being duly entered into for the exportation of such tobacco, and also producing in like manner, if the tobacco so intended to be exported

After the 1st. of January 1790, if the tobacco intended to be exported shall be under 400 lbs. weight in the case of the entire and excise for exportation, &c.

Tobacco intended for exportation may be delivered upon producing to the warehouse keepers certificates of the requisite bonds being entered into, &c.

the tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain or Portugal*, a certificate or certificates, under the reſpective hands of the proper collector of the cuſtoms and exciſe reſpectively, of the duty by this act impoſed for or in reſpect thereof being fully paid; and upon ſuch delivery of any ſuch tobacco for exportation, the ſame ſhall be forthwith carried and conveyed, at the expence of ſuch perſon or perſons, by ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed, according to an act made in the twenty-fixth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, (*An act for regulating the production of manuſcripts, and for more effectually preventing fraudulent practices in obtaining bounties and drawbacks, and in the claudeſtine re-landing of goods*), by licence under the hands of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for the time being, or any three or more of them, to carry or put on board ſhips and veſſels, for exportation to foreign parts, goods entitled to drawback, bounty, or premium, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and the ſame ſhall alſo be attended by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be intended to be exported.

If tobacco, ſo delivered, ſhall be concealed, or not ſhipped in 24 hours, &c. it ſhall be forfeited, with the caſks.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That if any ſuch tobacco, after the delivery thereof from any ſuch warehouſe or warehouſes as aforeſaid for exportation, ſhall, before the ſhipping thereof, be lodged or depoſited in any warehouſe or other place, ſo as to be concealed, from publick view or inſpection, or ſhall not be ſhipped within the ſpace of twenty-four hours after ſuch delivery thereof, or if the hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, in which ſuch tobacco was contained at the time of ſuch delivery, ſhall be wilfully opened, or any part of ſuch tobacco taken thereout, after ſuch delivery thereof, and before its arrival at the place for which the ſame ſhall be entered for exportation, then, and in each and every ſuch caſe, all ſuch tobacco, and the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, and caſes reſpectively containing the ſame, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe.

If tobacco, ſhipped for exportation, be unſhipped within four leagues of the coaſt, or re-landed in the kingdom, it ſhall be forfeited, with the veſſel, &c.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That if any tobacco, either manufactured or unmanufactured, after the ſame ſhall have been ſhipped for exportation in or on board any ſhip or veſſel, in purſuance and according to the directions of this act, ſhall be unſhipped for any purpoſe whatever, either within the limits of any port of this kingdom, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or ſhall be re-landed in this kingdom out of or from ſuch ſhip or veſſel (unleſs in caſe of neceſſity or diſtreſs, to ſave the ſhip and goods from perishing, which ſhall be immediately made known to the principal officers of the cuſtoms reſiding at the port neareſt to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be at the time ſuch neceſſity or diſtreſs ſhall ariſe), then not only ſuch tobacco ſo unſhipped, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, or other packages reſpectively, containing the ſame, but alſo the ſhip or veſſel in or on board which the ſame ſhall be ſo ſhipped, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle,

and apparel, and also the ship, vessel, or boat into which such tobacco shall be unshipped, or put after such unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco, either manufactured or unmanufactured, shall be entered or shipped for exportation to any parts beyond the seas (*Ireland* excepted), in any ship or vessel whatever, unless such ship or vessel shall be of the burthen of seventy tons or upwards; and if any officer or officers of the customs or excise shall apprehend, or have reason to believe, that any such ship or vessel bound to foreign parts, and having tobacco on board her, shall not be of the burthen of seventy tons or upwards, it shall and may be lawful for such officer or officers to stop and detain such ship or vessel, and the whole cargo laden on board her of tobacco and all other goods, until he or they shall cause such ship or vessel to be admeasured, according to the rules for admeasurement prescribed by an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, *An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation*); and if it shall appear by such admeasurement that any such ship or vessel is of the burthen of seventy tons or upwards, the officer or officers so stopping or detaining her and her cargo, shall not be subject or liable to any action for damages occasioned by such stoppage and detention; and if the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel outward bound to foreign parts (*Ireland* excepted), having tobacco in or on board her, shall enter and clear out such ship or vessel at the custom house, as of the burthen of seventy tons or upwards, and such ship or vessel shall not be of so great burthen as seventy tons, according to the rule for admeasurement prescribed by the said act, such master or other person shall forfeit and lose the sum of one hundred pounds for every such offence.

XLVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatever shall erase, cut out, burn out, blot out, or in anywise whatever alter, change, or deface any mark or number, or marks or numbers, which was or were burnt in, cut in, or set upon any hogthead, cask, chest, or case whatever of tobacco in his said Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, or in the united states of *America*, or any of the landing marks or numbers which shall be set, stamped, or affixed thereon, according to the directions of this act, he, she, or they so offending shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

XLIX. And be it further enacted, That the bonds hereinbefore directed to be given shall be discharged in manner herein mentioned; (that is to say), for such unmanufactured tobacco as shall be entered for exportation to the kingdom of *Ireland*, or the islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, upon the production of a certificate to the collector, or other chief officer

No tobacco to be exported in vessels of less than 70 tons, except to *Ireland*; and if they are suspected to be less, they may be detained to be measured, etc.

Persons erasing marks on hogheads, to forfeit 100l.

Regulations for discharging bonds given for exportation of tobacco.

of the cuſtoms who took ſuch bond, within fix months from the date of ſuch bond, reſtifying the landing of ſuch tobacco there; upon the like production of a like certificate, within twelve months, for ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo entered for any other port or place in *Europe* (other than the *Iſle of Man* and the iſlands of *Faro* or *Ferro*), or any port or place in *Aſia* or *Africa*, within the *Streights of Gibraltar*; upon the like production of a like certificate, within eighteen months, for ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo entered for any of his Maſteſty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in *America* or *Africa*, or the united ſtates of *America*; and upon the like production of a like certificate, within twenty-four months, for ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo entered for any port or place at or beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*; and ſuch certificates reſpectively, for ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo entered for, and landed in, any port or place where any officer or officers of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms ſhall be reſident, ſhall be ſigned by the proper officer or officers of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms there; and if no officer of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms ſhall be reſident in ſuch port or place where ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo entered for and landed, ſuch certificate ſhall be ſigned by the *Britiſh* conſul, or other perſon acting as ſuch, there; and if no officer of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms or *Britiſh* conſul, or other perſon acting as ſuch, ſhall be reſident at ſuch port or place where ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo entered for and landed, ſuch certificate ſhall be under the common ſeal of the chief magiſtrate of ſuch port or place, or under the hands and ſeals of two known *Britiſh* merchants then being at ſuch port or place where ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo landed; or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be diſcharged, upon proof, in any or either of the ſaid caſes, that ſuch tobacco was taken by enemies, or perished in the ſea, or was deſtroyed by fire; the examination and proof thereof being left to the judgement of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* or *Scotland*, for the time being, reſpectively.

Bond for exporting tobacco to Ireland, not to be forfeited, if the quantity certified to be landed, is not deficient more than 2 lb. in the 100.

I. Provided always, That no ſuch bond ſhall be forfeited for or by reaſon of any ſuch certificate not reſtifying the landing the whole quantity of tobacco mentioned in any ſuch bond at the port or place of importation in *Ireland* expreſſed in ſuch bond, if the quantity reſtified to be ſo landed ſhall not be deficient more than two pounds in every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco mentioned in ſuch bond.

LI. And whereas it is expedient that tobacco ſhould not be exported from Great Britain to the iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, or any or either of them, or the *Iſle of Man*, unleſs permitted by licence under the hands of three or more of the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's cuſtoms in *England* for the time being, and that ſuch permission ſhould be limited to certain quantities, to be exported twice annually; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the ſaid tenth day of *October* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, it ſhall not be lawful to export, or to enter for exportation, from *Great Britain* to the ſaid iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, or any or either

From Oct. 10, 1789, no tobacco to be exported to *Jerſey*, etc.

either of them, or to the *Iſle of Man*, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, to be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe, any tobacco, unleſs permiſſion be firſt given for that purpoſe by the commiſſioners or his Maſteſty's cuſtoms in *England* for the time being, or any three or more of them, by licence under their hands; and the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized and required, on application to them in writing for that purpoſe, to grant their licence from time to time, under their hands (ſuch licence to continue in force thirty days from the date thereof, and no longer), to any of his Maſteſty's ſubjects, to export from any of the ſaid enumerated ports in *England*, in *Britiſh*-built ſhips, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to law, and not of leſs burthen than ſeventy tons (the tonnage to be aſcertained in the manner directed by this act), to the ſaid iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderny*, and *Sark*, and the *Iſle of Man* reſpectively, any quantity of tobacco, either manufactured or unmanufactured, not exceeding in the whole, in any one year, to thoſe places reſpectively, the following quantities; (that is to ſay) to the iſland of *Jerſey*, any quantity not exceeding forty thouſand pounds weight; to the iſland of *Guernſey*, any quantity not exceeding thirty-five thouſand pounds weight; to the iſland of *Alderny*, any quantity not exceeding five thouſand pounds weight; to the iſland of *Sark*, any quantity not exceeding one thouſand pounds weight; and to the *Iſle of Man*, any quantity not exceeding forty thouſand pounds weight.

without the licence of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

Quantities that may be annually exported with ſuch licence.

LI. And be it further enacted, That all and every the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of tobacco, which ſhall be depoſited, lodged, or ſecured in any ſuch warehouse or warehouses ſo to be provided according to the directions of this act, ſhall, within twenty-four months, to be computed from the day on which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of ſuch tobacco ſhall or ought to have made his, her, or their entry thereof in writing, according to the directions of this act, clear and take from and out of ſuch warehouse or warehouses reſpectively, either for exportation, according to the directions herein-before contained, or for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, all ſuch tobacco; and that all and every importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of ſnuff, which ſhall be depoſited, lodged or ſecured in any ſuch warehouse or warehouses, ſhall, within one month, to be computed from the day on which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of ſuch ſnuff ſhall or ought to have made his, her, or their entry thereof, in writing, according to the directions of this act, clear and take away, from and out of ſuch warehouse or warehouses reſpectively, all ſuch ſnuff; and that when any importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of any tobacco or ſnuff depoſited, lodged, or ſecured in any ſuch warehouse or warehouses, ſhall intend to clear or take from or

Warehouſed tobacco to be taken away in 24 months,

and warehouſed ſnuff in one month.

Regulations on taking from warehouse, for home con-

ſumption,
tobacco and
ſnuff.

out of any ſuch warehouse or warehouses, any tobacco for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, or any ſnuff, he, ſhe, or they ſhall give at leaſt twenty-four hours notice in writing to the cuſtom and exciſe warehouse keepers reſpectively belonging to ſuch warehouse or warehouses reſpectively, of his, her, or their intention ſo to do, and of the particular hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively ſo intended to be cleared or taken out, and alſo the landing marks or numbers which were ſet, ſtamped, or affixed upon each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, according to the directions of this act; and ſhall alſo, at the time ſpecified in ſuch notice, or within one hour after, at his, her, or their own expence, bring all ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively ſpecified in ſuch notice, from the parts or places of ſuch warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame ſhall be depoſited and ſtowed away, and alſo forthwith take, or cauſe to be taken, all ſuch tobacco from and out of the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes containing the ſame, and bring the ſame, or cauſe the ſame, when ſo taken out, to be brought to and put into the proper ſcales, to be weighed in ſuch warehouse or warehouses, and ſhall alſo, in like manner, bring all ſuch ſnuff, or cauſe the ſame to be brought to and put into the proper ſcales to be weighed; and the proper cuſtom landing waiter or landing waiters, and proper officer or officers of exciſe reſpectively, belonging to ſuch warehouse or warehouses, ſhall forthwith, within ſuch warehouse or warehouses, weigh, or cauſe to be weighed, and take an account of, each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of tobacco, and alſo of all ſuch ſnuff; and all and every ſuch importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, ſhall thereupon forthwith pay down in ready money into the hands of the proper collectors of the cuſtoms and exciſe reſpectively, the ſaid ſeveral duties of cuſtoms and exciſe by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively; and ſuch importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, ſhall alſo, before any ſuch tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be delivered out of ſuch warehouse or warehouses for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, procure from the collector and other chief officers of the cuſtoms, a certificate of the payment of the cuſtom duties by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco or ſnuff, and ſhall alſo procure from the collector of exciſe a certificate of the payment of the exciſe duties by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco or ſnuff, and ſhall alſo indorſe upon ſuch certificates reſpectively, in a fair, diſtinct, and legible manner, the plantation or manifeſt mark and number, which were upon each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of tobacco or ſnuff, at the time when the ſame was firſt imported into *Great Britain*, and alſo the landing marks and numbers which were ſet, ſtamped, or affixed, according to the directions of this act, upon each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe thereof, together with
the

the exact weight of the tobacco or snuff contained in each and every such hoghead, cask, chest, or case, at the time of its being landed in *Great Britain*, and likewise the weight of the tobacco or snuff contained in each such particular hoghead, cask, chest, or case, at the time of its being weighed for home trade, consumption, or manufacture; and shall deliver to the custom warehouse keeper such certificate so procured from the collector and other chief officers of the customs, and indorsed as herein directed, and shall also deliver to the proper excise warehouse keeper such certificate so procured from the collector of excise, and indorsed as aforesaid; and upon such certificates being so indorsed and delivered as aforesaid, the said custom and excise warehouse keepers shall deliver out of such warehouse or warehouses for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, such tobacco and snuff specified in such certificates and indorsements, and the proper officer of excise shall thereupon give to such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, or consignee or consignees, a permit or permits for the removal thereof from such warehouse or warehouses, to the entered premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in tobacco or snuff, to whom such tobacco and snuff respectively are intended to be removed; and no such tobacco or snuff shall be delivered out of any such warehouse, unless such certificates, so indorsed as aforesaid, shall be previously procured and delivered as aforesaid; and if any such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, shall not, at the time specified in such notice, or within one hour after, bring such tobacco and snuff respectively specified in such notice, from the part or place of such warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be so deposited and stowed away, and also forthwith take or cause to be taken all such tobacco from and out of the hogheads, casks, chests, or cases containing the same, and bring or cause to be brought such tobacco or snuff to and put into the proper scales to be weighed, according to the directions of this act, then such notice shall be void and of none effect; and the like notice in writing shall be again given, before any such tobacco or snuff respectively shall be weighed or delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses:

LIII. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, That the proprietor or proprietors of such unmanufactured tobacco shall pay warehouse rent after the rate of sixpence *per* week for each and every hoghead, cask, chest, or case of such tobacco as shall remain in such warehouse or warehouses after the expiration of eighteen months, to be computed from the day on which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees of such tobacco shall or ought to have made his or their entry thereof as aforesaid.

Sixpence per
hoghead per
week to be
paid for
warehouse
room of to-
bacco, after
the expiration
of 18 months
from entry.

LIV. And be it further enacted, That the proper custom landing waiter and landing waiters, and proper officer or officers of excise, shall, in the weighing and taking account of all tobacco and snuff respectively, in such warehouse or warehouses so to be provided

In weighing
tobacco and
snuff, 21b.
per hoghead
to be allowed

for the turn
of the ſcale.

provided as aforeſaid, and by this act directed to be weighed and taken an account of therein, give the turn of the ſcale in favour of the crown, and in lieu thereof ſhall allow the importers, proprietors, or conſignees thereof two pounds weight avoirdupois upon each and every hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively ſo weighed and taken an account of.

If tobacco be
not taken
from the
warehouse in
24 months
and the duties
paid, and
ſnuff in one
month, it
may be ſold
for payment
of the duties;

I.V. And be it further enacted, That if any importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, of any tobacco which ſhall be depoſited, lodged, or ſecured in any warehouse or warehouses to be provided according to the directions of this act, ſhall omit, neglect, or reſuſe to clear or take any tobacco from or out of any ſuch warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame ſhall be depoſited, lodged, or ſecured as herein directed, within twenty-four months, to be computed from the day on which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of ſuch tobacco ſhall or ought to have made his, her, or their entries thereof in writing according to the directions of this act, or ſhall omit, neglect, or reſuſe to pay or clear off any of the duties by this act impoſed or payable for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco according to the directions of this act, or within ſuch twenty-four months; or if any importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, of any ſnuff which ſhall be depoſited, lodged, or ſecured in any warehouse or warehouses ſo to be provided according to the directions of this act, ſhall omit, neglect, or reſuſe to clear or take any ſuch ſnuff from or out of any ſuch warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame ſhall be depoſited, lodged, or ſecured as herein directed, within one month, to be computed from the day on which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of ſuch ſnuff ſhall or ought to have made his, her, or their entries thereof in writing according to the directions of this act, or ſhall omit, neglect, or reſuſe to pay or clear off any of the duties by this act impoſed or payable for or in reſpect of ſuch ſnuff according to the directions of this act, or within ſuch one month, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, and to and for the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *Scotland*, for the time being, or any three or more of them, and to and for the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, or the major part of them reſpectively for the time being, to cauſe all ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, and caſes reſpectively containing the ſame, to be publickly ſold to the beſt bidder, at ſuch places as the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms or exciſe, as the caſe may require, ſhall think proper, for and towards ſatisfying the ſaid duties by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco, upon the ſame being delivered for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame ſhall have been ſo depoſited, lodged, and ſecured, or for or in reſpect of ſuch

ſuch ſnuff, upon the ſame being delivered out of the warehouse or warehouses in which ſuch ſnuff ſhall have been ſo depoſited, lodged and ſecured, together with all reaſonable coſts, charges, and expences of the keeping and ſale of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively; and if the money ariſing from the ſale thereof ſhall be more than ſufficient to pay and ſatiſfy all the ſaid duties, together with ſuch coſts, charges, and expences, the reſpective receivers general of the cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland* for the time being (in caſe the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any four or more of them, in *England*, or three or more of them in *Scotland*, ſhall cauſe ſuch tobacco or ſnuff to be ſold) ſhall pay over to the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe, ſo much of ſuch exceſs or ſurplus as will be ſufficient to ſatiſfy the exciſe duties by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, upon the delivery of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame reſpectively ſhall be depoſited, lodged, and ſecured; and the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe (in caſe they, or the major part of them reſpectively, ſhall cauſe ſuch tobacco or ſnuff to be ſold) ſhall pay over to the ſaid reſpective receivers general of the cuſtoms, ſo much of ſuch exceſs or ſurplus as will be ſufficient to ſatiſfy the cuſtom duties by this act impoſed, for or in reſpect of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, upon the delivery thereof, for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame reſpectively ſhall be depoſited, lodged, and ſecured, and the overplus, if any be, ſhall be paid to the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, or other perſon or perſons authorized to receive the ſame; and if in caſe, upon ſuch tobacco or ſnuff being put up or offered to ſale, no perſon or perſons ſhall offer or bid for the ſame more money than the ſaid duties taken together would amount unto, then and in ſuch caſe it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch commiſſioners reſpectively to cauſe the ſame reſpectively to be burnt or deſtroyed, and to ſell and diſpoſe of the aſhes ariſing therefrom for the moſt money that can be gotten for the ſame.

and if no more than the duties are offered for ſuch tobacco or ſnuff, it may be burnt, and the aſhes ſold.

LVI. And be it further enacted, That all and every the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, or conſignee or conſignees, of tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, which ſhall be weighed and taken an account of reſpectively, according to the directions of this act, either for exportation or for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, ſhall, within fourteen days after ſuch weighing of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, clear and take away all ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively from and out of ſuch warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed; and if any ſuch importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, conſignee or conſignees, of any tobacco or ſnuff reſpectively, ſhall ſuffer any ſuch tobacco or ſnuff reſpectively to be or remain in any ſuch warehouse or warehouses

If tobacco or ſnuff be not taken from the warehouse in 14 days after being weighed for exportation or home conſumption, 6d. per week to be paid for each hogſhead, &c.

more than fourteen days after such weighing of such tobacco or snuff respectively, he, she, or they shall, over and besides the duties by this act imposed for or in respect of such tobacco or snuff respectively, pay, or cause to be paid, to the proper custom warehouse keeper belonging to such warehouse, at and after the rate of sixpence *per* week for each and every such hogthead, cask, chest, or case of such tobacco and snuff respectively, for the time during which any such tobacco and snuff respectively shall remain in such warehouse or warehouses after the expiration of such fourteen days, and in default of such payment no such tobacco or snuff shall be delivered from or out of such warehouse or warehouses to such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, but the same shall be sold and disposed of, and the money arising from such sale thereof be applied in manner as is herein directed for and in respect of tobacco and snuff which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, shall omit, neglect, or refuse to clear or take from and out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall have been deposited, lodged, or secured, within the times respectively herein before in that behalf prescribed and directed.

No persons to be employed by importers, &c. of tobacco or snuff, in the King's warehouses, but such as are licensed by the commissioners of the customs.

LVII. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatever shall be employed by any importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, of any tobacco or snuff, deposited, lodged, or secured in any such warehouse or warehouses, nor shall any such person or persons do or perform any act, matter, or thing, in or about the taking any such tobacco or snuff from or out of any hogthead, cask, chest, or case, containing the same, or in or about the separating any damaged or mean tobacco from the residue of such tobacco, or bringing such tobacco or snuff, or causing the same to be brought to or put into the proper scales to be weighed, or removing or stowing the same away in such warehouse or warehouses, or removing the same from or out of such warehouse or warehouses, upon the delivery thereof from or out of such warehouse or warehouses, unless such person or persons shall be previously duly licensed for that purpose by the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, or the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them; and such commissioners of the customs in *England*, and *Scotland* respectively are hereby authorised and empowered to grant such licences, and to take such proper bond or other security as they shall respectively deem necessary, for the faithful and upright conduct, in every respect, of such person or persons, and the servants by him or them from time to time employed in the behalf aforesaid, in such warehouse or warehouses.

Tobacco or snuff saved from any wreck to be lodged in the nearest cus-

LVIII. And be it further enacted, That in case any tobacco or snuff shall be saved from any ship or vessel, being wreck, or being stranded, or in distress on the coast of this kingdom, all such tobacco shall be forthwith deposited, lodged, and secured in the custom-house warehouse nearest to the place where the same

ame shall be found, and shall be subject and liable to all and every the rules, conditions, regulations, restrictions, penalties and forfeitures in this act mentioned and contained.

LIX. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or snuff shall, three days at the least before he, she, or they shall begin to manufacture or sell any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, make true and particular entry in writing of all houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, by him, her, or them respectively intended to be made use of for the manufacturing, keeping, or selling tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, at the office of excise within the compass or limits whereof such respective houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places respectively, shall be situate, on pain of forfeiting the sum of two hundred pounds for every house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which he, she, or they shall make use of for the manufacturing, keeping, or selling tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, without having made such entry thereof as aforesaid, together with the tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, respectively, which shall at any time be found therein, and also all the casks, vessels, and packages whatsoever, containing the same; and all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, snuff, casks, vessels, and packages, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

LX. And be it further enacted, That where any entry shall be made by any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or snuff, of any house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, for the manufacturing, keeping, or selling tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, no other entry shall be made by any other manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or snuff (not being in partnership with such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, making such first entry) of the same, or of any other house, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place whatsoever, for the manufacturing, keeping, or selling tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, under the same roof, or within the same house or tenement, in which such first entry shall then be existing; but every such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, making such further entry of the same house, or of any other such shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, under the same roof, or within the same house or tenement, shall, notwithstanding such further entry by him,

tom-house
warehouse.
Manufactur-
ers and deal-
ers to make
entry three
days previous
to their manu-
facturing or
selling tobac-
co, &c. or
snuff, of their
warehouses,
&c. on penalty
of 200l. and
forfeiture of
tobacco, &c.

Where entry
has been made
of any house,
etc. for ma-
nufacturing
or selling to-
bacco, etc.
or snuff, no
other entry
to be made of
any place
under the
same roof.

her, or them made, be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff without entry, and ſubject to the like penalties and forfeitures as manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco or ſnuff without entry are ſubject unto by virtue of this act.

No entry of any place for manu-
facturing tobacco,
etc. or ſnuff,
within the
limits of the
excife office
in London, to
be valid, un-
leſs made by
an occupier
of a tenement
of a yearly
rent, nor in
any other
place, unleſs
the manufac-
turer pay to
the church
and poor
rates.

LXI. And be it further enacted, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, reſiding within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in London, ſhall manufacture any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall occupy a tenement or tenements of the yearly rent of ten pounds or upwards, and for which he, ſhe, or they ſhall accordingly be aſſeſſed in his, her, or their own name or names, and ſhall alſo pay to the pariſh rates; and that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, reſiding in any other part of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, where there are rates to church and poor, ſhall manufacture any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively ſhall be aſſeſſed and pay to church and poor, in the ſeveral pariſhes and places in which ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall reſpectively reſide; and that no entry of any houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place for the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, ſhall be of any avail to any perſon or perſons not to, qualified, or for any longer time than the perſon or perſons ſo making ſuch entry ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid; and every perſon manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, and not qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall, notwithſtanding any entry by him, her, or them made, be deemed and taken to be a perſon manufacturing tobacco or ſnuff without entry, within the meaning of this act.

Manufacturers and dealers to have the words herein mentioned painted on their buſes, on penalty of

LXII. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff ſhall cauſe to be painted or written, in large legible characters, over the outer door, or in the front, or on ſome conſpicuous part of each and every houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them reſpectively made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, the words, *Manufacturer of and Dealer in Tobacco and Snuff*, or *Tobacco*, or *Snuff*, or *Manufacturer of or Dealer in Tobacco and Snuff*, or *Tobacco*, or *Snuff*, as the caſe may require, on pain of forfeiting for every ſuch houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place which ſhall be ſo made uſe of by any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, without having the ſaid words painted or written as is hereby directed, the ſum of fifty pounds.

and if any
perſon who

LXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons

persons whatsoever, other than such as shall have duly made entry at the proper office of excise of each and every house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, and other place, by him, her, or them respectively made use of for the manufacturing, keeping, or selling of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, or one of them, shall paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, over the outer door, or in the front, or on any part of any house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or place to him, her, or them belonging, the said words, or any of them, all and every such person or persons respectively offending therein shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and shall also be subject to the several penalties and forfeitures to which persons manufacturing of or dealing in tobacco and snuff, or either of them, without entry, are subjected to by virtue of this act.

has not made entry shall paint the words on his house, he shall forfeit 100l. etc.

LXIV. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever shall manufacture, or cause or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, in any place or places whatsoever, other than and except cities and the suburbs thereof, and market towns, and also except such place and places respectively as shall be more than five miles distant from any part of the sea coast of *Great Britain*, unless such place or places shall be a city or suburbs thereof, or a market town within three miles of some port into which tobacco may be imported under this act, and in which the manufacture of tobacco or snuff shall be carried on at the time of passing this act; and if any person or persons whatsoever shall manufacture, or cause or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, in any place or places whatsoever, other than and except cities and the suburbs thereof, and market towns, and also except such place and places respectively as shall be more than five miles distant from any part of the sea coast of *Great Britain*, the person or persons so offending shall severally and respectively, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Persons manufacturing tobacco, etc. or snuff, in any place out of the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, except in cities, etc. to forfeit 50l.

LXV. Provided always, That no manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or snuff, duly licensed according to the directions of this act, shall incur or be liable to the said penalty of fifty pounds for or by reason of his, her, or their manufacturing, or causing or procuring to be manufactured, any tobacco, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff at any tobacco or snuff manufactory, whereof due entry shall be made at the office of excise, according to the directions of this act, and which shall have been used as a tobacco or snuff manufactory respectively at any time on or before the fifth day of *July* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-

but not to extend to manufactories duly entered and used prior to July 5, 1789.

eighty-nine; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

By Sept. 30, 1789, an account on oath of the stock of tobacco, etc. to be delivered at the excise office of the district, on penalty of forfeiture,

LXVI. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or snuff shall, on or before the thirtieth day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, deliver or cause to be delivered, upon oath, according to the best of his, her, or their knowledge and belief, at the office of excise within the compass or limits whereof his, her, or their respective houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places by him, her, or them, made use of for the manufacturing, keeping, or selling tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, respectively, shall be situate, a just, true, and particular account in writing of the weight of the several quantities of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, which shall, on the said thirtieth day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, be in his, her, or their custody or possession, specifying in such account how much thereof is unmanufactured tobacco, how much thereof short cut tobacco, how much thereof shag tobacco, how much thereof roll tobacco completely manufactured, how much thereof carrot tobacco completely manufactured, how much thereof tobacco stalks, how much thereof *Spanish*, how much thereof returns of tobacco, how much thereof tobacco stalk flour, how much thereof *British* rappee snuff, how much thereof *Scotch* snuff, how much thereof brown *Scotch* snuff, and how much thereof foreign snuff, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect to deliver or cause to be delivered such account, all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, whereof no such account shall be so delivered, together with the hogheads, casks, and packages respectively, containing the same respectively; and such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalk flour, snuff, hogheads, casks, and packages respectively, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

and also of the quantities of tobacco, etc. when put in operation, on like penalty.

LXVII. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of tobacco or snuff shall, on or before the said thirtieth day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, deliver or cause to be delivered upon oath, according to the best of his, her, and their knowledge and belief, at the office of excise within the compass or limits whereof his, her, or their respective houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places respectively by him, her, or them made use of for the manufacturing or keeping tobacco, tobacco stalks, or snuff work, in operation, shall be situate, a just, true, and particular account in writing of the weight of the several quantities of tobacco when put in operation for short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, respectively; of the weight of the several quantities of tobacco stalks, when put in operation for *Spanish* and tobacco stalk flour respectively; and of the weight of the several quantities

ties of tobacco, tobacco stalks, and returns of tobacco when put in operation for *British* rappee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, and brown *Scotch* snuff, respectively, which shall, on the said thirtieth day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, be in his, her, or their custody or possession; and in such account shall specify the number of his, her, or their rolls and carrots of tobacco respectively, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect or refusal to deliver or cause to be delivered such account, all the tobacco, tobacco stalks, and snuff work respectively in operation in his, her, or their custody or possession, and whereof no such account shall be delivered, together with the hogsheds, casks, and packages whatsoever, containing the same respectively; and such tobacco, tobacco stalks, and snuff work, hogsheds, casks, and packages respectively, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted, That all tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, which shall, on the said thirtieth day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, or within ten days then next following, be found in the custody or possession of any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or snuff, and for or in respect whereof he, she, or they shall not have sufficient credit on the custom-house books, or in default thereof shall not make sufficient proof, to the satisfaction of the said respective commissioners of excise, that he, she, or they bought the same in the fair way of trade, from some person or persons who was or were openly known and reputed to be a regular dealer or regular dealers in tobacco or snuff, together with the hogsheds, casks, and packages whatsoever, containing such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, shall be forfeited; and such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, snuff, hogsheds, casks, and packages respectively, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

Tobacco, &c. found on Sept. 30, 1789, or 10 days following, in the possession of any manufacturer or dealer, for which he has not credit on the custom-house books, to be forfeited, &c.

LXIX. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or snuff shall, three days at least before he, she, or they shall begin to manufacture any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, make true and particular entry in writing, at the office of excise within the compass or limits whereof he, she, or they shall have, keep, or use any mill, press, engine, roller, stove, muller, or spinning wheel, for the performing any process, operation, matter, or thing whatsoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, of each and every such mill, press, engine, roller, stove, muller, or spinning wheel for the performing any process, operation, matter or thing, in or about the manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks

Entry to be made at the excise office of the district of all mills, &c. 3 days previous to using them, on penalty of 50s. for each.

stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty pounds for every such mill, press, engine, roller, stove, muller, or spinning wheel, which he, she, or they shall have, keep, or use for the performing any process, operation, matter, or thing whatsoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff.

Manufacturers of tobacco or snuff, or dealers therein, to take out licences, which are to be granted as herein specified.

LXX. And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall manufacture tobacco or snuff, or deal in tobacco or snuff, shall, before he, she, or they shall manufacture tobacco or snuff or deal in tobacco or snuff, take out such licence and licences herein-after mentioned, as the case may require, authorising such person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff, or to deal in tobacco and snuff, as the case may require, which licences respectively shall be granted in manner herein-after mentioned; (that is to say), if any such licence shall be granted to authorise the person or persons to whom the same shall be granted to manufacture tobacco and snuff, or to deal in tobacco and snuff within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, the same shall be granted under the hands and seals of two or more of the commissioners of excise in *England* for the time being, or of such persons as they the said commissioners of excise, or the major part of them for the time being, shall from time to time appoint for that purpose; but if any such licence shall be granted to authorise the person or persons to whom the same shall be granted to manufacture tobacco and snuff, or to deal in tobacco and snuff, in any part of the kingdom of *England* out of the limits of the said chief office, the same shall be granted under the respective hands and seals of the collectors and supervisors of excise within their respective collections and districts; and in case any such licence shall be granted to authorise the person or persons to whom the same shall be granted to manufacture tobacco and snuff, or to deal in tobacco and snuff, within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, the same shall be granted under the hands and seals of two or more of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* for the time being; or if any such licence shall be granted to authorise the person or persons to whom the same shall be granted to manufacture tobacco and snuff, or to deal in tobacco and snuff, in any part of *Scotland* out of the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, then the same shall be granted under the respective hands and seals of the collectors and supervisors of excise in *Scotland*, within their respective collections and districts, and such respective commissioners of excise, or two or more of them respectively, and the persons to be appointed by the said commissioners of excise in *England*, or the major part of them, and also all such collectors and supervisors, are hereby respectively authorised and required to grant such licences to the persons who shall apply for the same, on the person or persons applying for the same first paying the several sums of money herein-after mentioned; that is to say,

The

The sum of forty shillings for each such licence which shall be granted previous to the tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to authorise any person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff until the said tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety: The duties to be paid for licences.

The sum of forty shillings for each and every such licence which shall be granted after the said tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to authorise any person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff, if the tobacco and snuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out such licence, shall not have exceeded the quantity of twenty thousand pounds weight:

The sum of three pounds for each such licence which shall be granted after the said tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to authorise any person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff, if the tobacco and snuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out such licence, shall have exceeded twenty thousand pounds weight, and shall not have exceeded thirty thousand pounds weight:

The sum of four pounds for each such licence which shall be granted after the said tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to authorise any person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff, if the tobacco and snuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out such licence, shall have exceeded thirty thousand pounds weight, and shall not have exceeded forty thousand pounds weight:

The sum of five pounds for each such licence which shall be granted after the said tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to authorise any person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff, if the tobacco and snuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out such licence, shall have exceeded forty thousand pounds weight, and shall not have exceeded fifty thousand pounds weight:

The sum of six pounds for each such licence which shall be granted after the said tenth day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to authorise any person or persons to manufacture tobacco and snuff, if the tobacco and snuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out such licence, shall have exceeded fifty thousand pounds weight, and shall not have exceeded sixty thousand pounds weight:

The sum of seven pounds for each such licence which shall be

be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded ſixty thouſand pounds weight, and ſhall not have exceeded ſeventy thouſand pounds weight:

The ſum of eight pounds for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded ſeventy thouſand pounds weight, and ſhall not have exceeded eighty thouſand pounds weight:

The ſum of nine pounds for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded eighty thouſand pounds weight, and ſhall not have exceeded ninety thouſand pounds weight:

The ſum of ten pounds for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded ninety thouſand pounds weight, and ſhall not have exceeded one hundred thouſand pounds weight:

The ſum of twelve pounds for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded one hundred thouſand pounds weight, and ſhall not have exceeded one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds weight:

The ſum of fifteen pounds for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day
of

of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds weight, and ſhall not have exceeded one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds weight :

The ſum of twenty pounds for each ſuch licence which ſhall be granted after the ſaid tenth day of *November* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco and ſnuff work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture according to the directions of this act, within the year ending the tenth day of *October* previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licence, ſhall have exceeded one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds weight :

And the ſum of five ſhillings for each ſuch licence to authoriſe him, her, or them to deal in tobacco and ſnuff within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; and the ſum of two ſhillings and ſixpence for each ſuch licence to authoriſe the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be granted to deal in tobacco and ſnuff in any other part of *Great Britain*, out of the ſaid reſpective limits.

LXXI. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money by this act directed to be paid for ſuch licences reſpectively ſhall be paid for ſuch reſpective licences to ſuch perſons as are herein-after in that behalf reſpectively mentioned; (that is to ſay) ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for licences which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, ſhall be paid at the chief office of exciſe in *London*; and ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licences which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, ſhall be paid at the chief office of exciſe at *Edinburgh*; and ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licences reſpectively which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, in any part of *Great Britain* out of the ſaid reſpective limits, ſhall be paid to the reſpective collectors of exciſe granting ſuch reſpective licences.

To whom the duties for licences are to be paid.

LXXII. And be it further enacted, That no perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out any ſuch licence as aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall take out a freſh licence, in the manner herein-before directed, ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out ſuch former licence, and ſo in like manner from year to year; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff without firſt taking out a licence, and renewing the ſame yearly, as herein-before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall for each and every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds; and that if any perſon

Licences to be renewed yearly.

Penalty on not taking out, or not renewing licences.

person or persons shall deal in tobacco or snuff, without first taking out a licence, and renewing the same yearly, as is herein-before in that behalf directed, he, she, or they shall, for each and every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Manufacturers not selling tobacco in less quantities than 4lb. and snuff than 1lb. need not take out licences as dealers.

LXXIII. Provided always, That no person or persons to whom any licence shall be granted, according to the directions of this act, to authorise him, her, or them to manufacture tobacco and snuff, shall be obliged to take out any licence to authorise him, her, or them to deal in tobacco and snuff, or either of them, so that such person or persons shall not at any time sell any tobacco in a less quantity than four pounds weight, or any snuff in a less quantity than two pounds weight, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

One licence sufficient for a partnership in one house.

Licences not to authorise the manufacturing tobacco, etc. in any other than the place originally entered.

LXXIV. Provided also, That persons manufacturing tobacco or snuff, or dealing in tobacco or snuff, in partnership, and in one house or shop only, shall not be obliged to take out more than one licence in any one year for manufacturing tobacco and snuff, or for dealing in tobacco and snuff; and that no one licence which shall be granted by virtue of this act shall authorise or empower any person or persons to manufacture tobacco or snuff, or to deal in tobacco or snuff, in any other house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, than such houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, or other places, whereof entry in writing shall be made at the office of excise, in the names of such person or persons, according to the directions of this act, at the time of granting such licence.

No person to be liable to penalty for sale of unmanufactured tobacco, or snuff, while they remain in the King's warehouse.

LXXV. Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to make any person or persons liable to the said penalty of fifty pounds for or by reason of the sale of unmanufactured tobacco, or for or by reason of the sale of any snuff, whilst such tobacco or snuff shall be and remain in the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act.

Tobacco stalks, etc. may be manufactured at any entered mills, on account of other licensed manufacturers, who have legally received such tobacco stalks, etc.

LXXVI. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to make any *Spanish* cutter or snuff miller liable to the said penalty of two hundred pounds for or by reason of such *Spanish* cutter's manufacturing any tobacco stalks into *Spanish*, or for or by reason of such snuff miller's grinding any tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour into tobacco stalk flour, or any snuff work into snuff, provided such tobacco stalks, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, and snuff work respectively, so respectively manufactured and ground, shall be so manufactured and ground at legal entered mills, for or on account of any other manufacturer of tobacco or snuff, duly licensed according to the directions of this act, and provided such tobacco stalks, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, and snuff work respectively, shall have been duly received by such *Spanish* cutter or snuff miller respectively, by legal

legal permit from ſuch other manufacturer or manufacturers, for the ſole purpoſe of manufacturing or grinding the ſame as aforeſaid; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

LXXVII. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of tobacco ſhall, before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to ſtrip or to ſpin any tobacco, or to preſs any tobacco for cutting, or to make any tobacco into carrots, or to flatten any tobacco ſtalks for *Spaniſh*, give to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, ſix hours notice in writing, it his, her, or their premises, in which ſuch tobacco is intended to be ſtripped, ſpun, preſſed, or made into carrots, or tobacco ſtalks are intended to be flattened for *Spaniſh*, ſhall be ſituate within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; twelve hours notice in writing, if ſuch premises ſhall be ſituate in any city, or the ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town; and twenty-four hours notice in writing, if ſuch premises ſhall be ſituate in any other part of *Great Britain*, of his, her, or their intention ſo to do; and in each and every ſuch notice for ſtripping tobacco, ſhall ſpecify the weight of all ſuch tobacco intended to be ſtripped; and in each and every ſuch notice for ſpinning, preſſing, or making into carrots, ſhall ſpecify the ſeveral weights of the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, ſo intended to be preſſed, ſpun, or made into carrots; and in each and every ſuch notice for flattening tobacco ſtalks for *Spaniſh*, ſhall ſpecify the weight of all ſuch tobacco ſtalks ſo intended to be flattened; and in each and every of the aforeſaid notices ſhall, as the caſe may require, ſpecify the hour and time when he, ſhe, or they ſhall intend to begin ſo to ſtrip, ſpin, preſs, or make into carrots, any ſuch tobacco, or to flatten any ſuch tobacco ſtalks for *Spaniſh*; and the proper officer of exciſe ſhall attend purſuant to any ſuch notice, and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall, immediately on ſuch officer's attendance, or within one hour after the time ſpecified in any ſuch notice, begin to weigh, ſeparate and apart from each other, in the preſence of ſuch officer, all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, ſo intended to be preſſed, ſpun, or made into carrots, and alſo all ſuch tobacco ſtalks ſo intended to be flattened, and ſhall proceed in and continue each and every ſuch weighing until all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco, ſpecified in any ſuch notice, ſhall be ſo weighed; and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall alſo, ſo ſoon as ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, ſpecified in any ſuch notice, ſhall be ſo weighed, deliver to ſuch officer a declaration in writing, ſpecifying how much of ſuch tobacco, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, is or are intended to be manufactured into ſhort cut tobacco, how much thereof reſpectively into ſtag tobacco, and how much of ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, is or are intended to be made into

Notices as herein directed to be given the exciſe officer before any manufacturer begins to ſtrip, etc. tobacco.

Officer to attend and receive notice, in whoſe preſence the tobacco, etc. is to be weighed,

and to whom a declaration is to be given ſpecifying the quantity intended to be uſed for each

into roll and carrot tobacco respectively; and all and every such manufacturer and manufacturers shall, without delay or interruption, after such tobacco, tobacco stalks, or returns of tobacco, shall have been so weighed, manufacture the same respectively into short cut tobacco, snag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, according to such declaration, and also manufacture into *Spanish* all such tobacco stalks, according to such notice; and if any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco shall begin to strip or to spin any tobacco, or to press any tobacco for cutting, or to make any tobacco into carrots, or to flatten any tobacco stalks for *Spanish*, without giving such notice as is in that behalf herein-before directed to be given, or having given any such notice, and begun to weigh any such tobacco or tobacco stalks in pursuance thereof, shall neglect or refuse to proceed in or continue any such weighing, in manner herein-before directed, or shall not, so soon as any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, or returns of tobacco respectively, specified in any such notice, shall be so weighed, deliver to such officer such declaration as aforesaid, or shall, after any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, or returns of tobacco, shall have been weighed, neglect or refuse to manufacture the same respectively into short cut tobacco, snag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, according to such declaration in manner herein-before directed, or shall neglect or refuse to manufacture into *Spanish* any such tobacco stalks, according to such notice, in manner herein-before directed, all and every such manufacturer or manufacturers so offending shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Penalty of 20l. for neglect, but not to be incurred if the tobacco, after declaration, appears to be unfit for making carrots, &c.

LXXVIII. Provided always nevertheless, That no such manufacturer or manufacturers shall incur or be liable to the said penalty or twenty pounds, for or by reason of not pressing for cutting, or not spinning or making into carrots, any tobacco, according to such declaration, in case such tobacco shall, upon further examination, after the delivery of such declaration, appear to be unfit to be so pressed, spun, or made into carrots, according to such declaration, and notice thereof in writing, specifying the weight of such tobacco, shall be given by such manufacturer or manufacturers to the officer of excise under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, within forty-eight hours next after the delivery of such declaration, and in case such manufacturer or manufacturers shall also, within that time, in like manner deliver to such officer a fresh declaration in respect thereof, specifying into which of the sorts of tobacco herein-before mentioned the same is to be manufactured, and shall also proceed in like manner to press for cutting, to spin, or make into carrots, all such tobacco, according to such last-mentioned declaration; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Manufacturers both of tobacco and snuff not liable to the

LXXIX. Provided also, That no such manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, being also a manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff, duly licensed according to the directions of this act, shall incur or be liable to the said penalty of twenty pounds for

for or by reason of not ſtripping, or not preſſing for cutting, or not ſpinning or making into carrots, any tobacco according to ſuch declaration, in caſe ſuch tobacco ſhall, upon further examination after the delivery of ſuch declaration, appear to be unfit to be ſo ſtripped, preſſed, ſpun, or made into carrots, according to ſuch declaration, and ſhall be fit only for the purpoſe of being laid down in ſnuff work, and notice thereof in writing, ſpecifying the weight of ſuch tobacco, ſhall be given by ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, within forty-eight hours next after the delivery of ſuch declaration; and in caſe ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall alſo within that time, in like manner, deliver to ſuch officer a freſh declaration in reſpect thereof, ſpecifying into what ſort of ſnuff work the ſame is to be laid down, (that is to ſay), whether the ſame is to be laid down in ſnuff work for rappee ſnuff, ſnuff work for *Scotch* ſnuff, or ſnuff work for brown *Scotch* ſnuff, and ſhall alſo proceed to lay down the ſame into ſuch particular ſort of ſnuff work, according to ſuch laſt mentioned declaration; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywile notwithstanding.

aforeſaid penalty, if the tobacco, after declaration, appears to be fit only for ſnuff work, &c.

LXXX. And be it further enacted, That when any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco ſhall have finiſhed the manufacturing any tobacco into ſhort cut tobacco or ſtag tobacco, or ſhall have finiſhed the manufacturing any tobacco ſtalks into *Spaniſh*, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall, when and ſo ſoon as any ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks reſpectively ſhall be completely manufactured, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, to the officer of exciſe, under whoſe ſurvey, he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, a declaration in writing, ſpecifying the weight of the ſhort cut tobacco, ſtag tobacco, and *Spaniſh*, reſpectively manufactured from ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks reſpectively, and alſo the weight of the returns and tobacco ſtalks reſpectively ariſing from ſuch ſhort cut tobacco and ſtag tobacco reſpectively, in the manufacturing of ſuch ſhort cut tobacco and ſtag tobacco reſpectively, and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall keep all ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſtag tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, ſeparate and apart from each other, and ſeparate and apart from all other tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, for and during the ſpace of twenty-four hours, from the time when ſuch manufacturing ſhall be finiſhed, or until ſuch officer ſhall have taken an account of the ſame reſpectively, on pain of forfeiting for every neglect or refusal thereof the ſum of fifty pounds.

Declaration to be given to the exciſe officer of the weight of the different ſorts of tobacco as ſoon as manufactured into ſhort cut &c. which are to be kept ſeparate for 24 hours, or till an account be taken, on penalty of 50l.

LXXXI. And be it further enacted, That when any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco ſhall have finiſhed the making into rolls or carrots any tobacco, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall, when and ſo ſoon as any ſuch making ſhall be finiſhed, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey, he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, a declaration

A declaration to be given of tobacco made into rolls or carrots, &c. on like penalty;

ration in writing, specifying the number of the rolls and carrots respectively so made, and the weight of the tobacco stalks, and returns of tobacco respectively, arising from such rolls and carrots respectively, in the manufacturing thereof respectively; and such manufacturer or manufacturers shall keep all such rolls, carrots, tobacco stalks, and returns respectively, separate and apart from all other rolls, carrots, tobacco stalks, and returns of tobacco respectively, for and during the space of twenty-four hours, from the time when such making shall be finished, or until such officer shall have taken an account of the same respectively, on pain of forfeiting for every neglect or refusal thereof the sum of fifty pounds.

and also of
roll, or car-
rots, pressed,
cured, and
finished, &c.

LXXXII. And be it further enacted, That when any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco shall have pressed, cured, and finished any rolls or carrots of tobacco, such manufacturer or manufacturers shall, when and so soon as the same shall be so pressed, cured, and finished, deliver or cause to be delivered to the officer of excise under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, a declaration in writing, specifying the number of such rolls and carrots respectively, and also the weight of such rolls and carrots respectively; and such manufacturer and manufacturers shall keep all such rolls and carrots respectively separate and apart from all other rolls and carrots of tobacco, for and during the space of twenty-four hours from the time when the same shall be first pressed, cured, and finished, or until such officer shall have taken an account of the same, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect or refusal thereof, the sum of fifty pounds.

If roll or car-
rot tobacco
for exporta-
tion be
tobacco stalks
therein, it
may be seized,
and the man-
ufacturer
shall forfeit
50*l*.

LXXXIII. And be it further enacted, That no manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco shall make, manufacture, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any roll tobacco or carrot tobacco for exportation, with any tobacco stalks therein; and if any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco shall make, manufacture, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any roll tobacco or carrot tobacco for exportation, with any tobacco stalks therein, the same respectively shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise; and such manufacturer or manufacturers who shall so make, manufacture, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession any such roll tobacco or carrot tobacco for exportation with any tobacco stalks therein, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

No person to
cut walnut
tree leaves,
etc. in imita-
tion of to-
bacco, etc.
on penalty of
forfeiture
thereof, and
2*0*l.

LXXXIV. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, sycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants whatsoever (not being tobacco leaves or plants) into the form or in imitation of any of the usual sizes or cuts which tobacco has been or shall be cut into, or shall colour, stain, dye, or cure, or cause or procure to be coloured, stained, dyed, or cured, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, sycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, or plants, to resemble to-
bacco,

bacco, or ſhall mix, or cauſe or procure to be mixed, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs or plants whatſoever, with tobacco, or ſhall ſell, vend, utter, offer, or expoſe to ſale, or ſhall have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever (not being tobacco leaves or plants) cut into the form or in imitation of any of the uſual ſizes or cuts which tobacco has been or ſhall be cut into, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever, coloured, ſtained, dyed, or cured, to reſemble tobacco, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants, mixed with tobacco; and if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall cut, or cauſe or procure to be cut, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever (not being tobacco leaves or plants) into the form or in imitation of any of the uſual ſizes or cuts which tobacco has been or ſhall be cut into, or ſhall colour, ſtain, dye, or cure, or cauſe or procure to be coloured, ſtained, dyed, or cured, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, or plants, to reſemble tobacco, or ſhall mix, or cauſe or procure to be mixed, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever, with tobacco, or ſhall ſell, vend, utter, offer or expoſe to ſale, or ſhall have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever (not being tobacco leaves or plants) cut into the form or in imitation of any of the uſual ſizes or cuts which tobacco has been or ſhall be cut into, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever, coloured, ſtained, dyed, or cured to reſemble tobacco, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants mixed with tobacco; all and every ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds; and all ſuch walnut trees leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, or plants whatſoever (not being tobacco leaves or plants) which ſhall be ſo cut, coloured, ſtained, dyed, cured, mixed, ſold, vend, uttered, offered or expoſed to ſale, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, and all ſuch tobacco with which any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, or plants, ſhall be mixed, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and packages whatſoever, containing the ſame, ſhall be forfeited; and all ſuch walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, ſycamore leaves, and other leaves, herbs, or plants, tobacco, hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and packages reſpectively, ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe.

LXXXV. Provided always, That nothing herein-before contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to Manufactur-
pro- and uſe dye

for ſtaining
tobacco.

prohibit any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco from dying or ſtaining, with any liquid dye or ſtain, any tobacco manufacturing or manufactured into ſhort cut tobacco, ſtrag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, or any tobacco ſtalks manufacturing or manufactured into *Spaniſh*, or from having ſuch liquid dye or ſtain in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, for the purpoſe of ſtaining or dying ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, ſo manufacturing or manufactured; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

Snuff manu-
facturer to
provide caſks
for preparing
ſnuff work,
etc. and to
place them
ſo as to be
eafily examin-
ed by the ex-
ciſe officer;

LXXXVI. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall, at his, her, and their own expence, find and provide proper moveable caſks for preparing or laying down ſnuff work and tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour reſpectively, as he, ſhe, or they ſhall lay down in caſks; and ſhall alſo, at his, her, and their own expence, find and provide proper moveable caſks for putting into the ſame, in manner herein after directed, ſuch ſnuff work and tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour reſpectively as he, ſhe, or they ſhall lay down in any bin or bins; and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall ſo conſtruct, place, and keep all caſks by him, her, or them made uſe of for either of the purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch a manner as that the officer or officers of exciſe may conveniently be enabled to examine and weigh the ſame, and to examine the contents thereof, at all times; and ſhall alſo, from time to time, diſtinctly mark each and every caſk by him, her, or them uſed for either of the purpoſes aforeſaid, on the moſt conſpicuous part thereof, with a progreſſive number, and alſo with the exact tare and weight of each and every ſuch caſk; and ſhall not lay down any ſnuff work, or put any ſnuff work which he, ſhe, or they ſhall lay down in any bin or bins, in any caſk or caſks not ſo marked as aforeſaid, nor ſhall lay down any ſnuff work in any veſſel, caſk, or utenſil whatſoever, except in a caſk or in caſks ſo marked as aforeſaid, or in a bin or bins, on pain of forfeiting for every ſuch offence the ſum of fifty pounds.

and to mark
them, on
penalty of ſol.

Manufacturers of ſnuff
to give notice
to the exciſe
officer before
beginning to
liquor tobacco,
etc. and to follow
the directions
herein ſpeci-
fied;

LXXXVII. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall, before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to liquor, damp, ſtrip, preſs, or cut any tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, or to lay down any ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, give to the officer of exciſe, under whole ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, ſix hours notice in writing, if his, her, or their premises, in which ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks is or are intended to be liquored, damped, ſtripped, preſſed, or cut, or ſuch ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks is or are intended to be laid down, ſhall be ſituate within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; twelve hours notice in writing, if ſuch premises ſhall be ſituate in any city, or the ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town; and twenty-four hours notice in writing, if ſuch premises ſhall be ſituate in any other part of *Great Britain*, of his,

his, her, or their intention to liquor, damp, ſtrip, prefs, or cut ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, or to lay down any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks, and in each and every ſuch notice ſhall ſpecify the particular hour and time when he, ſhe, or they ſhall intend to begin to liquor, damp, ſtrip, prefs, or cut ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, or to lay down any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, and the weight of ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks reſpectively ſo intended to be liquored, damped, ſtripped, preſſed, or cut, and the ſeveral weights of the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco, ſo intended to be laid down in ſuch ſnuff work, and alſo the weight of the tobacco ſtalks ſo intended to be laid down for tobacco ſtalk flour, and the number of the particular caſk or caſks, or the particular bin, in which the ſame reſpectively are intended to be laid down; and ſuch officer ſhall attend purſuant to ſuch notice; and all and every manufacturer and manufacturers giving any ſuch notice for liquoring, damping, ſtripping, preſſing, or cutting tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, ſhall, immediately on ſuch officer's attendance, or within one hour after the time ſpecified in ſuch notice, begin to weigh all ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks reſpectively, ſeparate and apart from each other in the preſence of ſuch officer, and ſhall alſo, without delay or interruption, proceed in and continue weighing the ſame, ſeparate and apart from each other, in the preſence of ſuch officer, until all ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks reſpectively ſhall be ſeverally and ſeparately weighed; and ſhall, immediately after the ſame reſpectively ſhall have been weighed, deliver to ſuch officer a declaration in writing, ſpecifying how much of ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns, reſpectively, ſo intended to be laid down in ſnuff work, is or are intended to be made into rappee ſnuff, how much thereof reſpectively into *Scotch* ſnuff, how much thereof reſpectively into brown *Scotch* ſnuff, and how much of ſuch tobacco ſtalks into tobacco ſtalk flour; and when and ſo ſoon as ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks, as the caſe may be, ſhall be laid down in or put into caſks, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall give to the officer of exciſe under whole ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, a notice in writing of ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks, being ſo laid down in, or put into caſks, as the caſe may be, ſpecifying in ſuch notice the time when ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, as the caſe may be, was or were ſo laid down, and ſuch officer ſhall attend purſuant to ſuch notice; and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall, immediately on ſuch officer's attendance, in the preſence of ſuch officer, affix to each and every ſuch caſk a ticket, ſpecifying the number of ſuch caſk, the weight of the ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, as the caſe may be, therein, and the time when ſuch ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, was or were ſo laid down; alſo whether ſuch ſnuff work ſo intended to be manufactured into rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, or brown *Scotch* ſnuff; which ticket ſhall be ſigned as well by ſuch manufacturer

as alſo when the ſnuff work, etc. is laid down in caſk,

and when any
ſnuff work,
etc. is intend-
ed to be taken
out of the
caſk to be
ground.

manufacturer or manufacturers, or his, her, or their ſervant, in that behalf, with his, her, or their name or names, as by ſuch officer with his name; and when any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall intend to take any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour from or out of any ſuch caſks, for the purpoſe of grinding the ſame, he, ſhe, or they ſhall give to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey, he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, ſix hours notice in writing, if ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be laid down within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; twelve hours notice in writing, if ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be laid down in any city or the ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town; and twenty-four hours notice in writing, if ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be laid down in any other part of *Great Britain*, of his, her, or their intention ſo to do; and in ſuch notice, ſhall ſpecify the particular caſk or caſks, and the number or numbers thereof reſpectively, from or out of which ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, is or are intended to be taken, and ſhall alſo ſpecify in every ſuch notice, whether ſuch ſnuff work to intended to be taken from or out of each ſuch caſk is by him, her, or them intended to be made into rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, or brown *Scotch* ſnuff; and ſuch officer ſhall attend, purſuant to every ſuch notice; and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall immediately, on ſuch officer's attendance, weigh, in the preſence of ſuch officer, all ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſpecified in any ſuch notice; and if the ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſo taken out, ſhall be taken from and out of any caſk in which there ſhall be ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour remaining, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall immediately after ſuch ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour ſhall be ſo taken out, affix a ticket, ſigned by ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or his, her, or their ſervant, in that behalf, and by ſuch officer, to every ſuch caſk, ſpecifying the weight of the ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks, as the caſe may require, ſo then taken from or out of the ſame, and the time when the ſame was or were ſo taken out, and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall cauſe all and every ſuch tickets reſpectively to be kept and continued on each ſuch caſk to which the ſame ſhall be ſo affixed, during all the time that any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour ſhall remain therein; and no manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall mix, mingle, lay together, or put into the ſame bin or caſk, any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour of one making or laying down with ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour of any other making or laying down: and if any manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall begin to liquor, damp, ſtrip, preſs, or cut any tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, or to lay down any ſnuff work, or any tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, without giving ſuch notice as is in that behalf herein-

Snuff work of
one making
not to be
mixed with
another mak-
ing.

Manufactur-
ers beginning
to liquor to-
bacco, etc.
without giv-

herein-before directed to be given, or having given any notice for liquoring, damping, stripping, preſſing or cutting tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, and begun to weigh any ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to proceed in or continue the weighing ſuch tobacco or tobacco ſtalks in manner herein before directed, or if any manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff, having given any notice for laying down tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, in ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, and begun to weigh ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to proceed in and continue the weighing of ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco, in manner herein-before in that behalf directed, or having weighed any ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, according to the direction of this act, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to deliver to the officer ſuch declaration, ſpecifying how much of ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco reſpectively, ſo intended to be laid down in ſnuff work, is or are intended to be made into rappee ſnuff, how much thereof reſpectively into *Scotch* ſnuff, and how much thereof reſpectively into brown *Scotch* ſnuff, or a declaration ſpecifying how much of ſuch tobacco ſtalks are intended to be laid down for tobacco ſtalk flour, according to the directions of this act, or having laid down or put into caſk any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, in manner herein-before in that behalf directed, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to give to the officer of exciſe, under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they, ſhall then be, ſuch notice in writing of ſuch ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour being ſo laid down or put into caſk, in manner herein-before in that behalf directed, or having laid down or put into caſk any ſuch ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, and given ſuch notice, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to affix to any ſuch caſk, ſuch ticket as is in that behalf herein-before directed to be affixed, or to ſign the ſame with his, her, or their name or names, or ſhall lay down any ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſhall take any ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, from or out of any ſuch caſk, for the purpoſe of grinding, without giving ſuch notice as is herein-before in ſuch caſe directed to be given, or ſhall take, for the purpoſe of grinding, any ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, out of caſk, not in the preſence of the officer under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, or ſhall neglect or reſuſe to weigh, in the preſence of ſuch officer, any ſuch ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour taken out of caſk, purſuant to any notice given for taking ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, out of caſk, or ſhall neglect or reſuſe to affix to any ſuch caſk, from or out of which any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour ſhall have been ſo taken, ſuch ticket as is in that behalf herein-before directed to be affixed, or to ſign any ſuch ticket as aforeſaid, or ſhall neglect or reſuſe to cauſe any ſuch ticket, by this act directed to be affixed as aforeſaid, to be kept and continued on any

ing notice,
etc. to forfeit
50l.

any ſuch caſk to which the ſame ſhall be affixed, during all the time that any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour ſhall remain therein, or ſhall lay together, put into the ſame bin or caſk, or mix or mingle any ſnuff work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour of one making or laying-down with ſnuff, work or tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour of any other making or laying-down, all and every ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſo offending ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

Manufacturers not liable to penalty for not manufacturing ſnuff work, according to declaration, if it ſhall appear afterwards unfit for the purpoſe, &c,

LXXXVIII. Provided always nevertheleſs, That no manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall incur or be liable to the ſaid penalty of fifty pounds for or by reaſon of his, her, or their not manufacturing any ſnuff work into rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, or brown *Scotch* ſnuff, according to his, her, or their declaration given in that behalf, in caſe ſuch ſnuff work ſhall, upon further examination, after the delivery of ſuch declaration, appear to be unfit to be ſo manufactured according to ſuch declaration; and notice thereof in writing, ſpecifying the weight of ſuch ſnuff work, ſhall be given by ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers to the officer of exciſe under whole ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, within forty-eight hours next after the delivery of ſuch declaration, and in caſe ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall alſo within that time in like manner deliver to ſuch officer a freſh declaration in reſpect thereof, ſpecifying into which of the ſorts of ſnuff next herein-before mentioned the ſame is to be manufactured, and ſhall alſo proceed without delay or interruption to manufacture the ſame, and finiſh the manufacturing thereof, according to ſuch laſt-mentioned declaration; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

Snuff work, &c. taken out of caſk, to be manufactured according to notice, and when finiſhed the manufacturer to deliver to the exciſe officer a declaration of the weight of each ſort, &c. on penalty of 50l.

LXXXIX. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall with all due diligence manufacture all ſnuff work, and tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, reſpectively, which ſhall at any time be taken out of any ſuch caſk, into rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, or brown *Scotch* ſnuff, or tobacco ſtalk flour, as the caſe may require, according to the notice herein-before in that behalf directed; and when any manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall have finiſhed the manufacturing of any ſnuff work into ſnuff, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall, when and ſo ſoon as any ſuch ſnuff ſhall be completely made, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the officer of exciſe under whole ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, a declaration in writing, ſpecifying the weight of each of the ſaid reſpective ſorts of ſnuff made from ſuch ſnuff work, and the weight of the tobacco ſtalk flour, if any, manufactured into the ſame reſpectively, and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall keep ſuch reſpective ſorts of ſnuff ſeparate and apart from each other, and ſeparate and apart from all other ſnuff, and from all tobacco ſtalk flour, for and during the ſpace of twenty-four hours from the time when ſuch making ſhall be finiſhed, or until the officer of exciſe under whole ſurvey ſuch manufacturer

or manufacturers shall then be shall have taken an account of the same; and if any manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff shall neglect or refuse to manufacture into rappee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, or brown *Scotch* snuff, with all due diligence, according to the notice herein-before in their behalf directed, any such snuff work, at any time taken out of any such cask, or if any such manufacturer or manufacturers shall neglect or refuse to deliver or cause to be delivered to the officer of excise under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, when and so soon as such manufacturer or manufacturers shall have finished the manufacturing of any snuff work into snuff, a declaration in writing, specifying the weight of each of the said respective sorts of snuff made from such snuff work, and the weight of the tobacco stalk flour, if any, manufactured into the same respectively, or shall neglect or refuse to keep such respective sorts of snuff separate and apart from each other, and separate and apart from all other snuff and tobacco stalk flour respectively, according to the directions of this act, every such manufacturer or manufacturers so offending shall for each and every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

XC. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to make any manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff liable to the said penalty of fifty pounds, for or by reason of his, her, or their not delivering, or causing or procuring to be delivered, such last mentioned declaration, for or in respect of any *Scotch* snuff returned directly from the mill, where the same shall have been ground and deposited in such room as is in that behalf herein-after allowed, provided such manufacturer or manufacturers shall, previous to and immediately on his, her, or their taking such *Scotch* snuff from or out of such room, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the officer of excise under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, a declaration in writing, specifying the weight of such *Scotch* snuff, and of the tobacco, tobacco stalks, and returns of tobacco, respectively manufactured into the same, and the time when the same were laid down in snuff work; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

XCI. Provided always nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of snuff, at his, her, and their own expence, to provide a proper, convenient, and secure room for the purpose of keeping dried *Scotch* snuff therein, with good and sufficient fastenings, such room and fastenings to be approved of in writing, by and under the hands of the respective surveyors and supervisors of excise of the division or district in which such room shall be situate; and no such room shall have more than one door or entrance into the same, nor shall there be any communication whatsoever, save and except one door, between such room and any other room or place whatsoever; and such room shall be locked up, sealed, and secured by the officer or officers of excise under whose

Manufacturers not liable to penalty for not delivering the last mentioned declaration, for *Scotch* snuff returned directly from the mill, if they deliver a declaration when the same is taken from the room where allowed to be deposited.

Manufacturers may keep a store room for dried *Scotch* snuff, under the restrictions herein mentioned,

and may de-
posit therein
for 6 months,
Scotch ſnuff
directly from
the mill.

Regulations
for removing
Scotch ſnuff
from ſtore
rooms.

ſol. penalty
for not keep-
ing in ſtore
rooms Scotch
ſnuff of one
making apart
from every
other mak-
ing.

Store rooms
not to be
opened ex-
cept in the
preſence of
the exciſe

whole ſurvey ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall from time to time be, at all times when any *Scotch ſnuff* ſhall be therein: and if ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall intend to have the *Scotch ſnuff* ground from his, her, or their ſnuff work returned directly from the mill where the ſame ſhall be ground, and deposited in ſuch room for any ſpace of time not exceeding ſix months, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be at liberty ſo to do, on giving to the officer of exciſe under whole ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, ſix hours notice in writing, if ſuch room ſhall be ſituate within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; twelve hours notice in writing, if ſuch room ſhall be ſituate in any city, or the ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town; and twenty-four hours notice in writing, if ſuch room ſhall be ſituate in any other part of *Great Britain*, of ſuch his, her, or their intention; and ſuch officer ſhall attend purſuant to ſuch notice, and ſhall open ſuch room, and ſuch *Scotch ſnuff* ſhall then be immediately put into ſuch room in the preſence of ſuch officer, and ſhall remain therein for any ſpace of time not exceeding ſix months, without ſuch *Scotch ſnuff* being deemed or taken as a part of his, her, or their ſtock of *Scotch ſnuff*, ſo as to deprive him, her, or them of any part of the credit by this act allowed to him, her, or them, for or in reſpect of *Scotch ſnuff*, any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding: and when any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall intend to take any *Scotch ſnuff* from or out of ſuch room, he, ſhe, or they ſhall in like manner give to the officer of exciſe under whole ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, ſix hours notice in writing, if ſuch room ſhall be ſituate within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; twelve hours notice in writing, if ſuch room ſhall be ſituate in any city or the ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town; and twenty-four hours notice in writing, if ſuch room ſhall be ſituate in any other part of *Great Britain*; of ſuch his, her, or their intention; and ſuch officer ſhall attend purſuant to ſuch notice, and ſhall open ſuch room, and ſuch *Scotch ſnuff* ſhall then be immediately taken from and out of ſuch room in the preſence of ſuch officer, and all and every ſuch manufacturer and manufacturers ſhall keep all *Scotch ſnuff*, of one making, ſeparate and apart from all *Scotch ſnuff* of any other making in ſuch room; and if any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall neglect or reſuſe to keep any *Scotch ſnuff* of one making ſeparate and apart from all *Scotch ſnuff* of any other making in ſuch room, all and every ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſo offending ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

XCII. And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall by any means, art, device, or contrivance whatſoever, open any room ſo provided and approved as aforeſaid, except in the preſence of the proper officer of exciſe whole buſineſs it may be to attend in order to open the ſame,

same, then and in such case such manufacturer or manufacturers shall for each and every such offence forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

officer, on penalty of 200l.

XCIII. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever shall mix, or cause or procure to be mixed, any fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, braziletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, *Saunders* wood, or any other sort of wood, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, sycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants (other than tobacco), or any earth, clay, or tobacco sand, with any snuff work or snuff, or shall make or colour, or cause or procure to be made or coloured, any snuff work or snuff with any sort of oaker, umber, or any other kind of colouring (water tinged with colour only excepted); nor shall any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in snuff, sell, vend, utter, or offer or expose to sale, or have in his, her, or their premises entered for manufacturing or keeping tobacco or snuff, any fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, braziletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, *Saunders* wood, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, or sycamore leaves; nor shall any person or persons whatsoever have in his, her, or their custody or possession any fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, braziletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, *Saunders* wood, or other wood, or walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, sycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, plants, earth, clay, or tobacco sand, mixed with any snuff work or snuff, or any snuff work or snuff made or coloured with any sort of oaker, umber, or any other kind of colouring, except as aforesaid: and if any person or persons whatsoever shall mix, or cause or procure to be mixed, any fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, braziletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, *Saunders* wood, or any other sort of wood, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, sycamore leaves, or any other leaves, herbs, or plants (other than tobacco), or any earth, clay, or tobacco sand, with any snuff work or snuff, or shall make or colour, or cause or procure to be made or coloured, any snuff work or snuff, with any sort of oaker, umber, or any other kind of colouring (water tinged with colour only excepted), the person or persons so offending shall for each and every such offence severally forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds; or if any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in snuff, shall sell, vend, utter, offer, or expose to sale, or have in his, her, or their premises entered for manufacturing or keeping tobacco or snuff, any fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, braziletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, or *Saunders* wood, or any walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, or sycamore leaves; or if any person or persons whatsoever shall have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, braziletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, *Saunders* wood; or other wood, or walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, sycamore leaves,

No person to mix fustick, etc. with snuff work, etc.

Persons mixing fustick, etc. with snuff work or snuff, or colouring it with oaker, etc. to be forfeit 200l.

Manufacturers or dealers selling or having in entered premises, fustick, etc. and any persons having in their possession fustick, etc. mixed with snuff work or snuff, or snuff coloured with oaker, etc. to be forfeit 200l.

Such fustick,
etc. may be
seized.

or other leaves, herbs, plants, earth, clay, or tobacco sand, mixed with any snuff work or snuff, or any sort of snuff made or coloured with any sort of oaker, umber, or any other kind of colouring (except as aforesaid), such person or persons, manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, so offending; shall for each and every such offence severally forfeit the sum of fifty pounds; and all such fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, brazilletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, *Saunders* wood, or other wood, walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, tycamore leaves, or other leaves, herbs, plants, earth, clay, and tobacco sand, so mixed with snuff work or snuff, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, and the snuff wherewith the same shall be so mixed, and all snuff work and snuff respectively which shall be made or coloured contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof; and also all fustick, yellow ebony, touchwood, logwood, red or *Guinea* wood, brazilletto or *Jamaica* wood, *Nicaragua* wood, or *Saunders* wood, walnut tree leaves, hop leaves, and tycamore leaves, which shall be sold, vended, uttered, offered, or exposed to sale, by, or be in the entered premises or in the possession of, any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in snuff, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

An account
to be kept of
the weights of
Spanish mixed
with short cut
tobacco, and
of tobacco
stalk flour
mixed with
snuff, etc. on
penalty of fol.

XCIV. And be it further enacted, That when any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco shall mix any *Spanish* with short cut tobacco, such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall, every day, enter into a book, or on a paper into or on which he, she, or they is or are herein-after directed to enter an account of the quantities of the unmanufactured tobacco by him, her, or them sold, sent out, or consumed, in quantities of two pounds weight, or upwards, the gross weights of the *Spanish* and short cut tobacco so mixed, and the time when the same were so mixed: and when any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, snuff, shall mix any tobacco stalk flour with *British* snuff or foreign snuff, or any *British* appee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, or brown *Scotch* snuff, the one with any other of them, or with any kind of foreign snuff, such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall, every day, enter into a book, or on a paper, into or on which he, she, or they is or are herein-after directed to enter an account of the quantities of snuff by him, her, or them sold, sent out or consumed, in quantities of two pounds weight, or upwards, the gross weight of the tobacco stalk flour, and the several kinds and gross weights of *British* snuff and foreign snuff so mixed, and the time when such tobacco stalk flour, *British* snuff, or foreign snuff, or either of them, were so mixed: and if any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco, having mixed any *Spanish* with short cut tobacco, shall neglect or refuse to enter into such book, or on such paper, in manner herein-before in that behalf directed, the gross weights of the *Spanish* and short cut tobacco so mixed, and the time when
the

the ſame reſpectively were ſo mixed; or if any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, ſnuff, having mixed any tobacco ſtalk flour with *Britiſh* ſnuff or foreign ſnuff, or any *Britiſh* rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, or brown *Scotch* ſnuff, the one with any other of them, or with any kind of foreign ſnuff, ſhall neglect or reſuſe to enter into ſuch book, or on ſuch paper, in manner herein-before in that behalf directed, the groſs weight of the tobacco ſtalk flour, and the ſeveral kinds and groſs weights of the *Britiſh* ſnuff and foreign ſnuff reſpectively ſo mixed, and the time when ſuch tobacco ſtalk flour, *Britiſh* ſnuff and foreign ſnuff, or either of them, were ſo mixed, all and every ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff ſo offending, ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pound.

XCV. And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, who is or are directed by this act to give any notice in writing, ſhall not begin to do or perform the matter or thing ſpecified in ſuch notice, at the time ſpecified in ſuch notice, or within one hour next after the time ſpecified in ſuch notice, the ſame ſhall be void and of no effect, and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, and dealer or dealers, reſpectively, ſhall be liable to give a new and freſh notice in writing of the ſame, as if no notice had been before given.

Freſh notice to be given where the matter ſpecified in the firſt notice is not begun within an hour after the time appointed.

XCVI. And be it further enacted, That when any officer or officers of exciſe ſhall diſcover that the manufacturing of tobacco or ſnuff is carried on in any houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, room, cellar, vault, or place, whereof no entry has been made at the office of exciſe as by this act is directed, and ſhall at the ſame time diſcover in ſuch houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, room, cellar, vault, or place, where ſuch private manufacturing of tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be ſo diſcovered, any perſon or perſons knowingly being or in any ways concerned in carrying on ſuch private manufacturing of tobacco or ſnuff, every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo diſcovered ſhall forfeit the ſum of thirty pounds, over and above all penalties and forfeitures that the proprietor or proprietors of ſuch tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be liable to; and it ſhall be lawful for the officer and officers of exciſe, and all other perſons acting in their aid, to ſtop, arreſt, and detain all and every the perſon and perſons ſo diſcovered in ſuch houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, room, cellar, vault, or place, and convey him, her, or them before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county, riding, diſtinction, city, or liberty reſpectively, wherein ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be ſo diſcovered as aforeſaid; and it ſhall be lawful for ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace reſpectively, on confeſſion of the party, or on proof, by the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, to convict the perſon and perſons ſo diſcovered as aforeſaid; and each of the perſon or perſons ſo convicted ſhall immediately on ſuch conviction pay the ſaid ſum of thirty pounds into the hands of the officer who ſhall have conveyed ſuch perſon or perſons before ſuch juſtice or juſtices of the peace, to be applied in manner herein-after directed;

Perſons manufacturing tobacco or ſnuff in unentered places to forfeit and over and above all other penalties.

Exciſe officers may convey ſuch perſons before a magiſtrate.

who may
commit them
if the penalty
be not paid.

Any person so
offending a
second time
to forfeit 60l.

Excise offi-
cers, between
8 in the morn-
ing and 11 in
the evening,
without a
constable, and
between 11 in
the evening
and 5 in the
morning, with
a constable,
may enter the
houses of ma-
nufacturers of
tobacco and
snuff, and
dealers there-
in, and take
stock.

In taking
stock the ma-
nufacturer
to be allowed
the following
credits.

Credits.

rected; and on any such person refusing or neglecting to pay the said sum of thirty pounds, the justice or justices so convicting as aforesaid shall, by warrant or warrants under his or their hand and seal, or hands and seals, commit him or her to the house of correction for the said county, riding, division, city, or liberty, respectively, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for the space of six months, to be reckoned from the day of such conviction; and no person so committed shall be discharged until he or she shall have paid the said sum of thirty pounds, or until the expiration of the said six months; and in case any person so convicted shall be again discovered in any house, warehouse, workhouse, room, cellar, vault, or place where the manufacturing of tobacco or snuff shall be so privately carried on, assisting or any ways concerned in carrying on such private manufacture of tobacco or snuff, the person so again offending shall, upon the like conviction, forfeit and pay for such second offence the sum of sixty pounds, and in default thereof shall be committed to the house of correction, in manner aforesaid, there to remain for and during the term of one year, or until the said sum of sixty pounds shall be paid.

XC VII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the officers of excise, or any or either of them, from time to time, and at all times, between the hours of five in the morning and eleven in the evening, either with or without a constable, or other officer of the peace, or between the hours of eleven in the evening and five in the morning, with a constable or other officer of the peace, to enter into all and every the houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places belonging to or made use of by any manufacturer or manufacturers of or dealer or dealers in tobacco or snuff, and to take an account of the quantity and quality of all the tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, respectively, which shall at any time be in his, her, or their custody or possession.

XC VIII. And be it further enacted, That in taking an account of the stock of all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of tobacco and snuff, all and every such manufacturer and manufacturers shall have a credit according to the following proportions; (that is to say),

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco, which any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco shall manufacture for short cut tobacco, such manufacturer or manufacturers shall have a proper credit, not exceeding one hundred pounds weight of short cut tobacco, tobacco stalks, and returns of tobacco; and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of such tobacco so manufactured:

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco, which any such manufacturer or manufacturers shall manufacture for shag tobacco, he, she, or they shall have a proper credit, not exceeding

ing one hundred and five pounds weight of ſlag tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of ſuch tobacco ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco and tobacco ſtalks, which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall manufacture for roll tobacco, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding one hundred and fifteen pounds weight of roll tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco and tobacco ſtalks, which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall manufacture for carrot tobacco, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds weight of carrots, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco ſtalks which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall manufacture for *Spaniſh*, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding one hundred pounds weight of *Spaniſh*, and returns; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of ſuch tobacco ſtalks ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff ſhall manufacture for rappee ſnuff, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding one hundred and fifteen pounds weight of rappee ſnuff; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of ſuch tobacco ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco and tobacco ſtalks, which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall manufacture for *Scotch* ſnuff, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding eighty five pounds weight of *Scotch* ſnuff; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of ſuch tobacco and tobacco ſtalks ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco and tobacco ſtalks, which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall manufacture for brown *Scotch* ſnuff, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds weight of brown *Scotch* ſnuff, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of tobacco and tobacco ſtalks ſo manufactured :

For every one hundred pounds weight of tobacco ſtalks, which ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſhall manufacture for tobacco ſtalk flour, he, ſhe, or they ſhall have a proper credit, not exceeding ninety pounds weight of tobacco ſtalk flour; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity of tobacco ſtalks ſo manufactured.

And in caſe any officer or officers of exciſe ſhall at any time diſcover or find in the ſtock of any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or ſnuff any quantity of ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, quantity

Any exceſs in ſtock of the credits, to be deemed a

brought in
without per-
mit.

bacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, *Spanish*, *British* rappee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, brown *Scotch* snuff, tobacco stalk flour, or returns of tobacco, greater than the credit herein-before in that behalf allowed to such manufacturer or manufacturers, such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, *Spanish*, *British* rappee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, brown *Scotch* snuff, tobacco stalk flour, and returns, respectively, so found in excess, shall be deemed and taken to be brought into the house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place made use of by such manufacturer or manufacturers without giving notice thereof to the officer of excise under whose survey such manufacturer or manufacturers shall be, and without an authentick permit granted and given, according to the directions of this act.

If scales and weights are not kept for the use of the excise officers, or if they are not permitted to weigh tobacco, etc. the manufacturer or dealer to forfeit 100l. and 200l. if the scales or weights be false, etc.

XCIX. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in tobacco or snuff shall, and he, she, and they is and are hereby required to keep sufficient and just scales and weights, at the place or places where he, she, or they shall and do keep, manufacture, or deal in respectively any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, and also permit and suffer any officer or officers of excise to use the same for the purpose of weighing and taking an account of the tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, which shall at any time be in the possession of such manufacturer and manufacturers and dealer and dealers respectively: and if any such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall neglect to give such scales and weights, or either of them, or shall not permit or suffer any officer or officers of excise to use the same, he, she, or they shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and if any such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall in the weighing of any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, make use of, or cause or procure or suffer to be made use of, any false, unjust, or insufficient scales or weights, or shall practise any art, device or contrivance by which any such officer or officers may be hindered or prevented from taking the just and true weight of any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, then, and in every such case, such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, together with all such false, unjust, or insufficient scales and weights respectively, and the same shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

Manufacturers and dealers to assist the officers in taking accounts, on penalty of 50l.

C. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in tobacco or snuff shall, when and so often as he, she, or they shall be thereunto required by the officer or officers of excise under whose survey he, she, or they shall then be, and without a sufficient number of

of his, her, or their servants, aid and assist, to the utmost of his, her, or their power, such officer or officers in taking an account of all tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, of such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect or refusal thereof, the sum of fifty pounds.

CI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any officer or officers of excise to weigh any tobacco, tobacco stalks, or snuff work, whilst actually in the operation of manufacture, save and except such snuff work as any manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff shall intend to send out or receive by permit; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Officers not to weigh tobacco, etc. in operation, except snuff work sent out or received by permit.

CII. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of tobacco shall from time to time, and at all times, keep all unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco in the state of operation, and manufactured tobacco, in his, her, or their custody or possession, separate and apart from each other, upon pain of forfeiting, for every such offence, the sum of fifty pounds.

Unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco in operation, and manufactured tobacco to be kept separate, on penalty of 50*l*.

CIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to and for all officers of excise, and all such officers are hereby authorised and empowered to take, at any time or times, a sample or samples of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, from or out of any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, in the custody or possession of any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in tobacco or snuff, paying for the same (if demanded) the value or usual price thereof; and in case any such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall refuse to permit such officer or officers to take such sample or samples as aforesaid, upon his or their so paying for the same (if demanded), or shall anywise obstruct or hinder him or them in taking such sample or samples, such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, so offending, shall for each and every such offence forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Officers to be permitted to take samples of tobacco, etc. paying for the same, on penalty of 10*l*. for refusal.

CIV. And be it further enacted, That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in tobacco, shall from time to time keep an account of all tobacco and tobacco stalks, which he, she, or they respectively shall from time to time sell, send out, or consume, according to the denominations thereof herein-after specified; (that is to say) unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco stalks, short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, *Spanish*, and returns of tobacco, and shall every day enter into a book, or on a paper, to be kept for that purpose, an account of the quantities of the unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco stalks, short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, *Spanish*, and returns of tobacco, which shall have been by him, her, or them sold, sent

Manufacturers and dealers to keep accounts of tobacco, etc. and snuffs, in the manner herein prescribed, in books or papers, which are to be furnished by the excise office.

out, or conſumed in the preceding day, in quantities of four pounds weight or upwards; and all and every dealer and dealers in tobacco ſhall alſo every day enter into another book, or on another paper, to be kept for that purpoſe, by him, her, or them, an account of the quantities of the ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, *Spaniſh*, and returns of tobacco, under the weight of four pounds, which ſhall have been by him, her, or them ſold, ſent out, or conſumed in the preceding day, in quantities under four pounds weight: and that all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in ſnuff, ſhall alſo, from time to time, keep an account of all tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, which he, ſhe, or they reſpectively ſhall from time to time ſell, ſend out, or conſume, according to the denominations thereof herein after mentioned; (that is to ſay) unmanufactured tobacco, unmanufactured tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work for rappee ſnuff, ſnuff work for *Scotch* ſnuff, ſnuff work for brown *Scotch* ſnuff, *Britiſh* rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, brown *Scotch* ſnuff, tobacco ſtalk flour, and foreign ſnuff; and ſhall every day enter into a book, or on a paper, to be kept by him, her, or them, an account of the quantities of the unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work for rappee ſnuff, ſnuff work for *Scotch* ſnuff, ſnuff work for brown *Scotch* ſnuff, *Britiſh* rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, brown *Scotch* ſnuff, tobacco ſtalk flour, and foreign ſnuff, which ſhall have been by him, her, or them ſold, ſent out, or conſumed in the preceding day, in quantities of two pounds weight or upwards; and all and every dealer and dealers in ſnuff ſhall alſo every day enter into another book, or on another paper, to be kept for that purpoſe by him, her, or them, an account of the quantities of the *Britiſh* rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, brown *Scotch* ſnuff, and foreign ſnuff, which ſhall have been by him, her, or them ſold, ſent out, or conſumed, in the preceding day, in quantities under two pounds weight: which ſaid books or papers reſpectively ſhall be prepared for the making ſuch entries reſpectively as aforeſaid, and delivered upon demand unto all ſuch manufacturers and dealers reſpectively by the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe, or ſuch perſon or perſons as they the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, or the major part of them reſpectively, for the time being, ſhall for that purpoſe direct and appoint.

No manufacturer or dealer to have more than one ſuch book or paper at the ſame time, which are to be returned to the officer as before directed.

CV. Provided always, That no ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion more than one ſuch book or paper of each ſort at a time; and the ſaid books or papers ſhall, in caſe the entered premises of ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, to whom the ſame ſhall be delivered, ſhall be ſituate within the limits of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, or in any city or the ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town, be

be severally returned at the end of every six weeks; and in case the entered premises of such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall be situate in any other part of Great Britain, be severally returned at the end of every six months, or when the same respectively shall be filled up, which shall first happen, to the proper officers of excise in that behalf for the time being; and the truth of the entries made therein shall then be verified upon the oath of such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, or his, her, or their servant or servants, who kept the same, and made the entries therein, according to the best of his, her, or their knowledge and belief; and when and so soon as any such book or books, paper or papers, shall be filled up, or sooner if the proper officer of excise in that behalf shall demand the same, such book or books, or paper or papers respectively shall be returned to the proper officer of excise in that behalf for the time being, and the truth of the entries made therein shall then be verified upon the oath in manner aforesaid (which oaths such respective officers are hereby authorized to administer), and one or more new book or books, or paper or papers, shall be delivered to such respective manufacturers and dealers upon any such book or books, or paper or papers being so filled up or returned, in the room of such book or books, or paper or papers, so filled-up or returned, and so *toties quoties*, as often as such book or books, or paper or papers, shall be so filled up or returned; which said books or papers respectively so kept by such respective manufacturers and dealers, shall from time to time lie open for the perusal and inspection of the officer and officers of excise under whose survey such respective manufacturers and dealers shall then be; and that all and every such manufacturer and manufacturers, and dealer and dealers, respectively, shall, immediately upon every request of the officer or officers of excise under whose survey such respective manufacturers and dealers shall then be, fill up such book and books, and paper and papers, respectively, with the quantities by them sold, sent out, and consumed in each day, and up to the time of such request being so made: and if any such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, shall neglect or refuse to keep any such book or books, or paper or papers, respectively, or to make such entries therein, or to permit the officer or officers of excise, under whose survey such respective manufacturers and dealers shall be, to peruse or inspect the same, or any or either of them, or not return such book or books, or paper or papers, or any or either of them, or not fill up such book or books, or paper or papers, or any or either of them, on request as aforesaid, according to the directions of this act, or shall make any false entry therein, he, she, or they shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

CVI. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or officers of excise shall discover or find any increase not legally accounted for in the stock or stocks of the unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco stalks, short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco,

Such book or papers to be open for the inspection of the officer, and to be filled up at his request.

Penalty for not keeping such books, &c.

Any dealer or person to be forfeited, and also by the

manufacturer
or dealer.

bacco, carrot tobacco, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work for rappee snuff, snuff work for *Scotch* snuff, snuff work for brown *Scotch* snuff, tobacco stalk flour, *British* rappee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, brown *Scotch* snuff, or foreign snuff of any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in tobacco or snuff, over and above the quantity of each respective sort or denomination which the officer of excise found in such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers custody at the time of the last preceding survey upon such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, such increase shall be deemed and taken to be made by a commodity for which no duty has been paid, and which had been privately brought in by such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, without permit, and so much of the said respective stock, or stocks as shall be found increased shall be forfeited; and a quantity, equal to the increased quantity, shall and may be seized and taken by any officer or officers of excise, from or out of any part of the unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco stalks, short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work for rappee snuff, snuff work for *Scotch* snuff, snuff work for brown *Scotch* snuff, tobacco stalk flour, *British* rappee snuff, *Scotch* snuff, brown *Scotch* snuff, or foreign snuff, as the case may require, then in the custody or possession of such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, in whose stock or stocks such increase shall be discovered or found; and such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, in whose stock such increase shall be discovered or found, shall also forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Scotch snuff, in the custody of manufacturer, or of dealers, not having gained more than 5lb. in the 100lb. by the moisture of the air, to be deemed a fair commodity,

CVII. Provided always nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That where any *Scotch* snuff shall, from the moisture of the air, have gained and acquired, in the custody and possession of the manufacturer or manufacturers thereof, any increase of weight, not exceeding the rate of five pounds weight in the hundred, over and above the credit herein-before allowed to such manufacturer or manufacturers for or in respect of such *Scotch* snuff, such *Scotch* snuff shall be deemed and taken to be a fair commodity, and such manufacturer or manufacturers shall be allowed credit for the same in stock, and also to remove the same by permit, notwithstanding such increase of weight; and also, where any *Scotch* snuff shall, from the moisture of the air, have gained and acquired, in the custody or possession of the dealer or dealers in snuff, who first purchased and received the same by permit from the manufacturer thereof, any increase of weight not exceeding the rate of five pounds weight in the hundred, over and above the weight specified in such permit, such *Scotch* snuff shall be deemed and taken to be a fair commodity, and such dealer or dealers shall be allowed credit for the same in stock, and also to remove the same by permit, notwithstanding such increase of weight; any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

CVIII. And,

CVIII. And, to prevent any ſuch allowance from being made, over and above what is granted by this proviſo, be it further enacted, That all and every ſuch manufacturer and manufacturers, and dealer and dealers, ſhall keep all ſuch *Scotch ſnuff*, on which any ſuch allowance ſhall be made, ſeparate and apart from all other ſnuff in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, and ſhall from time to time ſhew the ſame to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall be, upon demand, and declare at what time or times any ſuch allowance ſhall have been made to him, her, or them, in reſpect of ſuch ſnuff, and the amount of ſuch allowance, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of twenty pounds for every neglect or reſuſal thereof.

which ſnuff is to be kept ſeparate from all other ſnuff, and ſhewn to the officer, etc. on penalty of 20*l*.

CIX. And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or ſnuff ſhall remove, or cauſe to be removed, any tobacco or ſnuff from or out of his, her, or their entered warehouse, workhouse, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, before the ſame has been weighed and taken an account of by the officer or officers of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall be, according to the directions of this act, or ſhall hide or conceal, or cauſe or procure to be hidden or concealed any tobacco or ſnuff from the ſight and view of ſuch officer or officers, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſo offending ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

Manufacturers removing tobacco or ſnuff before weighing, or concealing it, to forfeit 50*l*.

CX. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco (not being returns of tobacco) of four pounds weight or upwards, nor any ſnuff of two pounds weight or upwards, nor any tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalk flour, exceeding the quantity of two hundred pounds weight, ſhall be removed or carried from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, by land or by water, without being accompanied with a proper permit from ſome or one of the officers of exciſe, granted according to the directions of this act, on pain of forfeiting the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively, which ſhall be found removing or carrying, or removed or carried from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, without ſuch permit, together with the caſks or other packages containing the ſame, and the horſes, cattle, boats, barges, and carriages uſed in ſuch removal or carriage thereof, and the ſame reſpectively ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe.

No tobacco, etc. of the weight herein ſpecified to be removed from one part of the kingdom without a permit, on penalty of forfeiture, etc.

CXI. And be it further enacted, That when any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, duly licensed according to the directions of this act, ſhall have occaſion to remove any tobacco; tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, from any ſuch his, her, or their entered houſe, warehouse, workhouse, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, the officer or officers of exciſe of the diviſion or place where ſuch entered

Officer on requeſt to give a permit for the removal of tobacco, etc.

Permits to
limit the time
for removal.

If tobacco,
&c. be not
delivered
within the
limited time,
to be deemed
as removed
without per-
mit.

Permits not to
be valid unless

house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, shall be situate, shall, without fee or reward, from time to time, upon a request note being made and delivered according to the directions of this act, by such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, grant and give a permit in writing, signed by the said respective officer or officers, expressing the weight of all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, so to be removed, distinguishing in such permit such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, from each other, and also distinguishing the different kinds of tobacco, snuff work, and snuff respectively from each other, according to the denominations thereof specified in the request note, according to the directions of this act, and expressing the name or names of the person or persons from whom the same is intended to be removed, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom, and the place to which, the same is or are intended to be removed, and whether the same is or are intended to be removed by land or by water, and by what mode of conveyance the same is or are intended to be sent; and all officers of excise granting or giving such permits shall limit and express in such permits respectively the time within which such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, in such permits respectively mentioned, shall be removed from and out of the stock of the person or persons taking out such permits, and also the time within which the same shall be delivered and received into the houses, warehouses, workhouses, shops, rooms, cellars, vaults, or other places of the person or persons respectively to whom the same is so permitted to be sent.

CXII. And it is further enacted, That in case any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, mentioned or specified in any such permit, shall be removed or sent away from and out of the house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place of the person or persons to whom any such permit shall be granted, within the time expressed and limited in such permit, and such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall not within the time limited and expressed in such permit be actually delivered and received into the house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place of the person or persons to whom the same is by such permit authorized to be sent, then and in every such case all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, so removed or sent away as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, removed without permit.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, That no permit for the removal

removal of any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, ſhall be granted or be valid unleſs the manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, requiring the ſame, ſhall make and ſend, or deliver to the proper officer or officers of exciſe, by this act authoriſed to grant ſuch permit, a requeſt note in writing, ſpecifying his, her, or their own name or names, and alſo the name or names of the perſon or perſons to whom, and the place to which, ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff reſpectively, is or are intended to be removed, the weight of all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively intended to be removed, and for the removal of which ſuch permit is required, and alſo the number of the caſks or other packages containing ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively, and whether the ſame reſpectively are or is intended to be removed by land or by water, and by what mode of conveyance the ſame reſpectively are or is intended to be removed; and if it be manufactured tobacco which is intended to be removed, whether the ſame is ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, carrot tobacco, or returns of tobacco; and if it be ſnuff intended to be removed, whether the ſame is *Britiſh* ſnuff or foreign ſnuff, or *Britiſh* ſnuff and foreign ſnuff mixed together; and if the ſame be *Britiſh* ſnuff, whether the ſame is *Britiſh* rappee ſnuff, *Scotch* ſnuff, or brown *Scotch* ſnuff; and if the ſame be foreign ſnuff, the name by which the ſame is moſt commonly called and known; and if the ſame be *Britiſh* ſnuff and foreign ſnuff mixed together, of what ſorts of ſnuff ſuch mixture conſiſts, and the weights of each ſuch ſorts reſpectively; and if it be unmanufactured tobacco which is intended to be removed from the premises of any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco to any mill, for the purpoſe of being cut, the purpoſe for which the ſame is ſo intended to be removed; and if it be for the removal of any cut tobacco, cut by any cutter or cutters of tobacco for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, or returns of ſuch cut tobacco, which is or are intended to be removed from the mill where ſuch cut tobacco ſhall have been ſo cut, back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco from whence the unmanufactured tobacco cut into ſuch cut tobacco, ſhall have been ſent to ſuch mill for the purpoſe aforeſaid, that ſuch cut tobacco or returns is or are cut tobacco, and returns of ſuch cut tobacco, returned by the cutter to the tobacco manufacturer, and the weight of ſuch cut tobacco and returns reſpectively, and alſo the weight of the entire quantity of the unmanufactured tobacco from whence the ſame aroſe, and the time when ſuch unmanufactured tobacco was received at ſuch cutting mill to be cut; and if they are tobacco ſtalks for *Spaniſh*, which are intended to be removed from the premises of any manufacturer or manufactur-

the requeſt
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ers of tobacco, to any mill, for the purpose of being manufactured into *Spaniſh*, the purpose for which the same are so intended to be removed; and if it be for the removal of any *Spaniſh*, manufactured by any *Spaniſh* cutter or *Spaniſh* cutters for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, or returns of such *Spaniſh*, which is or are intended to be removed from the mill where such *Spaniſh* shall have been so manufactured, back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, from whence the tobacco stalks manufactured into such *Spaniſh* shall have been sent to such mill, for the purpose in that behalf aforesaid, that such *Spaniſh* or returns is or are *Spaniſh*, and returns of such *Spaniſh*, returned by the *Spaniſh* cutter to the tobacco manufacturer, and the weights of such *Spaniſh* and returns respectively, and also the weight of the entire quantity of the tobacco stalks from whence the same arose, and the time when such tobacco stalks were received at such mill to be manufactured into *Spaniſh*; and if they are tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, which are intended to be removed from the premises of any manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff to any snuff mill, for the purpose of being ground into tobacco stalk flour, the said purpose for which the same are so intended to be removed, the time when the tobacco stalks were laid down for such tobacco stalk flour, and the quantity of tobacco stalks so laid down; and if it be for the removal of any tobacco stalk flour ground by any snuff miller or snuff millers for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff, from the mill where the same shall have been ground, back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff from whence the tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour ground into such tobacco stalk flour shall have been sent to such mill for the purpose in that behalf aforesaid, that such tobacco stalk flour is tobacco stalk flour returned by the snuff miller to the snuff manufacturer, and the weight of such tobacco stalk flour, and also of the entire quantity of tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, from whence the same was ground, and also the time when such tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour were received at such mill to be ground, and if it be snuff work which is intended to be removed from the premises of any manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff to any mill for the purpose of being ground into snuff, the said purpose for which the same is so intended to be removed, the time when such snuff work was laid down, and whether such snuff work is snuff work for rappee snuff, snuff work for *Scotch* snuff, or snuff work for brown *Scotch* snuff, and the quantities of tobacco, tobacco stalks, and returns of tobacco, respectively laid down in each such kind of snuff work; and if it be for the removal of any snuff ground by any snuff miller or snuff millers for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff, from the mill where the same shall have been ground, back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff from whence the snuff work ground into such snuff shall have been sent to such mill for the purpose in that behalf aforesaid, that such snuff is snuff returned by the snuff miller to the snuff manufacturer,

nufacturer, the weight of fuch snuff, and alfo of the entire quantity of fuff work for rappee fuff, fuff work for *Scotch* fuff, or fuff work for brown *Scotch* fuff refpectively, from whence fuch fuff was ground, and the time when fuch fuff work was received at fuch mill to be ground; and every permit which fhall be granted for the removal of any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, fhall be made to correspond in refpect to the particulars aforefaid, with the request note whereon the fame fhall be granted; and all tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and fuff refpectively, which fhall be removed contrary to any permit granted on any fuch request note, or which fhall be removed or carried under a defcription not conformable to this act, or under a falfe defcription, together with the casks or other packages containing the fame, and the horfes, cattle, carts, boats, barges, and other carriages ufed in the removal or carriage thereof, fhall be forfeited, and the fame refpectively fhall and may be feized by any officer or officers of the customs or excife; and if any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, removed under colour of any permit, fhall be feized by virtue of or in purfuance of this act, or if any action fhall be brought by the owner or claimer of any fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, againft any officer or officers of the customs or excife, or any perfon acting in his or their affiftance for fuch feizure of any fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, the proof of fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, being fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, as is or are mentioned in fuch permit (although fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, fhall appear to have been kept in the officer's books or account of the flock from whence fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, was or were removed, by the denomination fpecified in fuch permit) fhall lie upon the owner or claimer thereof by the oaths of two credible witneffes, being fkilful and experienced perfons competent to decide by infpection and examination thereof.

Permits for removal of tobacco, etc. to correspond in all particulars with the request note, or the tobacco, etc. may be feized with the casks, &c.

and if any action be brought for the recovery thereof, the proof fhall lie on the owner, by the oaths of two fkilful perfons.

CXIV. Provided always neverthelefs, and be it further enacted, That no permit fhall be granted or be valid for the removal of any unmanufactured tobacco (other than famples delivered out of the warehoufe in manner herein-before mentioned) bacco from

Permits not to be valid for the removal of unmanufactured tobacco from

one part to another of the kingdom; nor of cut tobacco, tobacco stalks, etc. but under the regulations herein particularized;

ed) from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, except in the same hoghead, cask, chest, or case in which the same was cleared and delivered from and out of the warehouse in which the same was deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act, with the same marks and numbers which were on such hoghead, cask, chest, or case, at the time of such clearance and delivery; nor for the removal of any unmanufactured tobacco (other than such samples) after the same has been previously twice removed, (that is to say) once from the warehouse in which the same shall have been deposited, lodged, and secured according to the directions of this act, and once more from the stock of the manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco, to whom the same shall be permitted, directly from such warehouse to the stock of some other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco; nor for the removal of any cut tobacco, cut by any cutter or cutters of tobacco for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, from the mill where the same shall have been cut to any other place, except back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco from whence the unmanufactured tobacco cut into such cut tobacco shall have been permitted and sent to such cutting mill for the purpose of being so cut, or in any quantity except the entire quantity of cut tobacco cut from the whole quantity of such unmanufactured tobacco, so permitted and sent to such cutting mill for the purpose of being so cut, or without the whole of the returns arising therefrom accompanying the same, or with any other process or operation, except the pressing and cutting thereof, having been performed thereon; nor for the removal of any tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, or tobacco stalk flour, from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, in the quantity of two hundred pounds weight, or under, of tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, or tobacco stalk flour, respectively; nor for the removal of any *Spanish* manufactured by any *Spanish* cutter or *Spanish* cutters for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, from the mill where the same shall have been so manufactured to any other place, except back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco from whence the tobacco stalks manufactured into such *Spanish* shall have been permitted and sent to such mill for the purpose of being manufactured into *Spanish*, nor in any quantity, except the entire quantity of *Spanish* manufactured from the whole quantity of such tobacco stalks received by such *Spanish* cutter or *Spanish* cutters for the purpose of being so manufactured, or without the whole of the returns arising therefrom accompanying the same; nor for the removal of any tobacco stalk flour or snuff, ground by any snuff miller or snuff millers for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff, from the mill where the same respectively shall have been so ground to any other place, except back to the premises of such other manufacturer or manufacturers, from whence the tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour or snuff work, ground into such tobacco

tobacco stalk flour or snuff, shall have been permitted and sent to such mill, nor in any quantity less than two hundred pounds weight; or the entire quantity of tobacco stalk flour and snuff respectively ground from the whole quantity of such tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour and snuff work respectively, received by such snuff miller or snuff millers for the purpose of being ground into tobacco stalk flour or snuff respectively, or with any other process or operation, except the grinding thereof respectively, having been performed thereon respectively: and if any unmanufactured tobacco, other than such samples as aforesaid, shall be removed or carried, by land or by water, from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, except in the same hogthead, cask, chest, or case in which the same was cleared and delivered as aforesaid, with the same marks and numbers as aforesaid thereon (whether a permit shall or shall not have been granted for such removal thereof;) or if any unmanufactured tobacco, after the same has been previously twice removed as aforesaid, shall be again removed or carried, by land or by water, from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof (whether a permit shall or shall not have been granted for such removal thereof;) or if any cut tobacco, cut by any cutter or cutters of tobacco for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, shall be removed or carried, by land or by water, from the mill where the same shall have been so cut to any other place, except back to the premises of such other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, from whence the unmanufactured tobacco cut into such cut tobacco shall have been permitted and sent to such mill, for the purpose of being so cut, or in any quantity, except the entire quantity of cut tobacco cut from the whole quantity of such unmanufactured tobacco so permitted and sent to such mill for the purpose of being so cut, or without the whole of the returns arising therefrom accompanying the same, or with any other process or operation, except the pressing and cutting thereof, having been performed thereon (whether a permit shall or shall not have been granted for such removal thereof;) or if any tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, or tobacco stalk flour, shall be removed or carried, by land or by water, from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, in the quantity of two hundred pounds weight or under (whether a permit shall or shall not have been granted for such removal thereof;) or if any *Spanish* manufactured by any *Spanish* cutter or *Spanish* cutters for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, shall be removed or carried, by land or by water, from the mill where the same shall have been so manufactured to any other place, except back to the premises of the manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco from whence the tobacco stalks manufactured into such *Spanish* shall have been permitted and sent to such mill, for the purpose of being manufactured into *Spanish*, or in any quantity, except the entire quantity of *Spanish* manufactured from the whole quantity of such tobacco stalks received by such *Spanish* cutter or *Spanish* cutters for the purpose of being so manufactured

and if tobacco, etc. be removed contrary hereto, it may be seized with the hogheads, etc. by any officer of the customs or excise.

ed,

ed, or without the whole of the returns arising therefrom accompanying the same (whether a permit shall or shall not have been granted for such removal thereof;) or if any tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, ground by any snuff miller or snuff millers for any other manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff, shall be removed or carried, by land or by water, from the mill where the same shall have been so ground to any other place, except back to the premises of such other manufacturer or manufacturers of snuff from whence the tobacco stalk flour or snuff work respectively, ground into such tobacco stalk flour, or snuff respectively, shall have been permitted and sent to such mill, for the purpose of being so ground, or in any quantity less than two hundred pounds weight, or the entire quantity of tobacco stalk flour and snuff respectively ground from the whole quantity of such tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour or snuff work respectively, received by such snuff miller or snuff millers for the purpose of being so ground into tobacco stalk flour or snuff respectively, or with any other process or operation, except the mere grinding thereof, respectively, having been performed thereon respectively (whether a permit shall or shall not have been granted for such removal thereof;) all such unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, together with the hogsheds, casks, chests, cases, and other packages, containing the same respectively, and the horses, cattle, boats, barges, and carriages used in such removal or carriage thereof, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

Manufacturers may finish tobacco, or dry snuff at mills, if the officer take an account of the same.

Permits not to be for more than the quantity after the tobacco is finished, and the snuff work dried.

If tobacco, etc. be not removed agreeable to permits, they must be returned before the expiration of the time limited

CXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or snuff from stoving or finishing tobacco, or drying snuff work, at any cutting mill or snuff mill, provided that the proper officer or officers of excise shall have liberty, and be allowed to weigh and take an account of such tobacco or snuff work, after such tobacco shall have been stoved or finished, or such snuff work shall have been dried: and provided also, That such manufacturer or manufacturers shall not be intitled to or receive a permit or permits for the removal of any greater quantity of manufactured tobacco or snuff, than the weight of such tobacco or snuff work respectively, after such tobacco shall have been so stoved or finished, or such snuff work shall have been so dried.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, That if any permit or permits shall be granted by any officer or officers of excise to any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or snuff, for the removal of any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff from one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, and if within the time limited by such permit or permits respectively for that purpose, such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, to or for

for whom such permit or permits shall be so granted, shall not either actually and really send away all the tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, by such permit or permits authorised to be sent away, pursuant to the true intent and meaning of such permit or permits, or in default of so sending away such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, shall not, before the expiration of the time limited in and by such permit and permits respectively for the removal of such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, from and out of the stock of the person or persons taking out such permit or permits, return such permit and permits to the officer or officers who granted the same, then, and in every such respective case and cases, such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, to whom such permit or permits, or for whose use such permit or permits shall have been granted, shall, for all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively mentioned in such permit or permits, and not removed according to the purport thereof, forfeit treble the value of such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, to be estimated according to the best and highest rate or price which tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, of the best quality of that kind, shall be worth in *London* at the time when such forfeitures shall be incurred; and if such permit or permits shall not be so returned as aforesaid, and in case in taking an account by any officer or officers of excise, of the stock of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, remaining in the stock of such manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, from or out of whose stock the tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, mentioned in such permit or permits, shall be thereby authorised to be removed, there shall not appear a sufficient decrease to answer the removal of the tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff respectively, mentioned in such permit or permits respectively, then and in such case the respective manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, from or out of whose stock such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff respectively, mentioned in such permit or permits, shall be authorised to be removed, shall forfeit the like quantities of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks

for removal,
on penalty of
treble the
value of the
tobacco, etc.

and if not so
returned, and
on taking
stock a de-
crease does
not appear to
answer the
contents of
the permits, a
like quantity
may be seiz-
ed.

for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively, ſo permitted to be removed, and not removed according to ſuch permission, to be ſeized and taken by the officers of exciſe, or any or either of them, out of any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, of the denomination given in ſuch permit or permits to the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, returns of tobacco; tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, ſo authoriſed to be removed, and then in the cuſtody or poſſeſſion of ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, forfeiting the ſame.

Manufacturers, unleſs licenſed as dealers, not to ſend out manufactured tobacco, etc. in leſs than the quantities herein ſpecified, on penalty of 20l.

CXVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, not being alſo a dealer or dealers in tobacco, duly licenſed as ſuch according to the directions of this act, ſhall be entitled to any permit for, or ſhall ſell or ſend out any manufactured tobacco, *Spaniſh*, or returns of tobacco, leſs in quantity than four pounds weight; nor ſhall any manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff, not being alſo a dealer or dealers in ſnuff, duly licenſed as ſuch according to the directions of this act, be entitled to any permit for, or ſhall ſell or ſend out any ſnuff leſs in quantity than two pounds weight; and if any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco, not being alſo a dealer or dealers in tobacco, duly licenſed as ſuch as aforeſaid, ſhall ſell or ſend out any manufactured tobacco, *Spaniſh*, or returns of tobacco, leſs in quantity than four pounds weight; or if any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff, not being alſo a dealer or dealers in ſnuff, duly licenſed as ſuch as aforeſaid, ſhall ſell or ſend out any ſnuff leſs in quantity than two pounds weight: every ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers ſo offending ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of twenty pounds.

No tobacco, etc. to be brought into any houſe, etc. of a manufacturer or dealer, without a permit, on penalty of its forfeiture, with the caſk, etc. and treble the value of the tobacco, etc.

CXVIII. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, ſhall be brought into any houſe, warehouse, workhouſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, made uſe of by any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, without firſt giving notice thereof to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, ſhall then be, and without an authentick permit granted and given according to the directions of this act, being produced to and left with the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, ſhall then be, on pain of forfeiting all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively, ſo brought in without ſuch notice, or without ſuch permit, together with the caſks and other packages containing the ſame; and ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively, together with the caſks or other

other packages containing the same, shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise; and the manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or snuff, into whose house, warehouse, workhouse, shop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks, for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall be so brought, shall forfeit treble the value of such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff respectively, to be estimated according to the best and highest price which tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall be worth or shall sell for in *London* at the time when such forfeiture shall be incurred.

CXIX. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall at any time (save as hereinafter is mentioned) be removed or carried from any part of this kingdom, not being within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or of the chief office of excise in *London*, to any place within the said limits; nor shall any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff (save as hereinafter is mentioned) be removed or carried from any part of this kingdom, not within the limits of either of the ports first herein-before enumerated, to any place within the limits of either of the ports first herein-before enumerated, or within two miles thereof; and if any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall be found removing or carrying, or removed or carried contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, whether with or without permit, the same, together with the hogheads, casks, chests, and packages respectively containing the same, and also the vessels and boats, and the horses and other cattle, carts, or other carriages employed in removing the same, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

CXX. Provided always, That no *Spanish*, which shall have been manufactured by any *Spanish* cutter from tobacco stalks received by him, accompanied with a legal permit, from any other manufacturer of tobacco, for the purpose only of manufacturing the same into *Spanish*, for or on account of such other manufacturer, nor of any cut tobacco which shall have been cut by any cutter of tobacco from tobacco received by him, accompanied with a legal permit, from any other manufacturer of tobacco, for the purpose only of cutting the same for or on account of such other manufacturer, nor any tobacco stalk flour which shall have been ground by any snuff miller from tobacco stalks received by him, accompanied with a legal permit, from any other manufacturer of snuff, for the purpose only of grinding into tobacco stalk flour, for or on account of such other manufacturer of snuff, nor any snuff which shall have been ground

No tobacco, &c. to be removed from any place without the limits of the bills of mortality or excise office in *London*, to any place within those limits; or from any place within the limits of the ports first herein-before enumerated, to any place within or within two miles of the limits, on penalty of forfeiture, with the casks, &c.

but not to extend to the legal removal of the articles herein specified,

by any ſnuff miller from any ſnuff work received by him, accompanied with a legal permit, from any other manufacturer of ſnuff, for the purpoſe only of grinding the ſame into ſnuff, for or on account of ſuch other manufacturer, nor any hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or package, containing any ſuch *Spaniſh*, cut tobacco, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, or the veſſel, boat, horſe, cattle, cart, or other carriage employed in removing the ſame, ſhall be forfeited for or by reaſon of the return of any ſuch *Spaniſh*, cut tobacco, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, by any ſuch *Spaniſh* cutter or ſnuff miller, from his entered mill ſituate at any part of this kingdom, not within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or from any part of this kingdom not within the limits of either of the ports firſt herein before enumerated, to the entered premiſes of the manufacturer of tobacco or ſnuff, from whence ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or ſnuff work reſpectively, were or was received for the purpoſe in that behalf aforeſaid, ſituate at any place within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or of the chief office of exciſe in *London*, or at any place within the limits of either of the ſaid ports, or within two miles thereof, provided that ſuch *Spaniſh*, cut tobacco, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, ſhall be ſo returned, accompanied with a permit, according to the directions of this act; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

or of ſnuff
for ſale by the
manufacturer.

CXXI. Provided alſo, That nothing herein before contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to make it unlawful for any manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff to ſend for ſale, by permit granted according to the directions of this act, any ſnuff manufactured by him, her, or them, from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding.

Manufacturers or dealers may return tobacco or ſnuff received into their ſtock, to the perſons from whom they received it, under the regulations herein ſpecified;

CXXII. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in tobacco or ſnuff, who ſhall have received into his, her, or their ſtock any tobacco or ſnuff removed according to the directions of this act, accompanied with a legal permit, ſhall ſee cauſe to return the ſame to the perſon or perſons from whom he, ſhe, or they received the ſame, then and in every ſuch caſe ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, ſhall be at liberty within forty-eight hours after he, ſhe, or they ſhall have received the ſame tobacco or ſnuff into his, her, or their ſtock, to give twelve hours notice in writing to the officer of exciſe under whoſe ſurvey he, ſhe, or they ſhall then be, of his, her, or their intention to return ſuch tobacco or ſnuff, and ſhall in ſuch notice expreſs the true cauſe and occaſion for returning the ſame; and ſuch officer ſhall, and is hereby required to attend and examine ſuch tobacco or ſnuff; and when and ſo ſoon as ſuch officer ſhall have examined the ſame, and taken an account of the quantity and quality thereof, ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, or dealer or dealers, ſhall forthwith, in the preſence of ſuch officer,

officer, repack ſuch tobacco or ſnuff, and ſhall immediately, or within half an hour after the coming of the ſaid officer, and in the preſence of the ſaid officer, write on the outside of the package in which the tobacco or ſnuff ſo intended to be returned ſhall be, in large legible characters, as well his, her, or their own chriſtian and ſurname, or the known name of his, her, or their firm, as alſo the chriſtian and ſurname of the perſon or perſons, or the known name of the firm or company from whoſe ſtock the ſame tobacco or ſnuff was received, and likewise the words, *Returned Tobacco, or Snuff*, as the caſe may require; and ſuch officer ſhall thereupon underwrite on the package his own chriſtian and ſurname, and mark the ſaid package with ſome mark or number; and then, and not before, the proper officer of exciſe ſhall grant a permit to accompany ſuch tobacco or ſnuff ſo to be returned, in which permit ſhall be expreſſed the quantity and quality of the tobacco or ſnuff ſo to be returned, the cauſe and occaſion of returning the ſame, the mark or number put on the package, the chriſtian and ſurnames both of the perſon or perſons from whoſe ſtock ſuch tobacco or ſnuff is removed, and of the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame is to be returned, and alſo the time for which ſuch permit ſhall be in force; and if any ſuch tobacco or ſnuff be found returned, or in part returned or returning, without ſuch permit as aforeſaid accompanying the ſame, or if ſuch tobacco or ſnuff be found returned, or in part returned, or returning, to any other perſon or perſons than the perſon or perſons from whom ſuch tobacco or ſnuff had been firſt received, or if the tobacco or ſnuff returned, or in part returned, or returning, with ſuch permit as aforeſaid, be not the identical tobacco or ſnuff which had been received as aforeſaid, without any addition to, ſubſtraction from, or alteration of the ſame, then, and in each and every ſuch caſe, ſuch tobacco or ſnuff, with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſſes, and packages whatſoever containing the ſame, ſhall be forfeited, and the ſame reſpectively ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe, and the perſon or perſons returning the ſame, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this proviſo, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

CXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any tobacco of four pounds weight, or upwards, or any ſnuff, of two pounds weight, or upwards, or any tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, or tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be found removing or carrying from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, unleſs at ſuch times as hereinafter mentioned, (that is to ſay), from the twenty-ninth day of *September* to the twenty-fifth day of *March* yearly, between the hours of ſeven in the morning and five in the evening, and from the twenty-fifth day of *March* to the twenty-ninth day of *September* yearly, between the hours of five in the morning and ſeven in the evening (except the ſame is removing or carrying by a known common ſtage coach, waggon, or other ſtage carriage, which uſually travel out of thoſe hours, or by water, by a ſhip, veſſel, or boat,

but if found returned or returning, without permit, &c. may be ſeized, and the party to forfeit 50l.

If four lb. of tobacco or upwards, or two lb. of ſnuff or upwards, or any tobacco ſtalks, &c. be found removing from one part of the kingdom to another part, except at the times herein ſpecified, to be touching with the caſk, &c.

usually navigated, in the fair course of trade, out of those hours) all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, together with the hogsheds, casks, chests, cases, and packages containing the same (whether the same be accompanied with a permit or not) and all boats, carts, carriages, horses, and cattle, made use of in the removing or carrying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

If any person without a permit, or if any hawker with a permit, shall offer any tobacco, &c. for sale, he shall forfeit the packages, and also a

and the persons to whom it is offered may detain it, and bring the parties before a justice, &c.

if they shall be entitled to the same rewards as officers of the customs or excise.

Commissioners of the customs and excise may receive three-

CXXIV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall offer any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, to sale, not having a permit for the same, or if any hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or any other trading person or persons, going from town to town, or to other men's houses, and trading either on foot or with any horse or horses, or other cattle, or otherwise, shall offer any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, to sale, although such hawker, pedlar, or trading person or persons, shall have a permit for the same, such person or persons, hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, or other trading person or persons shall forfeit all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, together with the packages containing the same respectively, and also the sum of twenty pounds; and it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every the person and persons to whom the same shall be so offered to sale, to stop, arrest, seize, and detain all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, snuff, and packages, and carry the same respectively to the next warehouse belonging to the customs or excise, and to bring the person and persons so offering the same to sale before any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, who shall thereupon commit such person and persons to be brought before him to prison, that such person and persons may be prosecuted for such penalty incurred for such offence; and such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, shall and may be prosecuted in the like manner as if the same had been seized by any officer of the customs or excise; and after the condemnation thereof, and commitment of the offender or offenders, the person or persons so seizing the same as aforesaid shall be entitled to the same rewards, in every respect, as any officer or officers of the customs or excise would have been entitled to, if such seizure had been made by any such officer or officers, and the said commissioners of the customs and excise respectively, shall pay, or cause the same to be paid accordingly; and in case such person or persons so seizing any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall desire it, the said respective commissioners shall, in the mean time, till the

the ſame can be ſold or diſpoſed of according to the direction given for of this act cauſe three-pence for every pound of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, ſo ſeized, to be paid or advanced to ſuch perſon or perſons, upon a certificate under the hand and ſeal of ſuch juſtice or juſtices, of ſuch offender or offenders being committed to priſon; and after the ſale of ſuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff (if the ſame ſhall be ſold), the monies ſo paid or advanced ſhall be replaced out of the produce of ſuch ſale.

CXXV. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall counterfeit or forge; or cauſe or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any permit for the removal of any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, from any part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, and for the removal of which a permit is by this act required; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly or willingly give any ſale or untrue permit for ſuch removal of tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, or ſhall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any ſale or untrue permit with any ſuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, returns of tobacco, tobacco stalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, removed, or to be removed as aforeſaid; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall fraudulently alter or create any ſuch permit, after the ſame ſhall have been given or granted by the proper officer or officers of exciſe; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly or willingly publiſh or make uſe of any ſuch permit to counterfeit, forged, falſe, untrue, altered, or created; every perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, ſeverally forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds.

CXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon every action, bill, plaint, or information, entered or filed in any of his Ma- jeſty's courts of record at *Weſtmiſter*, or court of exchequer in *Scotland*, for the ſaid penalty of five hundred pounds, a *Capias* in the firſt proceſs ſhall or may iſſue, ſpecifying ſuch penalty; and the defendant or defendants ſhall be obliged to give ſufficient bail, by natural-born ſubjects, perſons naturalized, or denizens, to the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch *Capias* ſhall be directed, to appear in the court out of which ſuch *Capias* ſhall iſſue, at the day of the return of ſuch writ, to answer ſuch ſuit or proſecution, and ſhall likewise, at the time of ſuch appearance, give ſufficient bail or ſecurity in the ſaid court, to answer and pay ſuch penalty or penalties of five hundred pounds, in caſe he, ſhe, or they ſhall be convicted thereof, or to yield his, her, or their body or bodies to priſon.

CXXVII. And be it further enacted, That upon the exportation of any ſhort cut tobacco, ſtag tobacco, roll tobacco, and On exportation of any ſhort cut tobacco, etc.

manufactured at any of the ports herein-before enumerated, or within two miles thereof, to any port beyond sea, except Faro and Ferro, there shall be allowed the custom drawbacks following, viz.

carrot tobacco, respectively manufactured at either of the ports first herein-before enumerated, or within two miles thereof, from tobacco which shall be delivered for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured, according to the directions of this act, and exported as merchandize from any of the ports first herein-before enumerated, by the licensed manufacturer or manufacturers who manufactured the same, to any port or place beyond the seas, except the islands of *Faro* and *Ferro*, under and subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions herein-after mentioned, over and besides such of the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions as are not repugnant to this act, and are now commonly practised or enforced by the officers of the customs upon the exportation of manufactured tobacco, in order to obtain the drawback or drawbacks upon the exportation thereof, there shall be paid and allowed, in the same manner as the custom drawbacks upon the exportation of manufactured tobacco are now paid and allowed, the several custom drawbacks herein-after mentioned; (that is to say),

For every lb. of short cut, 6d.

For every lb. of shag, 6d.

For every lb. of roll, 6d.

For every lb. of carrot, 6d.

For every pound weight of such short cut tobacco so exported, a custom drawback of sixpence:

For every pound weight of such shag tobacco so exported, a custom drawback of sixpence:

For every pound weight of such roll tobacco so exported, a custom drawback of sixpence:

And for every pound weight of such carrot tobacco so exported, a custom drawback of sixpence.

Such exportation to be under the rules herein prescribed, as well as the rules now practised on the exportation of manufactured tobacco.

CXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That such exportation of such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, respectively so manufactured and exported as aforesaid, shall be under and subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions herein-after mentioned and prescribed (over and besides such of the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions as are not repugnant to this act, and are now commonly practised or enforced by the officers of the customs upon the exportation of manufactured tobacco, in order to obtain the drawback or drawbacks upon the exportation thereof), that is to say, such manufacturer or manufacturers intending to ship and export any such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, respectively, shall, when any such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco is intended to be packed up for exportation, give six hours notice in writing, in case such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco is intended to be packed up within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, and twelve hours notice in writing, in case such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco is intended so to be packed up in any place out of the said limits, in *Great Britain*, of his, her, or their intention

tention to pack up ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco for exportation, and of the time and place when and where the ſame is intended to be packed up, and of the enumerated port from whence the ſame is intended to be exported, to the proper officer or officers of exciſe, and of the port or place to which the ſame is intended to be exported, and of the quantity thereof, reſpectively, ſo to be ſhipped and exported; and ſuch officer or officers ſhall attend to ſee ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, reſpectively, packed up for exportation, and the ſame reſpectively ſhall be packed up in the preſence of ſuch officer or officers, and ſhall be ſecured with ſuch ſtainings, and ſealed with ſuch ſeals or marks, and in the manner, as the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe, or the major part of them, for the time being, ſhall from time to time direct; and the officer or officers of exciſe who ſhall have ſeen ſuch manufactured tobacco packed up, ſhall weigh and take an account of the quantity of ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, reſpectively, ſo intended to be exported, and ſuch officer or officers ſhall make a return thereof to the officer who ſhall be appointed by ſuch reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe, or the major part of them, to receive the ſame at ſuch of the ports liſt herein-before enumerated, and alſo to the ſearcher or ſearchers of the cuſtoms at ſuch port, from which ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, reſpectively are intended to be exported; and ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers intending to ſhip any ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, for ſuch exportation, ſhall give ſix hours notice in writing, within the limits of the ſaid chief office, and twelve hours notice in writing in other places in *Great Britain*, of the time and place of ſhipping ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, reſpectively, unto ſuch officer or officers of exciſe of the place where the ſame ſhall be ſhipped, and of the name of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame is reſpectively intended to be ſhipped and exported, and of the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command thereof, and of the particular port or place to which ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco, reſpectively are intended to be exported, and of the quantity thereof reſpectively ſo to be ſhipped and exported: and if any ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, ſo intended to be packed up for exportation, ſhall not be begun to be ſo packed up, or if any ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, ſo intended to be exported, ſhall not be begun to be ſhipped, at the reſpective times mentioned for the reſpective purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch notices aforeſaid, or within one hour after ſuch reſpective times, then ſuch reſpective notices ſhall be void, and the like reſpective notices in writing ſhall be again given unto ſuch officer or officers, previous to the packing up of ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, ſo intended to be exported, and if any tobacco for exportation ſhall not be begun to be packed up, or ſhipped, within one hour of the time ſpecified in the notice, a treble notice muſt be given.

rot tobacco, for exportation, or previous to the shipping of any such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco for exportation, as the case may require.

Short cut tobacco and Spanish, manufactured in Great Britain, and mixed for exportation, to be allowed the same drawback as short cut tobacco, provided the weight of the short cut entered at once for exportation shall equal 4 times the weight of the Spanish, etc.

but if the Spanish shall exceed one fifth of the whole, it shall be forfeited, with the packages.

If any person, but the proper officer, shall open any sealed package, etc. he shall forfeit 50l.

Persons entering for exportation tobacco mixed with rubbish, etc. to return the same, with the packages, and tools for every cask.

CXXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all short cut tobacco, and *Spanish*, manufactured in *Great Britain*, and mixed together as herein-after mentioned for exportation, shall, for the purpose of exportation, be deemed and taken to be short cut tobacco within the meaning of this act, and there shall be paid and allowed upon the exportation thereof the same drawback as is by this act granted or payable for or in respect of short cut tobacco manufactured in *Great Britain*, and exported as aforesaid, provided the weight of the whole quantity of the short cut tobacco entered at one and the same time, by one and the same person, for such exportation shall equal or exceed four times the weight of such *Spanish*; and such short cut tobacco, and *Spanish*, respectively, shall be severally and separately weighed by the manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco intending to export the same, in the presence of such proper officer or officers of excise, and such *Spanish* shall, immediately after such weighing, be mixed with such short cut tobacco, or some part thereof, in the presence of such proper officer or officers, and immediately after such mixing shall be packed up for exportation, and shipped and exported, under, subject, and according to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions herein-before prescribed with respect to short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco for exportation; and if in any mixture of short cut tobacco and *Spanish* for exportation, the *Spanish* contained in the whole quantity of short cut tobacco, entered at one and the same time, by one and the same person, for such exportation, shall be more than one fifth part of the weight of such whole quantity of short cut tobacco, the whole of such short cut tobacco and *Spanish*, together with the hogsheds, casks, chests, cases, and packages whatsoever, containing the same, shall be forfeited, and the same respectively shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

CXXX. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, save and except the proper officer of excise at the enumerated port of exportation, shall open any such package after the same shall have been so secured and sealed as aforesaid, or shall wilfully destroy, damage, or deface such seal or mark, every such person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

CXXXI. And be it further enacted, That no drawback shall be allowed for any manufactured tobacco which is or shall be mixed with rubbish or dirt, or any other ingredients, matter or thing whatsoever, not necessary or usual in the manufacturing thereof; and every person who shall enter or ship for exportation, or cause to be entered or shipped for exportation, any manufactured tobacco mixed with rubbish or dirt, or with any other ingredients, matter or thing whatsoever, or who shall enter any thing for exportation as tobacco, which upon examination by any

any officer or officers of the customs or exciſe, ſhall appear not to be tobacco, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, ſhall forfeit all ſuch goods, and the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages containing the ſame, and alſo the ſum of one hundred pounds for every hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, caſe, or other package thereof.

CXXXII. And be it further enacted, That if any roll tobacco for exportation ſhall be found to contain more than ten pounds weight of water or ingredients, other than tobacco, for every one hundred pounds weight, or if any carrot tobacco for exportation ſhall be found to contain more than twenty pounds weight of water or ingredients, other than tobacco, for every one hundred pounds weight of ſuch roll tobacco or carrot tobacco reſpectively, then all ſuch roll tobacco and carrot tobacco reſpectively ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be leiſed by any officer or officers of the customs or exciſe.

CXXXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers of any ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco, ſhall alſo, before the ſhipping the ſame, give bond to his Maſteſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, with two other ſufficient ſureties, of which the maſter or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of the ſhip or veſſel in or on board which ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco reſpectively, is intended to be exported, ſhall be one, ſuch ſurety, other than ſuch maſter or other perſon, to be approved of by the reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe in *England* and *Scotland*, or the major part of them reſpectively, or the proper officer or officer- of exciſe, in treble the amount of all the duties intended to be drawn back on ſuch exportation of ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll or carrot tobacco reſpectively, that ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco reſpectively, and every part thereof, ſhall (the dangers of the ſeas and enemies excepted), be ſhipped and fairly exported as merchandize to, and landed in the port or place to which the ſame reſpectively is in ſuch notice in that behalf herein-before directed to be given, declared to be intended to be exported, and ſhall not be exported or carried to any other place or country whatſoever, and ſhall not be unſhipped, unladen, or put on board any other ſhip, veſſel, or boat in *Great Britain* (ſhipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted), nor relanded in *Great Britain*, or the *Iſle of Man*, or the iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, unleſs entered and ſhipped out for the ſaid iſlands reſpectively, according to this act, or the iſlands of *Pars* or *Ferro*; which bond the proper officer of exciſe of ſuch of the ports herein-before enumerated, from whence ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco reſpectively, ſhall be exported, is hereby directed to take, in his Maſteſty's name, and to his Maſteſty's uſe; and the exporter ſhall alſo, before the ſhipping of any ſuch ſhort cut tobacco, ſlag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco reſpectively, make oath that he believes

Roll or carrot tobacco for exportation containing more than the quantities herein allowed of water, not to be forfeited.

Before ſhipping, ſhort cut tobacco, etc. for exportation, bond to be given for its being fairly exported as merchandize to the place ſpecified in the notice, etc.

and within a month after the exportation thereof, the commissioners of excise, etc. to give a debenture to the exporter;

which being produced to the collector of excise, at the port of shipping, he shall pay the drawback following, viz.

For every lb. of short cut tobacco, 9d.
For every lb. of shag 8d.
1-sth.
For every lb. of roll, 9d.
For every lb. of carrot, 8d.

If the collectors have not money, the commissioners to pay drawbacks.
Officers may open such tobacco at the port of exportation to examine it;

and if after shipping it shall be landed, or put into any other vessel within the kingdom,

believes the duties upon such tobacco have been fully paid, which oath they the respective commissioners of excise, or any one or more of them for the time being, are, and the proper officer of excise for the time being is, hereby authorized and required to administer; and such respective commissioners of excise, or any one or more of them, or such proper officer, being satisfied of the truth of such oath, shall, within one month after the actual exportation of such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, or carrot tobacco respectively, give to the exporter thereof respectively a certificate or debenture, expressing the several quantities of such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco respectively, and that all the duties hereby imposed on such tobacco have been paid for the same, and that bond, with sufficient security, hath been given before the shipping the same for the exportation thereof; and such certificate or debenture being produced to the collector of excise of such of the ports herein-before enumerated, from whence such short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco respectively, were so respectively exported, he shall forthwith pay or allow the person or persons so exporting the same, out of the excise duties by this act imposed on tobacco, the following drawbacks of excise; (that is to say),

For every pound weight of such short cut tobacco so exported, an excise drawback of nine-pence:

For every pound weight of such shag tobacco so exported, an excise drawback of eight-pence farthing:

For every pound weight of such roll tobacco so exported, an excise drawback of nine-pence:

And for every pound weight of such carrot tobacco so exported, an excise drawback of eight-pence:

and if such collector of excise shall not have money in his hands to pay the same, then the respective commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively are required to pay such drawbacks out of the money in their hands, arising from the excise duties by this act imposed, for or in respect of tobacco.

CXXXIV. Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the officer attending the shipping of such manufactured tobacco, if he shall deem it expedient, at the port or place of exportation, to open and examine such manufactured tobacco as shall be so packed, in order that he may be satisfied that such manufactured tobacco is the same that is described in the account so sent by the officer in whose presence any such manufactured tobacco was so packed up.

CXXXV. Provided also, That if after the shipping of any such manufactured tobacco, and the giving such security as aforesaid, in order to obtain any drawback by this act granted, the same manufactured tobacco, or any part thereof, shall be unshipped, unladen, or laid on land, or put into any other ship, vessel, or boat within this kingdom, (shipwreck or other unavoidable

avoidable accident excepted), that then, and in every such case, it shall be forfeited, over and above the penalty of the bond which shall be levied and recovered to his Majesty's use, all such manufactured tobacco which shall be so unshipped, unladen, or laid on land, or put into any other ship, vessel, or boat, within *Great Britain* (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted), or the value thereof, shall be forfeited, and such tobacco shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

CXXXVI. And be it further enacted, That such last-mentioned bond so to be given shall be discharged in manner herein-How bonds given for the exportation of short cut tobacco, etc. shall be discharged. after mentioned; (that is to say) for such of the said manufactured tobacco as shall be entered for exportation for or landed in the kingdom of *Ireland*, or the islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, upon the production, to the collector or other chief officer of the excise of such of the ports herein-before enumerated from which such manufactured tobacco was exported, of a certificate, such production thereof to be within six months from the date of such bond, testifying such landing of such manufactured tobacco there; upon the like production of a like certificate, within twelve months for such manufactured tobacco as shall be so entered for, or landed in, any other port or place in *Europe* (other than the islands of *Faro* and *Ferro*), or in any port or place in *Asia* or *Africa*, or within the streights of *Gibraltar*; upon the like production of a like certificate, within eighteen months for such manufactured tobacco as shall be so entered for, or landed in, any of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America* or *Africa*, or the united states of *America*; and upon the like production of a like certificate, within twenty-four months for such manufactured tobacco as shall be so entered for, or landed in, any port or place at or beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*; and such certificates respectively for such manufactured tobacco as shall be landed in any port or place where any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs shall be resident, shall be signed by the proper officer or officers of his Majesty's customs there, and if no officer of his Majesty's customs shall be resident in such port or place where such manufactured tobacco shall be landed, such certificate shall be signed by the *British* consul, or other person acting as such there, and if no officer of his Majesty's customs or *British* consul, or other person acting as such, shall be resident at such port or place where such manufactured tobacco shall be landed, such certificate shall be under the common seal of the chief magistrate of such port or place, or under the hands and seals of two known *British* merchants then being at such port or place at which such manufactured tobacco shall be so landed; or such last-mentioned bond or bonds shall be discharged upon proof, in any or either of the said cases, that such manufactured tobacco was taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or by fire, the examination and proof thereof being left to the judgement of the said commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* for the time being,

being, respectively, or the major part of the said commissioners respectively for the time being.

Persons
counterfeit-
ing certifi-
cates for the
discharge of
bonds, etc.
to forfeit
accl.

CXXXVII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any certificate by this act required for the discharge of any bond or bonds given, entered into, or executed for the exportation of any tobacco as by this act is required; or shall produce to any collector or other chief officer of the customs, or to any collector or other officer of excise, or make use of any forged, counterfeited, false, or untrue certificate, as and for any certificate by this act required for the discharge of any such bond or bonds; or shall connive at any such certificate being so forged or counterfeited, or at any such forged, counterfeited, false, or untrue certificate being so produced or made use of; all and every the person and persons so offending shall, for each and every such offence, severally forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

This act not
to permit the
importation
or exportation
of tobacco,
contrary
to any act in
force on Oct.
10, 1789, un-
less otherwise
permitted
herein,
nor to allow
a drawback
where not al-
lowed by law
at that period

CXXXVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to permit or allow (unless otherwise permitted or allowed by this act) any tobacco or snuff to be imported into or exported from *Great Britain*, in any way or manner contrary to any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the said tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

CXXXIX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to allow a drawback upon the exportation of tobacco to any port or place to which a drawback was not allowed by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the said tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Tobacco etc.
in seizure,
or when may
hereafter be
seized, shall
be deposited
in the ware-
houses pro-
vided under
this act, etc.

CXLI. And be it further enacted, That all tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, which is or are now under seizure, or which shall or may be seized on or before the tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by any officer or officers of the customs, or which shall be seized after the commencement of this act by any officer or officers of the customs or excise, under or by virtue of this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, or which shall afterwards be made, shall, after the condemnation thereof respectively, and before the same respectively, or any part thereof, shall be sold, burnt, or destroyed, be sent to, and deposited, lodged, and secured until the same shall be sold, and burnt, or destroyed, in the warehouse or warehouses so to be provided according to the directions of this act, at such of the ports herein-before enumerated as shall be nearest to the place where such seizure respectively shall be made; and the said commissioners of the customs in *England*, or any four or more of them,

and if seized
by officers of
the customs

them, for the time being, and the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *Scotland*, or any three or more of them, for the time being, ſhall, and they are hereby reſpectively authorized and required to cauſe all ſuch tobacco (except tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain* or *Portugal*, or of the growth or production of *Ireland*, or his Majesty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in *America*, or the united ſtates of *America*) and all ſuch tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, and tobacco ſtalk flour, reſpectively, as ſhall be ſo ſeized by any ſuch officer or officers of the cuſtoms, to be burnt and deſtroyed, and to give ſuch officer or officers by whom the ſame reſpectively ſhall have been ſo ſeized, ſuch pecuniary reward as they the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms ſhall think proper, ſuch reward not exceeding three-pence *per* pound for each and every pound of ſuch tobacco (except as aforeſaid), and of ſuch tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, and tobacco ſtalk flour reſpectively, which ſhall be ſo burnt or deſtroyed; and alſo, if any ſuch tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of *Spain* or *Portugal*, or of the growth or production of *Ireland*, or his Majesty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in *America*, or the united ſtates of *America*, can be ſold for ſo much money as will be equal to, or exceed, the duties by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of tobacco of the ſame kind, which ſhall be delivered for home trade, conſumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the ſame ſhall be depoſited, lodged, and ſecured, as aforeſaid; or if ſuch ſnuff, being foreign ſnuff, can be ſold for ſo much money as will be equal to, or exceed, the duties by this act impoſed for or in reſpect of ſnuff of the ſame kind which ſhall be delivered out of ſuch warehouse or warehouses; or if ſuch ſnuff, being *Britiſh* ſnuff, can be ſold for one ſhilling and three-pence *per* pound weight, cauſe ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively to be publickly ſold, and to reward ſuch officer or officers of the cuſtoms, by whom ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively ſhall have been ſo ſeized, with one moiety of the money (after deducting the charges of ſeizure, condemnation, and ſale) for which ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively ſhall be ſo ſold; and in caſe, upon any ſuch tobacco or ſnuff being put up or offered to publick ſale, no perſon or perſons ſhall offer to bid for the ſame reſpectively ſuch ſum or ſums of money as will be equal to, or exceed, ſuch duties or ſum of money reſpectively, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch commiſſioners of the cuſtoms reſpectively to cauſe ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively to be burnt and deſtroyed, and to give ſuch officer or officer ſuch pecuniary reward as they the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms ſhall think proper, ſuch reward not exceeding three-pence *per* pound for each and every pound weight of ſuch tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively which ſhall be ſo burnt or deſtroyed, and the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, or the major part of them reſpectively for the time being, ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required to do, and to cauſe to be done, all ſuch things as ſhall be neceſſary for the better carrying into execution the intent and purpoſe of this act.

respect to seizures made by excise officers.

being, shall, and they are hereby respectively authorised and required to cause all such tobacco (except as aforesaid) which shall be so seized by such officer or officers of excise, and sent to and deposited, lodged, and secured as aforesaid, in such warehouse or warehouses as aforesaid, and all such tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, and tobacco stalk flour, respectively, to be burnt and destroyed, and to give such officer or officers of excise, by whom the same respectively shall have been so seized, such pecuniary reward as such respective commissioners of excise shall think proper, such reward not exceeding three-pence *per* pound for each and every pound of such tobacco (except as aforesaid), and of such tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, and tobacco stalk flour respectively, which shall be burnt or destroyed; and also, if any such tobacco, of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominion of *Spain* or *Portugal*, or of the growth or production of *Ireland*, or his Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in *America*, or the united states of *America*, can be sold for so much money as will be equal to, or exceed, the duties by this act imposed for or in respect of tobacco of the same kind, which shall be delivered for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, out of the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall be deposited, lodged, and secured as aforesaid, or if such snuff, being foreign snuff, can be sold for so much money as will be equal to, or exceed, the duties by this act imposed for or in respect of snuff of the same kind, which shall be delivered out of such warehouse or warehouses, or if such snuff, being *British* snuff, can be sold for one shilling and three-pence *per* pound weight, cause such tobacco and snuff respectively to be publicly sold, and to reward such officer or officers by whom such tobacco and snuff respectively shall have been so seized, with one moiety of the money (after deducting the charges of seizure, condemnation, and sale) for which such tobacco and snuff respectively shall be so sold; and in case, upon such tobacco or snuff being put up or offered to publick sale, no person or persons shall offer or bid for the same respectively such sum or sums of money as will be equal to, or exceed, such duties or sum of money respectively, it shall and may be lawful to and for such commissioners of excise respectively, or the major part of them respectively, to cause such tobacco and snuff respectively to be burnt and destroyed, and to give such officer or officers such pecuniary reward as they the said respective commissioners of excise, or the major part of them respectively, shall think proper, such reward not exceeding three-pence *per* pound, for each and every pound weight of such tobacco and snuff respectively which shall be so burnt and destroyed as last aforesaid: which said rewards respectively shall be in lieu of all rewards, allowances, sums of money, and claims whatsoever, to which any such officer or officers of the customs or excise was, were, or shall be entitled by virtue of any such act or acts, other than any pecuniary penalty or penalties, for or in respect of such tobacco, tobacco

Rewards hereby authorised, to be in lieu of all claims, except pecuniary penalties.

tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, returns of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, reſpectively.

CXLI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any officer or officers of the customs or excise shall seize any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, as forfeited by this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, or which ſhall afterwards be made, on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat forfeited by ſuch act or acts, and ſhall not ſeize and proſecute the ſhip, veſſel, or boat in or on board which the ſame ſhall have been imported, brought, ſound, or ſeized; or if any officer or officers ſhall ſeize any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, which ſhall have been unſhipped, landed, removed, or carried contrary to law, and ſhall not alſo ſeize and proſecute to conviction the ſhip, veſſel, boat, horſe, cattle, cart, or carriage made uſe of in removing, carrying, or conveying ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, if ſuch ſhip, veſſel, boat, horſe, cattle, cart, or carriage, ſhall be forfeited by ſuch act or acts, by reaſon of being made uſe of in the removing, carrying, or conveying ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, and ſhall not alſo diſcover to the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's customs or exciſe reſpectively the perſon or perſons concerned in the unſhipping or receiving ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, or from whom ſuch ſeizures were reſpectively made, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be proſecuted to conviction for the penalties incurred by law for ſuch offences, ſuch officer and officers ſhall, in each and every ſuch caſe, in lieu and in ſtead of all and every reward and rewards by this act given or granted to him or them upon the condemnation of any ſuch ſeizure, be entitled only to ſuch reward as they the ſaid commiſſioners or customs in *England*, or any four or more of them for the time being, and the ſaid commiſſioners of the customs in *Scotland*, or any three or more of them for the time being, or the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of exciſe, or the major part of them, reſpectively, at the caſe may require, ſhall think fit, ſuch reward not exceeding three halfpence *per* pound for every pound weight of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, which ſhall be liable to be burnt or deſtroyed, according to the directions of this act, not exceeding one fourth part of the money, after deducting the charges of ſeizure, condemnation, and ſale, ariſing from the ſale of tobacco and ſnuff reſpectively, which ſhall be ſold according to the directions of this act, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithstanding; and the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the customs and exciſe ſhall, and they ſhall, hereby

Officer ſeizing tobacco, etc. and not ſeizing the veſſel, etc. or not diſcovering the parties concerned, to be entitled to ſuch reward only as the commiſſioners of customs or exciſe ſhall think proper.

Rewards to be paid out of the duties hereby

are hereby refpectively authorized to pay or caufe to be paid all fuch rewards out of any money in the hands of them the faid refpective commiffioners of the customs and excife refpectively, arifing from the duties of customs or excife by this act impofed, as the cafe may require.

Seizures when warehoused to be fubjected to the infpection of the officers of the customs and excife, etc.

CXLII. And be it further enacted, That all feizures of tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and fuff refpectively, which fhall be depofited, lodged, or ftoored in any warehouse or warehouses fo to be provided as aforefaid, fhall be under and fubject to the infpection and examination of all the officers of the customs and excife refpectively, and fhall be fubject to the fame rules, regulations, reftrictions, and provifions (other than and except the payment of duties by this act impofed,) to which tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanifh*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, fuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and fuff, are fubject by virtue of this act.

The commiffioners to provide kilns for burning tobacco, etc.

CXLIII. And be it further enacted, That the faid commiffioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, or any four or more of them, and the faid commiffioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being, or any three or more of them, fhall, and they refpectively are hereby authorized and required, out of any of the duties or revenues of customs under their management refpectively, to erect and provide from time to time a proper kiln or kilns in each and every fuch warehouse fo to be provided as aforefaid, for burning and deftroying fuch tobacco, tobacco stalks, fuff work and fuff, as fhall be burnt or deftroyed according to the directions of this act.

Veffels feized under any act relating to tobacco, etc. if adapted to the purpofes of fmuggling, to be difpofed of in the manner herein prefcribed,

CXLIV. And be it further enacted, That all fhips, veffels, and boats whatfoever, which fhall be feized and condemned for any caufe of forfeiture under or by virtue of this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, relating to tobacco, tobacco stalk flour, or fuff, and which fhall appear to the commiffioners of the customs in *England*, or any four or more of them for the time being, or to the commiffioners of the custom in *Scotland*, or any three or more of them for the time being, (in cafe the fame fhall be feized by any officer or officers of the customs,) and to the commiffioners of excife in *England* and *Scotland* refpectively, or the major part of them refpectively for the time being (in cafe the fame fhall be feized by any officer or officers of excife,) to be particularly adapted to the purpofe of fmuggling, fhall be difpofed of as follows; (that is to fay,) The hull of every fuch fhip, veffel, or boat, fhall be broken up, and the materials of every fuch hull, together with the guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and apparel, belonging to fuch fhip, veffel, or boat, fhall be fold to the beft advantage, and the produce arifing therefrom (the cofts and charges of the feizure, profecution, breaking-up, and fale thereof, being firft deducted) fhall be divided, one moiety to the ufe of his Majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, and the other moiety to fuch officer or officers as fhall feize or fue for the

and the produce divided between his Majefty and the officer.

the

the same; and the said respective commissioners shall also reward the officer or officers who shall seize any such ship, vessel, or boat, the hull whereof shall be so broken up, with such sum or sums of money as they the said respective commissioners shall think fit, not exceeding ten shillings *per* ton for such vessels and boats respectively as shall be more than four tons according to legal admeasurement, and not exceeding forty shillings for such vessels and boats as shall not be more than four tons according to legal admeasurement, such rewards respectively to be paid by the said respective commissioners, out of any money in their hands respectively, arising from the duties by this act imposed; and in case it shall appear to such commissioners respectively, that such ship, vessel, or boat which shall be so seized and condemned shall not be particularly adapted to the purpose of smuggling, it shall and may be lawful to and for such commissioners respectively, to order such ship, vessel, or boat, together with her guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and apparel, to be sold to the best advantage, and the produce arising therefrom (the costs and charges of the seizure, prosecution, and sale thereof being first deducted) shall be divided, one moiety to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the officer or officers who shall seize or sue for the same.

Such officers to be also rewarded as herein mentioned.

Vessels so seized, and not adapted for smuggling, to be sold, and the produce divided between his Majesty and the officers.

CXLV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case any such ship, vessel, or boat shall be necessary and fit for the service of his Majesty in his royal navy, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners of the customs in *England*, or any four or more of them for the time being, or to the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland*, or any three or more of them for the time being, and to and for the said commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, or the major part of them respectively, if they shall think fit, to cause the same, together with her guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and apparel, to be sold to the officers appointed by the lord high admiral of *Great Britain*, or the commissioners of the admiralty or of the navy, for that purpose, and the produce arising from such sale (the costs and charges of the seizure, prosecution, and sale thereof, being first deducted) shall be divided, one moiety to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the officer or officers who shall seize or sue for the same; and if any such ship, vessel, or boat shall be found fit to be used by any of the officers of his Majesty's revenues of customs or excise, it shall and may be lawful to and for such commissioners respectively to cause such ship, vessel, or boat, together with her guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and apparel, to be used in the service of his Majesty's revenues of customs and excise respectively as the case may require, the officer or officers who seized such ship, vessel, or boat, being first paid by them the said respective commissioners one moiety of the value of such ship, vessel, or boat (the costs and charges

Such vessels, if fit for the royal navy, etc. to be so disposed of.

of the seizure and prosecution thereof being first deducted;) any thing in any such act or acts contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

His Majesty's share of seizures to be paid into the exchequer.

CXLVI. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, and the said commissioners of excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively for the time being, shall, and they are hereby respectively authorised and required to pay or cause to be paid all the money arising to his Majesty from such sales into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, as the duties of customs and excise respectively by this act imposed are directed to be paid in there, without distinguishing the same from such duties, and the same shall be carried to and made part of the fund called *The Consolidated Fund*.

No officer of the customs to be entitled to any reward for a seizure, unless in 24 hours thereafter he gives notice at the next office of excise, or the supervisor or officer of the district, who is to take an account of the same, and which must not be removed without a permit.

CXLVII. And be it further enacted, That no officer of the customs shall be entitled to any reward given on the seizure of any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, or on the seizure of any ship, vessel, boat, horse, cattle, cart, or carriage, made use of in the removal, carriage, or conveyance of any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, by virtue of this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, or thereafter to be made, unless notice of such seizure be by him given, within twenty-four hours next after such seizure, at the next office of excise, or to the supervisor or other officer of excise of the district where such seizure shall be made; and such supervisor or officer of excise is hereby directed, on such notice, to take a particular account of the kind and quantities of all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff respectively, so seized; nor shall any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, be afterwards removed without a permit signed by the proper officer or supervisor of excise of the place or district from whence such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour and snuff respectively, are or is to be removed, under the penalty of such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff respectively, together with the hogsheds, casks, chests, cases, and packages respectively containing the same, being forfeited, and the same respectively shall and may be seized by any other officer or officers of the customs; or by any officer or officers of excise.

Officers of the excise may go on board vessels within four leagues of the coast to search for tobacco, etc.

CXLVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the officers of excise, or any of them, to go on board and enter into any ship or vessel whatsoever which shall be within the limits of any of the ports of this kingdom, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, and to continue on board the same, and to examine and search such ships and vessels

sels reſpectively, for all tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, whatſoever, and to ſeize, for his Maſteſty's uſe, all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, reſpectively, there found, as by this act, or by any law or laws in force at the commencement of this act, ſhall be forfeited, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and other packages containing the ſame, and alſo ſuch ſhip or veſſel if the ſame ſhall be forfeited, for or on account of any ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff.

CXLIX. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall aſſault, reſiſt, oppoſe, moleſt, obſtruct, or hinder any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe in the due execution of this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, or thereafter to be made, relating to tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, or of any of the powers or authorities by any ſuch act or acts of parliament given or granted to any ſuch officer or officers; or ſhall by force or violence, after any ſuch officer or officers ſhall have ſeized any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, forfeited by any ſuch act or acts of parliament, or any ſhip, veſſel, boat, horſe, cattle, cart, or carriage forfeited by any ſuch act or acts of parliament, for being made uſe of in the removal, carriage, or conveyance of any ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, reſcue or cauſe to be reſcued any ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhip, veſſel, boat, horſe, cattle, cart, or carriage, or ſhall attempt or endeavour ſo to do, all and every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence for which no penalty is particularly provided by this act, forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds.

Perſons ob-
ſtructing of-
ficers, etc. to
forfeit ſool.

CL. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall give, or offer to give, any bribe, recompence, or reward whatſoever, to any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe, to connive at or to permit any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, to be run on ſhore, or to connive at any falſe or ſhort entry of any tobacco or ſnuff, or ſhall give or offer to give any bribe, recompence, or reward whatſoever, in order to corrupt, perſuade, or prevail upon any ſuch officer or officers, either to do or perform any act or acts, thing or things, whatſoever, contrary to the duty of ſuch officer or officers in the execution of this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, or thereafter to be made relating to tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, or either of them, or to neglect to do or perform any act or acts, thing or things, whatſoever belonging or appertaining to the buſineſs and duty of ſuch officer and officers in the execution of

Perſons offer-
ing bribes to
officers, to
forfeit ſool.

any such act or acts of parliament, or to connive at or conceal any fraud or frauds relating to the duties on tobacco or snuff, or not to discover the same; all and every such person or persons so offending shall, for each and every such offence, whether such offer or proposal be accepted or not, forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds.

Persons taking false oaths, to be liable to the penalties for perjury.

CLI. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath, in any of the cases in which an oath is required to be taken by virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

No tobacco, etc. to be landed, without entry first made, on penalty of forfeiture.

CLII. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, bringing any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, into any port or place of *Great Britain*, by coast cocquet, transire, or permit, nor any person or persons to whom the same, or any of them, shall be consigned, shall land, or cause any such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, to be landed or put on shore, without first making or causing to be made, with the officer or officers of the customs for the time being, appointed to receive or take such entries within the port or place into which such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, shall be so brought, due entry of the same respectively, on pain of forfeiting double the value of such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, respectively, landed or put on shore contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof; and all such tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, respectively, together with the casks and packages respectively containing the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise.

Officers of excise suspecting tobacco, etc. to be concealed, and making oath thereof, may be authorised by the commissioners of excise, or two magistrates, to search for the same, etc.

CLIII. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or officers of excise shall have cause to suspect that any tobacco, tobacco stalks, *Spanish*, tobacco stalks for tobacco stalk flour, snuff work, tobacco stalk flour, or snuff, which shall have been imported contrary to the directions of this act, or shall be forfeited by this or any other act or acts of parliament now in force, or hereafter to be made, shall be deposited, lodged, hid, or concealed in any place or places whatsoever, then, and in such case, if such place or places shall be within the cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or within the limits of the chief office of excise in *London*, upon oath made by such officer or officers before the commissioners of excise in *England* for the time being, or any two or more of them, or in case such place shall be in any other part of *Great Britain*, upon oath made by such officer or officers, before one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county riding, division, or place, where such officer or officers shall suspect the same to be deposited, lodged, hid, or concealed (which re-
spective

ſpective oaths they the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, or any two or more of them, and the juſtice or juſtices of the peace, reſpectively, are hereby authoriſed and impowered to adminiſter,) ſetting forth the ground of his or their ſuſpicion, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners of exciſe, or any two or more of them, or the juſtice or juſtices of the peace reſpectively (as the caſe may require) before whom ſuch oath ſhall be made, if they or he ſhall judge it reaſonable, by ſpecial warrant or warrants, under his and their reſpective hands and ſeals, to authoriſe and impower ſuch officer or officers, by day or by night, but if in the night-time, in the preſence of a conſtable, or other lawful officer of the peace, to enter into all and every ſuch place or places, where he or they ſhall ſo ſuſpect ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, to be ſo depoſited, lodged, hid, or concealed, and to ſeize and carry away all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, reſpectively, which he or they ſhall then and there find ſo depoſited, lodged, hid, or concealed, as forfeited, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, and packages whatſoever containing the ſame; and if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall let, obſtruct, or hinder any ſuch officer or officers ſo authoriſed or impowered, or any other perſon or perſons acting in his or their aid or aſſiſtance, in the execution of ſuch warrant, from entering any ſuch place or places where ſuch officer or officers ſhall ſo ſuſpect ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, *Spaniſh*, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, to be ſo depoſited, lodged, hid, or concealed, or in ſeizing or carrying away the ſame, or the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, or packages containing the ſame, or in the due execution of any ſuch warrant, the perſon and perſons ſo offending ſhall for each and every ſuch offence ſeverally forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds.

and perſons obſtructing them to forfeit their

CLIV. And be it further enacted, That no perſon whatſoever, being a manufacturer of, or dealer in tobacco or ſnuff, or who is or ſhall be in anywiſe intereſted or concerned in the trade or buſineſs of manufacturing or dealing in tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall, during ſuch time as he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be ſo intereſted or concerned in the trade or buſineſs of manufacturing or dealing in tobacco or ſnuff, act as a juſtice of the peace in any matter or thing whatſoever, which ſhall in anywiſe concern the execution of the powers or authorities given or granted by this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, relating to tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or ſnuff; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, preſume to exerciſe any ſuch powers or authorities, or do any act hereby authoriſed to be done by any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, all ſuch acts ſo executed or done by ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be utterly null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

No manufacturer, etc. or perſon intereſted, to act as a juſtice of the peace in the execution of any act relative to tobacco, etc.

Thumb cut tobacco, etc. to be deemed roll tobacco, etc.

Who ſhall be deemed manufacturers and dealers.

How penalties in the cuſtoms are to be ſued for, and what ſhares are to be paid the officers.

CLV. And be it further enacted, That all thumb cut, black leaf lug and twiſt or pig tail tobacco, ſhall be deemed and taken to be roll tobacco within the meaning of this act; that all tobacco ſmalls ſifted from ſhort cut tobacco, and ſtag tobacco, and all returns of *Spaniſh*, ſhall be deemed and taken to be returns of tobacco within the meaning of this act; that all and ſifted from tobacco ſmalls ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſand within the meaning of this act; that all tobacco ſtalks flattened and cut into what is commonly called *Spaniſh*, ſhall be deemed and taken to be *Spaniſh* within the meaning of this act; that all tobacco ſtalks ſtripped or taken from the leaf, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks within the meaning of this act; and that all tobacco ſtalks prepared or laid down for being manufactured or made into tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour within the meaning of this act: and alſo, that all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall manufacture tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, or who ſhall manufacture or flatten any tobacco ſtalks, or cut any tobacco ſtalks into what is commonly called *Spaniſh*, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco within the meaning of this act; that all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall grind or manufacture any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff within the meaning of this act; that all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, returns of tobacco, or any tobacco ſtalks flattened, or any tobacco ſtalks cut into what is commonly called *Spaniſh*, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in tobacco within the meaning of this act; and that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in ſnuff within the meaning of this act.

CLVI. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures created or impoſed by this act, and which ſhall be ſued for or proſecuted under or by virtue of the order or permiſſion of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, or by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms, ſhall and may (where not otherwiſe directed by this act) be ſued for, proſecuted, recovered, and diſpoſed of in ſuch manner, and by ſuch ways, means, and methods, as any fines or penalties incurred, or any goods or veſſels forfeited, for any offence againſt the laws of cuſtoms, may now legally be ſued for, proſecuted, recovered, and diſpoſed of; and the officer or officers of the cuſtoms concerned in any ſuch ſeizures or proſecutions ſhall (where not otherwiſe directed by this act) be entitled to and receive ſuch ſhare of the produce ariſing from the ſeizures, as they are now by law entitled to upon proſecutions of ſeizures for unlawful importation, and (where not otherwiſe directed by this act) to ſuch ſhare of the produce ariſing from any pecuniary penalty or compoſition paid for any offence againſt this act, as they

they are now by any law or regulation entitled to upon prosecutions for pecuniary penalties.

CLVII. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this or any other act or acts of parliament in force at the commencement of this act, relating to tobacco, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour, and snuff, or either of them, and which shall be prosecuted or sued for by order of the commissioners of excise in *England* or *Scotland* respectively, or by any officer or officers of excise, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by such ways, means, or methods, as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Wefminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, not otherwise directed by this act, shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him, her, or them, who shall inform, discover, or sue for the same.

How penalties in the excise are to be sued for, and how applied.

CLVIII. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the duties by this act imposed (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted) shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Wefminster*; and the said money so paid into the said receipt of exchequer as aforesaid, shall be carried to and made part of the said fund called *The Consolidated Fund*.

Duties to be carried to the consolidated fund.

CLIX. And be it further enacted, That in case any tobacco shall have been imported into this kingdom on or before the tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and which shall not have been entered at the custom house at the port of importation, or any tobacco which may have been entered, and the proper duties payable thereon secured by bond, agreeably to the laws in force at or immediately before the tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, but which shall not have been lodged in the warehouses appointed for the purpose of securing such tobacco, all such tobacco shall be considered as having been imported after the tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and such tobacco shall be liable to such and the like duties, and entitled to such and the like drawbacks, and no other, and subject to all and every the rules, regulations, and restrictions, pains, penalties, and forfeitures, to which tobacco is respectively subject and liable by virtue of this act; and in case the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, of any such tobacco so imported as aforesaid, shall have secured the duties by bond, in manner prescribed by law, such bond shall and may be discharged in like manner as bonds given for tobacco remaining in the warehouse are by this act directed to be discharged; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tobacco imported, but not entered, and tobacco entered but not warehoused by Oct. 10, 1789, to be liable to the duties imposed by this act, etc.

CLX. And be it further enacted, That all bonds given for securing the duties upon tobacco, which shall, at the commencement

Bonds for tobacco warehoused at the commencement

ment of this act, to be cancelled upon ſuch certificates as the commiſſioners of cuſtoms ſhall direct.

ment of this act, be in any warehouse or warehouses provided, fixed upon, or appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any four or more of them, in *England*, for the time being, or by the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any three or more of them, in *Scotland*, for the time being, under and by virtue of the ſaid act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his preſent Maſteſty, ſhall be diſcharged and cancelled by the receiver general and collectors of the cuſtoms, reſpectively, having the cuſtody of ſuch bonds, upon ſuch certificates as the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any four or more of them, in *England*, for the time being, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any three or more of them, in *Scotland*, for the time being, ſhall reſpectively direct, being produced to and left with ſuch receiver general and collectors of the cuſtoms reſpectively.

CLXI. And whereas many perſons, having incurred heavy pecuniary penalties by reaſon of offences committed againſt the laws for collecting and ſecuring the duties on tobacco and ſnuff, are deterred from renouncing their evil courſes, through fear of being diſcovered by ſome of their aſſociates, and proſecuted for ſuch pecuniary penalties, and other perſons are confined in priſon for pecuniary penalties, in conſequence of their having been convicted of ſuch offences, which they are unable to pay, and many, to avoid being proſecuted or taken in execution for ſuch pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, have withdrawn themſelves into foreign parts, and proceſs of outlawry may have iſſued againſt ſome of them: and whereas it is expedient to extend a pardon and indemnity to perſons under ſuch circumſtances: be it therefore enacted, That no proſecution by bill, plaint, information, or action of debt, ſhall be commenced for any pecuniary penalty incurred by reaſon of any offence committed by any perſon or perſons againſt any of the provisions of any act or acts for collecting or ſecuring the duties on tobacco or ſnuff, committed before the twentieth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, but that ſuch pecuniary penalties ſhall be wholly pardoned and releaſed.

No proſecution to be commenced for pecuniary penalties for offences committed before July 20, 1789.

His Maſteſty's ſhare of penalties due, or that may become due, on proſecutions now carrying on, unchanged; and reversal of outlawries may be applied for.

This act not to acquit, where penalties have been taken in execution before the commencement of this act.

CLXII. And be it further enacted, That as to all pecuniary penalties now due on any conviction heretofore had, or which may become due in conſequence of proſecutions now carrying on for any ſuch pecuniary penalty or penalties, the ſame ſhall be pardoned and diſcharged, ſo far as regards his Maſteſty's ſhare of or intereſt on ſuch penalty; and that all perſons againſt whom any proceſs of outlawry hath been ſued out, for the matters aforeſaid, may be at liberty to apply, by motion, to the court out of which ſuch proceſs iſſued, to ſet aſide or reverſe the ſame.

CLXIII. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to acquit, releaſe, or diſcharge any judgement or judgements, where the monies or other things recovered have been actually levied or taken in execution before the commencement of this act.

CLXIV. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons

persons who ſhall claim the benefit of this act ſhall, after ſuch claim, bring or commence, or cauſe to be brought or commenced, any action, plaint, information, or other proſecution whatſoever, againſt any officer of his Maſteſty's navy, or any officer or officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe, or other perſon or perſons who ſhall have aided or aſſiſted any ſuch officer or officers, for or concerning any act, matter, or thing done or committed by him, them, or any of them, on occaſion of, or for, or by reaſon or means of any of the offences, frauds, miſdemours, or other matters or things intended to be releaſed and diſcharged by this act, ſuch claim is and ſhall be deemed to be an abſolute diſcharge and releaſe to ſuch officer and officers, and other perſon and perſons reſpectively, of and from all and every ſuch actions, ſuits, and proſecutions; and ſuch officer and officers, and other perſon and perſons reſpectively, may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence; and ſuch officer and officers, or other perſon and perſons reſpectively, ſhall recover his coſts of ſuit againſt the perſon or perſons ſo bringing or commencing ſuch action or proſecution.

In actions brought by perſons claiming the benefit of this act againſt officers, etc. for any thing done in regard to matters hereby diſcharged, the general iſſue may be pleaded.

CLXV. Provided alſo, That this act, or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to acquit, releaſe, or diſcharge any perſon or perſons whatſoever from the payment of any cuſtoms, duties, or ſums of money, due and owing to his Maſteſty from ſuch perſon or perſons, for or upon the lawful importation or entry of any tobacco or ſnuff, nor to any debts or ſums of money due to his Maſteſty, from any perſon or perſons, upon any bond, obligation, or other contract or agreement whatſoever, touching or concerning the lawful importing or landing any tobacco or ſnuff, or the cuſtoms or other duties due and payable for the ſame, nor to any bonds given or entered into for the exportation of any tobacco or ſnuff from this kingdom to foreign parts, and to prevent the relanding of the ſame in this kingdom; nor to any bonds given for landing any tobacco or ſnuff coaſtwiſe within this kingdom; nor to any bond or obligation given by any officer or officers of his Maſteſty's navy, or of the cuſtoms or exciſe, to his Maſteſty, or any of his predeceſſors, or to any other perſon or perſons for the uſe of or in truſt for his ſaid Maſteſty, or his predeceſſors; nor to any debts, dues, or demands due or owing to his ſaid Maſteſty, for or in reſpect of any ſum or ſums of money by him, or any of his royal predeceſſors, at any time paid upon any debenture or debentures, certificate or certificates, where any ſuch debenture or debentures, or certificate or certificates, was or were wrongfully or fraudulently obtained, or where the ſame debenture or debentures afterwards became void by any relanding of the goods therein mentioned, or by any other way or means whatſoever; nor to any other debts, dues, or demands, for or in reſpect of the cuſtoms, exciſe, and other duties chargeable on any tobacco or ſnuff, concerning which there is any action, information, ſuit, or proſecution now depending

Act not to extend to the diſcharge of any monies due upon the lawful importation of tobacco, etc.

pending in any of his Majesty's courts at *Westminster*, or elsewhere.

Compositions for penalties to be made good.

CLXVI. Provided also, That all persons who have compounded with, or agreed or offered to pay any sum of money by way of composition or charges to his Majesty, or to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or to the commissioners of the customs for the time being, on his Majesty's behalf, for or in respect of any of the above-mentioned offences, or for the forfeitures or penalties arising thereby, shall make good such compositions, agreements, and offers as have been by them respectively made, or in default thereof all and every such persons shall be excluded and deprived of and from all benefit and advantage of this act.

This act may be pleaded in discharge of any thing hereby pardoned.

CLXVII. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons may plead this act for his or their discharge, of or for any thing that is by virtue of this act pardoned, discharged, or granted, or shall and may apply for such discharge in a summary way, by motion to the court of exchequer, which court shall make such order touching the staying or discharge of any such suit, or of any person imprisoned by reason thereof, as to the said court shall seem meet.

Persons who have brought actions against officers, to release the same, before they claim the benefit of this act.

CLXVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all and every person and persons who shall take, receive, or be entitled to any benefit or advantage by virtue of the indemnity aforesaid, either by pleading or insisting on the same in any court of justice, or before any of the barons of the court of exchequer, in a summary way or otherwise, and who hath or shall (before he, she, or they shall claim the benefit of this present act) have brought, commenced, or prosecuted any action, plaint, or information, indictment, or other prosecution whatsoever, against any officer or officers of his Majesty's navy, or of the customs or excise, or against any person or persons who shall or may have been aiding or assisting to any such officer or officers, for or concerning any matter, cause, or thing done or committed by any such officer or officers, or by any person or persons aiding or assisting him, them, or any of them, on occasion, or for, or by reason or means of any of the offences, trespasses, frauds, misdemeanors, or other matters or things by this act intended to be released and discharged, shall, before such time as he, she, or they shall be admitted to make such plea as aforesaid, or to take any benefit or advantage of this act, absolutely release and discharge such action or actions, discontinue and cause to be stayed all proceedings in all and every such informations, indictments, and other prosecution and prosecutions respectively brought or commenced as aforesaid.

Duties and drawbacks of customs, under this act, except where hereby alter-

CLXIX. And be it further enacted, That the several duties of customs by this act imposed, and the several drawbacks of the duties of customs by this act charged, and the several drawbacks of the duties of customs by this act allowed, shall (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act) be respectively managed,

managed, afcertained, raifed, levied, collected, recovered, answered, paid, and allowed in fuch and the like manner, and in or by any or either of the means, ways, or methods by which the duties of customs upon tobacco or fuff refpectively, and drawbacks of duties of customs upon tobacco, by this act refpectively repealed, were or ought to be managed, afcertained, raifed, levied, collected, recovered, answered, paid, and allowed; and that all tobacco and fuff refpectively, for or in refpect whereof any duty of customs is by this act impofed, and all tobacco for or in refpect whereof any drawback of the duty of customs is by this act allowed, fhall be, and the fame are hereby made fubject and liable (except where any alteration is exprefly made by this act) to all and every the conditions, rules, regulations, reftrictions, provifions, and forfeitures refpectively, to which goods, wares, or merchandife in general were fubject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately upon the commencement of this act, refpecting the revenue of customs; and all and every fine, penalty, or forfeiture, of any nature or kind whatfoever, for any offence whatfoever committed againft, or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the commencement of this act, made for fecuring the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the feveral powers, directions, claufes, matters, and things therein contained (unlefs where exprefly altered by this act), fhall, and the fame are hereby refpectively directed and declared to extend to, and the fame refpectively fhall be applied, practifed, and put in execution, for and in refpect of the faid duties of customs by this act impofed, and drawbacks of duties of customs by this act granted, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and purpofes whatfoever, as if all and every the faid acts, claufes, conditions, rules, regulations, reftrictions, provifions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things refpectively, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

ed, to be managed as the repealed duties, etc. were managed, etc.

CLXX. And be it further enacted, That all and every the powers, directions, rules, penalties, forfeitures, claufes, matters, and things, which in and by an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for taking away the court of wards and liveries, and tenures in Capite, and by knights fervice and purveyance, and for fettling a revenue upon his Majesty in lieu thereof*, or by any other law now in force relating to his Majesty's revenue of excife, are provided and eftablifhed for managing, raifing, levying, collecting, mitigating, or recovering, adjudging, or afcertaining the duties thereby granted, or any of them (other than in fuch cafes for which other penalties or provifions are made and prefcribed by this act) fhall be practifed, ufed, and put in execution, in and for the managing, raifing, levying, collecting, mitigating, recovering, and paying the excife duties by this act impofed, and for preventing, detecting, and punifhing frauds relating thereto, as fully and effectually,

The powers of 12 Car. 2. c. 24. and of any other law refpecting the excife, except where hereby altered, to be exercifed in levying the excife duties hereby impofed, etc.

effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if all and every the said powers, rules, directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this present act.

CLXXI. And be it further enacted, That an act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *An act for the more effectual securing the duties upon tobacco*; so much of another act, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his said late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *An act for the more effectually preventing the fraudulent removal of tobacco, by land and by water, and for the ease of the fair trader in tobacco; and for ascertaining the rates payable for the portage of certain letters; and for amending and explaining the laws relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by retail*, as relates to tobacco, tobacco stalks, or snuff; so much of another act, made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to amend an act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled, An act for the more effectual securing the duties upon tobacco*; to prohibit the importation of currants into Great Britain in small packages; to repeal such part of the proviso in an act of the eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, as permits *Portugal and Spanish wines*, and other wines (except *French wines*) to be imported in small casks for private use; and for taking off the inland duty payable upon the importation of cocoa nuts into this kingdom, upon the exportation thereof as merchandize, as relates to tobacco, tobacco stalks, or snuff; another act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the better securing the duties payable on tobacco*; and another act, made in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the more effectually preventing the fraudulent removal of tobacco, and for the ease of the fair trader; for discontinuing the discount upon payment on bonds before due, and establishing the duty to be paid upon tobacco of the growth of the British plantations and the united states of America*; (other than and except in respect of any duty or duties imposed under or by virtue of the said act or acts, or any or either of them), shall be, and the same are hereby, from and after the commencement of this act, repealed.

CLXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him, her, or them done by virtue or in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county, and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit shall or may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall discontinue his, her, or their action or actions, or be nonsuited, or judgement shall be given against him,

24 Geo. 2.
c. 41.

and so much
of 20 Geo. 2.
c. 13.

and of 23 Geo.
3. c. 11.
25 relates to
tobacco, to-
bacco stalks,
or snuff;

as also 25 Geo.
3. c. 81.
and 26 Geo. 3.
c. 52.
repealed; ex-
cept in respect
of duties
thereby im-
posed.

Ifonation
of actions.

General issue.

him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them against such plaintiff or plaintiffs. Treble costs.

CLXXIII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and take effect, as to all such matters and things therein contained, in respect whereof no special commencement is hereby directed or provided, from and immediately after the tenth day of *October* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. Commencement of act.

C A P. LXIX.

An act for the better paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within the town and liberty of Faversham, in the county of Kent, and also certain places near or adjoining thereto; and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein.

Commissioners, the knights of the shire, the mayor, jurats, and common council of the town of Faversham, and 100 others resident in the town, and when reduced to 30, others may be chosen, having 10l per ann. within the town, or 400l. real or personal estate. Commissioners to defray their own expences; and no act valid, except at a meeting. Commissioners to make a rate, if the rent is not above 4l. per ann. 9d. per pound. 5l. per ann. 1s. per pound, and above 1s. 9d. per pound, the owner and tenant to pay each a moiety. Commissioners to rate landlords for their portion of rates, where the tenants not charged to poor's rates. Cist for drying hops occupied for the season only to pay an annual assessment. No arable, hop, or marsh ground to be rated. After money borrowed is paid off rates may be reduced. General highway act to remain in force. Mayor, jurats, and commonalty discharged from paving. Commissioners may borrow 4000l. which may be raised by annuities; not exceeding 10l. per centum. Commissioners to fix limits of streets, and put up names, and houses may be numbered. Lamps to be set up. Power to appoint watchmen, who may apprehend malefactors. Power to purchase houses, etc. Actions to be brought in the name of the treasurer, clerk, or surveyor, or one or more of the commissioners. Appeal to the sessions. The inhabitants may be witnesses. Plaintiff not to recover after tender of amend. Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form, or removable by Certiorari. Limitation of actions. Treble costs. Rights of the corporation reserved.

C A P. LXX.

An act for dividing and inclosing the open common fen and ings in the parish of Dunkton, in the county of Lincoln, and for draining and improving certain parts thereof; and also certain inclosed low lands in the said parish, and in the parish of Metherringham, in the said county.

Three commissioners appointed. Two commissioners may execute this act, and one adjourn meetings. Survey to be taken, and division made according to the act. Private roads to be repaired by proprietors of allotments and owners of enclosed lands. Not above 3 acres for getting materials for repair of roads. Engines, etc. to be vested in the commissioners. Commissioners may let the herbage of the banks. Banks in Metherringham subject to the Witham tax. The lau is dug up for banks shall not be subject to acre-tax to Witham commissioners whilst overflowed. Upon proprietors neglecting to cleanse ditches, etc. the proper officer may cause it to be done, and distrain. The arrears of the Witham taxes for Dunkton Fen are to be paid, according to the act

2 Geo. 3. c. 31. Commiſſioners to make an award within fix months after ſmihing the allotment. The award to be inrolled. The charges of draining are to be paid by the proprietors and owners. Commiſſioners impowered to borrow 7000l. for embanking. Proviſo that proprietors ſhall not be charged with more than 50s. per acre. An additional tax of 10s. per acre may be raiſed for drainage, by conſent of proprietors. Powers of commiſſioners to ceaſe upon election of three truſtees. Three truſtees to be choſen for ſupporting the works at the end of every three years. Every proprietor of fifty acres to have a vote in the choice of truſtees. Annual meetings of truſtees. Further annual tax may be raiſed by conſent of proprietors of 2s. per acre. This act not to prejudice the works of The Witham. Saving of manerial rights, and general ſaving.

C A P. LXXI.

An act for paying, lighting, cleaning, watering, and watching ſuch ſtreets and other publick places, within that part of the pariſh of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middleſex, which lies on the north and ſouth ſides of the new road leading from Paddington to Iſlington, called Sommers Town, and is now actually leaſed to Jacob Leroux eſquire, for building upon, or that may be hereafter leaſed for the like purpoſe; and for preventing nuiſances and obſtructions therein.

220 Commiſſioners, whereof 5 may act. Qualification of commiſſioners, 200l. per ann. in the pariſh of Pancras or reſident therein, or 2,000l. perſonal eſtate, and not to hold any place of profit. Act 16 Geo. 3. c. 76. for Highgate turnpikes, repealed ſo far as it extends to prohibit the paving, etc. and a footway to be made on each ſide the road, that on the north ſide 340 feet from the land of Charles lord Southampton, eaſtward to the land of the Skinners company, and on the ſouth ſide in length 510 feet from the duke of Bedford's private road, eaſtward to the ſaid Skinners company's land, and a drain of three feet, and three croſſings of 7 feet wide. Rates not to exceed 2s. in the pound of the yearly rent of land and houſes, upon the occupiers. Commencement of rates, from March 25, 1789. An additional rate not exceeding 6d. in the pound of the yearly rent of houſes, etc. may be laid on places new paved; on the credit of which money may be borrowed by the commiſſioners; for which money annuities may be granted, not exceeding 8l. 10s. per cent. Money borrowed to be lodged with a banker, and iſſued by the commiſſioners for the purpoſes of this act. Surplus money, after payment of intereſt and annuities, to be applied towards paying off the principal. Securities when amount to 200l. to be paid off by lot. Unoccupied premiſes to pay only half rates. Leſſees or tenants of houſes let out in ſeparate apartments liable to pay the rates, etc. Publick buildings, and dead walls to be rated 2s. in the pound, or 6d. per ſquare yard. Un finiſhed houſes to be rated 6d. per yard of ground paved not more than 200 ſquare yards in one place. Rates may be demanded 60 days before the quarter day on which they become due. The goods of perſons quitting premiſes without paying rates may be diſtrained. Sheriffs taking goods in execution to pay the rates then due by the owners; not exceeding one year's rates, or the value of the goods. Act not to prevent lord Sommers, etc. from paſſing over the lands leaſed to Mr. Leroux, etc. nor to veſt any perſon with powers over the Brill Farm, etc. Act not to alter the articles of Aug. 4, 1783, etc.

C A P. LXXII.

An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from or near the borough of Andevor, in the county of Southampton, to or near Red-bridge, in the pariſh of Millbrook, in the ſaid county.

Seventy-three names of proprietors, incorporated. Their ſtyle. The company of proprietors of the Andevor canal navigation. Company impowered

impowered to make a navigable cut from Andever to Redbridge; and to build bridges, etc. No water to be taken from Pill Hill Brook, or from the river Anton below Andever Mill. No more water to be taken from the river Anton, than will flow through a three inch pipe. For preſerving the water of John Judd's mill. The ſituation of the firſt lock to be 120 yards to the ſouth of Pill Hill Brook, and between Grove Place and Redbridge. Certain ſprings to the eaſtward not to be forced into the canal. Power to take levels. Limiting the ground to be taken. Commiſſioners to ſettle differences. For recovery of the purchaſe money from the company. No pits to be worked within 20 yards of the canal without conſent. Company of proprietors to contribute towards the works, not exceeding the ſum of 35,000l. No proprietor to have leſs than one, or more than thirty ſhares. The money to be divided into 350 equal ſhares. Power to raiſe 30,000l. more. 10,000l. part thereof, by additional ſhares, and 20,000l. reſidue thereof, by mortgage. Proprietors at a general aſſembly. Subſcribers of one 350th ſhare deemed proprietors; and may vote by proxies; and ſhall be entitled to give one vote for every 100l. ſubſcribed. Canal not to be begun till 10 per cent. of the ſubſcription money is paid. Rates granted to the company of proprietors, 2d. a mile per ton for the lading. The expences of weighing and meaſuring to be paid by the maſter of the barge if he gives a falſe account. The canal and the roads and ways open and free to all perſons on paying the rates. Dimenſions of the veſſels to be 8 feet broad and 30 feet long, and draw no more than 3 1/2 inches water, and navigated between 4 o'clock in the morning and 10 in the evening. No veſſel to paſs locks without conſent of proprietors, unleſs it pays after the rate of a veſſel of 15 tons. Company required to make tunnels, drains, etc. to prevent obſtruction of watercourſes. For keeping them in repair. For preſerving watering places for cattle. Towing paths to be fenced from the adjoining lands. Convenient bridges or arches to be made over the ſaid canal. Bridges for the duchy eſtates. Company reſtrained from erecting any mills on the canal, etc. Owners of land not to be reſtrained from erecting wharfs, etc. within their manors. If ſuch owners ſhall not, upon notice of the company intending to uſe ſuch lands for building warehouses, etc. erect ſufficient warehouses, etc. thereon, the ſame may be done by the company. To pay riverage, and make uſe of ſir Charles Mill's wharf in Redbridge. Rates at ſir Charles Mill's wharf. For coals not landed, per chaldron, 1d. 1/2; other goods, 1d.; coals landed 6d.; wheat, etc. per 10 ſacks, 3d.; oats and malt per 10 quarters, 3d.; timber per load of 50 feet, 1s.; ſtone, brickſ, etc. per ton, 3s. For goods put into ſtorehouſe for a month, wheat, etc. per quarter, 6d.; malt, etc. 3d.; ſugar, tallow, ſoap, ſtarch and tobacco per hogſhead, 8d.; vinegar, ſpirits, etc. per hogſhead, 6d.; butter per ſirkin, 1d.; hemp per ton, 3s.; paper per ton, 1s.; woollen rags for manure, per ton, 3d.; other rags per ton, 1s.; other goods in the ſame proportion. And for the uſe of cranes, to pay 3d. per ton. If the owner or occupier of the wharf reſuſe to find proper conveniences, the company may take to the ſame, or erect other wharfs. For aſcertaining wharfage, at 3d. per ton. Weighing engines to be erected. Names of the maſters to be painted on the veſſels. Veſſels may be meaſured by the company. Graduated figures to be painted on the veſſels, denoting their weight. Canal not under the controul of commiſſioners of ſewers. Two plans ſhall be ſigned by the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. Commiſſioners may hold ſpecial meetings, to aſcertain damages. Company not impowered to erect any buildings but for the purpoſes of the navigation. Owners of lands may uſe pleaſure boats, etc. The canal to be meaſured, and ſtones ſet up to aſcertain the rates. Appeal to the quarter ſeſſions. Limitation of actions. General iſſue. Treble coſts. For compelling the ſubſcribers to pay their ſubſcription money.

C A P. LXXIII.

An act for protecting and ſecuring the hot baths and ſprings, within the city of Bath, from injury by incroachments and annoyances; for enlarging or rebuilding the preſent pump rooms there; for widening certain ſtreets, lanes, and publick paſſages, and for making certain new ſtreets and paſſages, to render the approaches to the ſaid hot baths, ſprings, and pump rooms, more ſafe and commodious.

Twenty-five commiſſioners, and 5 to act. No order made by five ſhall be revoked, unleſs a greater number ſhall concur. Commiſſioners qualifications of the corporation, or to have 100l. per ann. or 3000l. perſonal eſtate. Penalty on neglect. Officers, etc. not to take fees. Commiſſioners enabled to make openings, and empowered to treat for premiſes. Incapacitated perſons empowered to ſell and convey. Allowing exchanges of premiſes mentioned in the ſchedules. Where corporation or other perſons are ſeiſed of premiſes, part only of which are wanted for the purpoſe of the act, they may retain the remainder, etc. Owners not compellable to ſell part of the premiſes. If parties cannot agree, a jury may be ſummoned. Jurymen may be challenged. Verdict of jury, etc. to be final. If the commiſſioners do not purchaſe within ten years, parties not obliged to ſell. Tolls to be collected on the roads round Bath, and the produce to be applied for the purpoſes of the act. Tolls. Coach with 4 wheels and 1 or 2 horſes, 3d.; 2 wheels and 1 horſe, 1d.; horſes not drawing, 1-2d.; cattle per ſcore, 5d.; ſheep and ſwine, 1d. 1-2; on Sundays to pay double. Term of the tolls, ſecond Monday after paſſing the act. For collecting the tolls by this act granted by the collectors at the preſent turnpikes. For erecting gates to collect the tolls by the act granted. Tolls may be collected at the turnpikes already erected if the commiſſioners chuſe it. Tolls to be paid only once a day. Commiſſioners may compound for tolls for 3 years. Exemption from tolls, horſes, etc. going and returning from plough, paſture, water, or carrying corn, meal, coals, cloth, wool, proviſions, or raw materials, or poſt letters, and voters at elections, or reſidents of Walcot and Widcombe. Tolls may be reduced two-thirds. Tolls may be leaſed. For borrowing money, 25,000l. Tolls and money borrowed, applied to improving the ſtreets, etc. 7,163l. 16s. 5d. ſhall be paid in ſtated portions by the corporation, to be applied towards the purpoſes of this act. 700l. ſhall be paid annually by the corporation out of their own eſtates, in diſcharge of the principal money to be borrowed on the credit of the tolls. The ſeveral payments to be made by the corporation ſhall be without prejudice to the preſent creditors. To build 5 new ſtreets. For repairing the preſent pump rooms, or building new ones. For making areas or void ſpaces round the baths and ſprings, and veſting the ſame in the corporation. That nothing ſhall be done to prejudice the Kiſington baths. Penalty on perſons throwing things into the baths, 21. for the firſt offence; and 41. ſecond offence; and 101. third offence. Penalty on obſtructing the execution of the act, 51. and not leſs than 40s. Appeal to quarer ſeſſions. Proceedings not to be quaſhed for want of form, nor removeable by Certiorari. Limitation of actions. General iſſue. Treble coſts.

C A P. LXXIV.

An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from or from near to Cromford Bridge, in the county of Derby, to join, and communicate with the Erewaſh canal, at or near Langley Bridge; and alſo a collateral cut from the ſaid intended canal, at or near Codnor Park Mill, to or near Pinxton Mill, in the ſaid county.

Company of proprietors, ſeventy-eight in number, incorporated. Their powers to lay out the canal. Houſes, gardens, etc. not to be injured. Reſtrictions relative to taking water out of the river Derwent, only at 8 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, till the ſame hour on Sunday afternoon, the

the whole water taken to be equal to one-twentieth part of the water at Cromford Bridge. Power to take water from mines within one thousand yards of the canal. Nothing to be done to the injury of the mills of Sir Richard Arkwright. Sir Richard Arkwright to raise a weir on the Deffwent, and make an aqueduct through his lands to convey water to the canal. Expences of raising the weir and making the aqueduct to be borne by the company. In default of Sir Richard Arkwright's raising the weir, and making the aqueduct, the company to do it. Power to open the shuttles of the aqueduct from Mutton mill weir to Cromford Bridge, within an hour of the time aforesaid. No water to be taken from Lea Brook above Mr. Nightingale's cotton mill. Mr. Nightingale empowered to make cuts under the canal. Proprietors of fire engines to lift their water into the canal. Limitation as to taking water from any rivulets which supply the Erewash canal, not more than 30 feet below the summit of the intended canal. Breadth of canal, collateral cut, and towing paths, 26 yards broad. No building to be erected on the towing path, except for the navigation. Commissioners for settling differences. Qualification of commissioners, no profit out of the navigation. Mines, etc. reserved to lords of manors, or to other proprietors. Coal mines, etc. not to be worked to prejudice the navigation. Company's agents to be at liberty to enter lands or mines to view the works. Company to make drains, etc. Works damaged by floods to be repaired by the company. Proprietors to raise money amongst themselves, 46,000*l.* Each proprietor not to have less than one share, nor more than ten. The money to be divided into shares of 100*l.* each. Proprietors to receive 5*l.* per cent. till canal is finished. Subscribers to have a vote for every share. Proprietors may raise an additional sum, if necessary. Power to raise money by mortgage. Interest of money borrowed to be paid in preference to dividends. Assignees not to vote on account of having lent money. Each member of committee to have but one vote, except the chairman. General and special assemblies to consist of 250 shares. Power to collect rates of tonnage. Rates. Coal, coak, lime, and lime-stone, per ton per-mile, 1*d.*; for iron, lead, minerals, marble, stone, and timber, 1*d.* 1-2; goods from Erewash canal not before specified, 1*d.*; for coal crossing the river Amber, 1*s.* more; goods (except lime) from Erewash canal, 3*d.* more. Proportion of a mile to be taken as a mile, etc. Recovery of rates by distress. Exemption from rates, dung, and manure, (except coak) for husbandry, and gravel, etc. for roads. Rates on the Erewash canal lessened on all articles, except coal and coak. Payment for wharfage. Power to alter the rates. Masters of boats to give an account in writing of particulars of lading. Quantity of tonnage, etc. ascertained, 50 feet of timber, a ton; nine score pounds weight of lime-stone deemed cwt.; six score pounds weight of stone, coak and other goods deemed an cwt. If any difference concerning the weight, collectors may weigh vessels. Navigation to be free, on payment of rates. To prevent lock keepers, etc. giving any preference. Masters to put their names on outside of their boats. Weight of the lading of vessels to be marked, and vessels to be gauged. Masters or owners of boats answerable for damages. For fencing off towing paths, and making bridges, etc. In case company do not fence off the towing paths, and make bridges, land owners may do it at the company's expence. If bridges, etc. made by the company are insufficient, land owners may make others. Company may cleanse the adjoining watercourses at the land owners expence. Power to make railways. Cuts may be made to communicate with the canal and collateral cut. Lords of manors, and land owners, may erect warehouses, etc. on their lands. If not done within a limited time, company may build. Regulations as to private wharfs. Committee to regulate the navigation. Canal not to be under the power of commissioners of sewers. Proprietors to be taxed for lands, etc. in same proportion as adjoining lands, etc. Rights of lords of manors and land owners to fishery reserved. Power for land owners to use pleasure boats. To compel payment of subscriptions. Recovery of forfeitures. Apperl Limitation of actions. General issue. Treble costs.

C A P. LXXV.

An act for the better relief and employment of the poor of the pariſh of Saint George, Hanover Square, within the liberty of the city of Weſtmiſter; for repairing the highways, regulating the beadles, watch, and patrol; for paving, repairing, cleaning, lighting, and removing and preventing nuiſances and annoyances within ſeveral of the ſtreets and other publick paſſages and places within the ſaid pariſh; and for other purpoſes relating to the ſaid pariſh.

Three or more governors and directors may act, and make rules and orders. One overſeer to be appointed for each ward in the pariſh. Power to enlarge the infirmary, and build a chapel, and purchaſe places for employing the poor; and to borrow money for thoſe purpoſes. 20,000*l.* at intereſt, and 5 per cent. yearly to be paid off, or by annuities with or without benefit of ſurvivorſhip. Power to hire places to employ the poor, and to keep the workhouſe and other buildings in repair. Burial ground behind the workhouſe not to be uſed as a publick burial ground. Veſtry may appoint ſurveyors of the highways. Rate to be laid for the relief of the poor, and for repairing the highways. Veſtry to appoint beadles, watchmen, and patrols, and a committee for the management of them. Committee to appoint additional watchmen and patrols. Rates to be laid for defraying the expences of the beadles, &c. 6*d.* per pound rent. Expences of erecting the watch-houſe to be reimbursed out of the watch rate, and the expences of erecting the work-houſe, &c. to be paid out of the poor's rate. Veſtry to appoint a committee for paving, cleaning, and lighting the ſtreets. Property of pavements veſted in committee. Committee to cauſe the ſtreets to be repaired, cleaned, and lighted, and the garden in Hanover Square to be embellished. Contracts already made to be valid. Level of the pavements in this and adjoining pariſhes, at the junction, not to be altered without approbation of the reſpective committees of paving. Names of ſtreets to be put up, and houſes and lamp-irons numbered. Proviſions for paving, &c. extended to ſuch part of Bond Street as is in St. James's pariſh. Veſtry to make rates for paving, &c. Bond Street, Blenheim Street, and part of Stafford and other ſtreets, and for reducing the debt, to pay off not leſs annually than 600*l.* nor more than 1000*l.* Deficiency in the rates to be made up in the next ſucceeding year. Rates not to exceed the higheſt ſum raiſed in any year within the laſt fix years. Preſent ſecurities for the money due to remain valid. Creditors may be paid by lot. Places exempted from the proviſions of the act for paving, cleaning, and lighting, Berkeley Square, or Groſvenor Square, paved by 6 Geo. 3. c. 54. and 14 Geo. 3. c. 52. Piccadilly, between Clarges Street and Hyde Parke Corner, Park Lane, between Piccadilly and Hertford Street, or to Oxford Street, or parts adjoining. Lord Camelford's houſe, &c. to be rated to this pariſh. Carriages not to paſs along Maddox Street and Mill Street, for one hour before and an hour after divine ſervice, on Sundays, Chriſtmas Day, and Good Friday. Scavengers not to ſweep dirt, &c. within ten feet diſtance of the common ſewers. No ginders, &c. to be carried away, but by the ſcavengers, except for the uſe of the owner. No hoards to be erected without licence. Aſcertaining the hours of taking away night ſoil, 12 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, 12 o'clock at night and 4 o'clock in the morning the other part of the year. Directions for repairing pavement taken up on account of water pipes. Where the pavement is taken up, the place to be lighted in the night time. Pavement not ſufficiently made good after repairing pipes, to be again taken up and re-laid. Favour to water companies to lend their names to the committee. Committee to be reimbursed expences of pavement broken for repairing water pipes. Thoſe expences of relaying pavement ſhall be aſcertained on oath. Time limited for demanding ſuch expences, fix months. Officers to water companies may iſpect books of committee. Owners of empty houſes to pay one half rate. Veſtry may employ perſons to aſſiſt in making the rates. Notice to be given of ſigning of rates.

Rates

Rates of houses let in separate apartments, etc. to be paid by owners. Rates for ambassadors houses to be paid by the landlords. Lands, etc. to be rated for paving, according to the extent of the pavement, 6d. per square yard, per ann. Commencement and recovery of rates, from March 25, to be paid quarterly. Persons dissatisfied with the rates may apply to the vestry for relief; and if dissatisfied may appeal to the quarter sessions for Middlesex; who may correct, but shall not quash the whole rate. Vestry may rectify omissions in the rates. Vestry to appoint a treasurer, and collectors, and take security from their collectors. General appeal to the quarter sessions. Where justices may give costs to appellants, they may direct by whom the same shall be paid; and if any distress shall be made upon the vestry clerk, he shall be reimbursed all expenses. Vestrymen, etc. may act as justices. Limitation of actions. General issue Treble costs. Impowering the vestry to hold their meetings where they think proper. Number of vestrymen to constitute a meeting, of the rector, or curate, and one churchwarden and eight vestrymen. Vestrymen may resign their office. How chairmen of meetings shall be appointed. Commencement of the act, Dec. 1, 1789. Former acts repealed, 8 Geo. 1. c. 15. 26 Geo. 2. c. 97. 14 Geo. 3. c. 90. 22 Geo. 3. c. 85. In far as relates to the parish of St. George Hanover Square. Expenses of the act.

C A P. LXXVI.

An act for reviving certain powers granted by an act made in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An act for dividing and inclosing such of the open parts of the district called the Forest of Knarethorrough, in the county of York, as lie within the eleven constablers thereof; and for other purposes therein mentioned;) and by an act of the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, for amending the said former act; and for making the said two acts more effectual.

10 Geo. 3. (private act, no. 94.) 14 Geo. 3. Recital of powers to make exchanges. Recital of the power to tenants for life to borrow 50s. per acre by mortgage. Recital that the commissioners executed their general award. Joseph Butler, William Chippendale, John Flintoff, and Thomas Farness, dead. Commissioners, William Hill, and Richard Richardson, survivors. Power of exchange by parties interested. Copyhold exchanged for freehold to be freehold, and so vice versa. Rectors, etc. not to exchange lands, etc. without licence. Tenants for life may borrow on allotments as they could have done under the former acts. To keep down the interest. Provision for establishing the outboundaries of the forest lands lying open to wastes of other places. Other parties empowered to exchange for the better settling the boundaries. 200 acres allotted at Harrowgate for the benefit of persons at the spas. Certain slips of ground to be united therewith. Commissioners may make rules for preventing and punishing abuses. For vesting a power to alter rules after the authority of the commissioners shall cease. Orders to be filed at Knarethorrough. Restrictions, save only laying out the money. Ground to be inclosed from the waste land, etc. not to exceed 200 acres. Appeal to the quarter sessions.

C A P. LXXVII.

An act for continuing and making more effectual the acts of parliament for opening, cleaning, repairing, and improving the harbour of Southwold, in the county of Suffolk.

20 Geo. 2. c. 14. and 30 Geo. 2. c. 58. recited, and further continued for 30 years (except where hereby altered.) Commissioners, high steward and bailiffs of Southwold, and the knights of the shire for the county of Suffolk, and 25 others. Qualification of commissioners, 50l. per ann. or 1000l. Two commissioners may adjourn. To pay their own expenses. Chairman to have the casting vote. Commissioners may act as justices. Officers taking fees to forfeit 50l. From June 24, 1789, the

duties imposed by the recited acts to cease, and the duties in the schedule to this act to be paid. Commissioners to rate articles not specified in the schedule. Duties to be paid before departure of vessels from the harbour, etc. Double duties to be paid by foreign vessels. Collectors may admeasure vessels. Tonnage to be ascertained, according to 8 Annæ, c. 12. No coquet to be made out till the duties be paid. Officer may distrain for the duties. The duties are to be applied to repair the harbour. Commissioners may examine persons liable to the duties, upon oath. Commissioners may lower the duties, and raise them again, and may direct the mooring and ballasting of vessels, and prevent encroachments. Account of receipts and payments to be stated annually. Seven commissioners may borrow money. Five commissioners may act, and none of their orders to be revoked, unless rung at a subsequent meeting concur therein. Eleven commissioners may make bye-laws. Appeal. Commissioners may compound penalties, and award informers. Ships belonging to Southwold exempted from the duties for repairing Dover harbour. Proceedings not to be qualified for want of form, nor removable by Certiorari. Tender of amends. Limitation of actions. General issue. Treble costs. Rates as in schedule.

C A P. LXXVIII.

An act for dividing, inclosing, and draining, the open fields, ings, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the townships of West Haddlesey, Chapel Haddlesey, and East Haddlesey, and Temple Hunt, in the parish of Birkin, in the west riding of the county of York.

Three commissioners. Survey. Claims to be laid before the commissioners, to determine what part of certain estates is covered by modus. Allotments to the rector for tythes. Certain lands to be set out to the rector as part of his allotments. Compensation for tythes of old inclosures, where the proprietors have not sufficient property in the lands to be inclosed. Power to determine whether certain estates are subject to a modus, or to tythe in kind. Allotments to lord Sneffield for the soil. Allotment for getting stone, etc. Allotment for the common of average of certain parts of the lands. Allotment of the residue of the commons. Allotment of the residue of the fields, ings, and pastures. Power to make exchanges. Rector may lease his allotment. Commissioners to make embankments, and set out roads, etc. Not to drain the lands east of Selby canal, but to be a foreshore of 3 yards wide, and the banks raised one foot high. Future repair of the banks to belong to William Cockell, and the trustees of John Sawyer. William Cockell, etc. not to enter on the lands of others without proper notice. No sheep or cattle to be depastured in the allotments for seven years. Award. When inclosure finished, all right of common to cease. Recovery of tythes, etc., due before making the award to George Alderson the rector. Commissioners to direct the allowance for timber, etc. Increased rent to be paid by tenants for years. The act not to affect any former charge upon the lands to be inclosed. Upon death of any rector, his representatives to have a proportion of the rents and profits to his death. Farmers quitting their farms, their summer crops to be subject to tythes. Tenure of the allotments to be exchanged, which before were copyhold to be deemed copyhold, and those before freehold to be deemed freehold. Commissioners to appoint the course of husbandry. Allowance for crops growing at the time of the division. Former hedges may be continued. Inclosures to be made and preserved at the expence of the owners. Rector's allotment to be inclosed at the general expence. Proprietors may mark and stake out their allotments, and guard their quicksets. Gaps to be left in the fences. Rails may be set across the adjoining ditches. Expences of the act to be paid by the owners. Rector not to be subject to the expences of the act. Power to borrow money, to pay at the rate of 40s. per acre. Allowance to the commissioners and surveyors. Commissioners to account. Appeal. Manorial rights saved. General saving.

A. N

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE
THIRD PART OF THE XXXVIth VOLUME
OF THE
STATUTES AT LARGE;

Passed in the twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE III.; in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, being the sixth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of *Great Britain*, which began the third Day of *February*, in the said Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and ended by Prorogation the eleventh Day of *August*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

A.

Addresses by the House of Commons.

GRANTED 34,370*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to make good the same. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Advertisements.

An additional stamp duty of 6*d.* for each advertisement in any newspaper or pamphlet. Chap. 50. p. 633.

Africa.

13,000*l.* granted for the forts and settlements in *Africa*. Chap. 61. p. 686.

See *Tax*. Chap. 59. p. 682. See *Slaves*. Chap. 66. 1. 21. p. 702.

Alsager.

See *Churches*. Chap. 11. p. 592.

America.

1. For continuing the laws for regulating the trade between the King's

subjects and the inhabitants of the *American* united states, to April 5, 1790. Chap. 1. p. 587.

2. Bread, flour, *Indian* corn, and live stock, may be imported from the united states of *America* to *Quebec*, the gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and the coast of *Labrador*. Chap. 16. p. 594. — See *West Indies*. Chap. 50. p. 649.

3. 2,111*l.* 6*d.* granted to the commissioners for settling the *American* claims, for expences, fees and charges. Chap. 61. p. 686.

4. 41,559*l.* 11*s.* granted for the relief of *American* civil officers, fees and charges. Same act and page.

5. 313,659*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* granted on orders for the relief of *American* and *East Florida* sufferers. Same act and page.

6. 4,693*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* granted to the commissioners for enquiring into the losses of the *American* loyalists. Same act and page.

7. For appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of those, whose names are specified, as have suffered in their rights,

rights, &c. in *America*, in consequence of their loyalty, &c. to the *British* government. Chap. 62. p. 687.

Annuities.

1. 187,000 *l* raised by annuities of 7 *l*. 9 *s*. 9 *d*. each per cent. for 18 years 3 quarters from *April* 5, 1789, payable at the bank half yearly out of the consolidated fund, and these annuities to be consolidated with those of 18 & 19 *Geo*. 3. Chap. 37. p. 614.

2. 1,002,500 *l*. raised by annuities with benefit of survivorship, in classes. Contributors to be at liberty till *October* 10, 1790, to name a life for every 100 *l*. 5 *s*.

l. *s*. *d*.

Classes. 1st, under 20 years old 4 3 0
2d, from 20 to 30 4 5 6
3d, from 30 to 40 4 8 6
4th, from 40 to 50 4 13 6
5th, from 50 to 60 5 1 6

First payment to be made *April* 5, 1791, and all annuities falling in by death to be divided amongst the survivors of the class, till the annuity for one share amounts to 1,000 *l*. per ann. Chap. 41. p. 617.

3. Annuities may be assigned, and certificates to be produced to the auditor containing the name, surname, addition, place of abode and age of the nominee, and if resident in *Great Britain* to be signed by the minister and churchwardens, if in *Ireland* to be certified by a baron of the exchequer there, if beyond the sea (in the King's dominions) to be certified by the governor or his deputy, and in any other part of *Europe*, in amity, by the *British* minister, and where none such, by the chief magistrate, and an affidavit to be annexed to such certificate, sworn before a baron of the exchequer. Same act, p. 618.

4. Certificates to be filed with the auditor, for which no fee is to be taken, or stamp duty paid. Same act and page.

5. Annuities to be free of tax and deemed personal estate. If not demanded, nor certificates produced in 40 days after 2 years are expired, the annuity to be divided amongst the survivors of the class, and an account to be made up half yearly of nominees dying or not demanding their annuities in 2 years, but in special cases a baron of the exchequer may order further time to be allowed. Same act and page.

6. Treasury to publish on *May* 20, 1792, and also yearly after, a list of nominees, to be distributed among the proprietors, &c. Same act, p. 619.

Appeals.

See *Pawnbrokers*. Chap. 57. f. 29. p. 667. See *Minister Square*. Chap. 5. p. 590. See *Tobacco and Snuff*. Chap. 68. p. 705.

Apprentices.

Time to pay double duty on apprentices indentures enlarged to *Dec*. 25, 1789. Chap. 40. p. 617.

Attornies.

Time enlarged to file affidavits of the execution of clerks articles to the first day of *Michaelmas* term, 1789. Same act, p. 616.

Auctions.

Piece goods wove in the kingdom, in lots of the price of 20 *l*. or upwards, may be sold by auction in entered places, exempt from duty on sales by auction, but the auctioneer is to give security and an account of such sale to the excise office. Chap. 63. p. 692.

B. *Bahama*

B.

Bahama Islands.

4080*l.* granted for the civil establishment of the *Bahama* islands, in addition to the salaries, to *Jun.* 1, 1790. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Bath, City of.

For protecting and securing the hot baths and springs in the city of *Bath* from injury, by incroachments and annoyances; for enlarging the present pump room there; for widening certain streets, &c. and for making new streets and passages, to render the approaches to the said hot bath, springs and pump room more commodious. Chap. 73. p. 810.

Barthomley, Cheshire.

See *Churches*. Chap. 11. p. 592.

Bermuda or Somers' Island.

58*cl.* granted for the chief justice of *Bermuda* or *Somers' island* to *June* 24, 1790. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Books.

So much of act 12 Geo. 2. c. 36. as relates to prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, which were first composed or written and printed in *Great Britain*, continued till *Sept.* 29, 1795. Chap. 55. p. 648.

Bounties.

See *Fish and Fisheries*. Chap. 53. p. 647.

Brandy and other Spirits.

For obliging all dealers in brandy, not being retailers, rectifiers, or distillers, to take licences, on penalty of 100*l.* Chap. 63. s. 6. p. 694.

Breton (Cape).

2,100*l.* granted for the civil establishment of *Cape Breton* till *June* 24, 1790. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Bridlington, alias Burlington, Yorkshire.

See *Hurdis*. Chap. 23. p. 596.

British Museum.

3,000*l.* granted for the *British Museum*. Chap. 61. p. 686.

C.

Cape Breton.

SEE *Breton (Cape)*. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Cards and Dice.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 50. p. 633.

Carlton House.

35,200*l.* granted for carrying on and completing the works at *Carlton house*. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Carriages.

1. Additional annual duties laid on horses and carriages with 4 wheels, viz. Where one coach kept (except hackney coaches) to pay 1*l.*
Where 2 to pay for one 1*l.*
For the other - 2*l.*
Where 3 or more for one 1*l.*
For each of the other 3*l.*
To be raised according to act 25 Geo. 3. c. 47. Chap. 49. p. 624.
2. Not to extend to carriages let to travel post by licensed persons. Same act, s. 4. p. 625.
3. Duties to be paid quarterly, the first payment *Oct.* 10, 1789, and to be paid into the exchequer and
H h h 4 car-

carried to the consolidated fund, and the act put in execution by the commissioners of taxes. Same act, s. 7. p. 625.

4. Carriages with 2 or 3 wheels used for pleasure and not for husbandry or trade, to pay the duty by 25 Geo. 3. and if not entered the owner to forfeit 7*l.* for each carriage, to be levied by distress. Same act, s. 18. p. 631.

See *Horses*.

Chelmsford.

See *Paving*. Chap. 44. p. 620.

Churches.

1. For building a church or chapel in the parish of *Barthomley* in *Chester*, by *Mary, Margaret* and *Judith Allager*, and to endow the same, and to establish a charity school in the same parish, and for vesting the presentation in the lord of the manor of *Allager*. Chap. 11. p. 592.
2. Act 27 Geo. 3. c. 63. for rebuilding *Wansley* church amended. Chap. 14. p. 593.
3. Power to raise 5,000*l.* by loans, or annuities, with power to sell 8 vaults under the church, but the right of the rector saved. Same act and page.
4. Act 28 Geo. 3. c. 83. for repairing the church of *St. Paul, Covent Garden*, amended, and 4000*l.* to be raised by annuities, besides the 6,000*l.* already directed. Chap. 30. p. 611.
5. For rebuilding the parish church of *St. Chad* in the town of *Shrewsbury*, in *Shropshire*, and providing a new cemetery or burial ground, and making avenues to the said church and cemetery, with power to raise 10,000*l.* by pews and rates of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound per ann. Chap. 31. p. 612.

6. For providing an additional burying ground for the parish of *St James, Westminster*, and for erecting a chapel adjoining, and an house for the residence of a clergyman, &c. to officiate in burying the dead. Chap. 47. p. 622.
7. For constituting the church of *St. Giles*, in the parish of *Pontrefact* in *Yorkshire*, a parish church. Chap. 48. p. 623.

Cochineal and Indico.

Act 7 Geo. 2. c. 18. continued till Sept. 29, 1795. Chap. 55. p. 648.

Cockburnspath, Scotland.

See *Forfeited Estates*. Chap. 42. p. 619.

Coffee.

Four years more time granted for allowing drawback on the coffee imported by the ship lord *Cumby* in the year 1786. Chap. 60. p. 685.

Colonies.

1. 1,286*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* 3*d.* granted to discharge bills drawn by the governors of *Nova Scotia*, *Bahama* islands, and of *New Brunswick*, and the fees and charges. Chap. 61. p. 686.
2. 2,075*l.* to discharge bills issued by *A. Miller*, commissary of the settlement of *New South Wales*. Same act and page.

Consolidated Fund.

See *Annuities*. Chap. 37. p. 614.
See *Stamps*. Chap. 50. s. 15. p. 638.
See *Exchequer Bills*. Chap. 34. & 35. p. 614.

1,530,000*l.* granted out of the consolidated fund, applied by the appropriation for the service of the present year. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Con-

Convicts.

1. 8,180*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* granted to *H. Badley* for maintaining the convicts in the harbour of *Himadze* at *Plymouth*. Chap. 61. p. 686.
2. 48,417*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* granted to *Duncan Campbell* for maintaining convicts on the river *Thames*. Same act and page.

Corporations.

The *Northumberland* fishery society incorporated and enabled to subscribe a capital joint stock of 50,000*l.* for supplying the fishery, not to exceed 250*l.* each share, and may purchase lands to the value of 500*l.* per ann. Chap. 25. p. 597.

Corn and Grain.

1. The importation and exportation of corn and grain regulated. Chap. 58. p. 668.
2. So much of act 21 Geo. 3. c. 50. as relates to chusing by lot 2 corn factors, and requires their appearance at the quarter sessions, repealed, and instead thereof returns to be given in by inspectors to be appointed, upon oath, on penalty of 50*l.* Same act, f. 1.
3. Inspectors of corn returns to receive from, every factor in *London* and the suburbs, a weekly return of corn brought into the *Thames* eastward of *London* bridge, sold by him during the preceding week, and to pay the inspector one half-penny per last of ten quarters. Same act, f. 2.
4. Foreign corn charged one penny per last, to be paid in a week after unshipped, and the corn inspector also to have a salary of 80*l.* per ann. from the city of *London*. Same act, f. 3.
5. The average prices from weekly returns to be deemed the common price of middling *British* corn in

London, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and to be published in the *London Gazette*, and certified to the collector of the customs in *London*, and copies transmitted to the collectors of the customs at all the ports in *Essex, Kent, and Suffolk*, when foreign corn may be imported, and when corn is at or above the prices specified in 13 Geo. 3. c. 43. may be imported into *London, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk* at the low duties. Same act, f. 4. p. 670.

6. Copies of each week's account to be sent to the collectors of the customs in *London*, &c. to be the guide for the bounty on exportation. Same act, f. 5. p. 671.
7. Accounts to be laid before the sessions in *London* of the aggregate quantity and price of corn (wheat excepted) sold every six weeks. Same act, f. 6. p. 672.
8. The maritime counties to be divided into districts, 1st, *Suffolk* and *Cambridge*; 2d, *Norfolk*; 3d, *Lincoln* and *York*; 4th, *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; 5th, *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*; 6th, *Lancaster* and *Chester*; 7th, *Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Gwynedd* and *Merioneth*; 8th, *Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthen* and *Glamorgan*; 9th, *Gloucester, Somerset* and *Monsmouth*, and the city of *Bristol*; 10th, *Devon* and *Cornwall*; 11th, *Dorset* and *Hants*; and at *Michaelmas* sessions the justices to settle the price of corn for each county, &c. Same act, f. 7.
9. Two markets to be selected for the east riding and two for the north riding of *Yorkshire*, and for *Cumberland* not above four, and for *Westmoreland* two, and weekly accounts are to be returned to the receiver of the corn returns, on penalty of 10*l.* and also duplicates to the collectors of the customs. Same act, f. 6. p. 672.

10. No miller, factor, clerk, agent or person buying corn, to be inspectors, but such inspectors to be appointed and discharged by two justices, and to take an oath and keep accounts of the general aggregate quantity of *British* corn, &c. to be transmitted to the collectors of the customs to govern the importation, but no alterations to be made till *Easter* sessions, 1790, and if the price be above that specified in 13 Geo. 3. c. 43. corn may be imported in that district at the low duty. Same act, f. 7. p. 672.
11. The weekly returns to be sent to the collector of the customs to regulate the exportation of corn, &c. Same act, f. 14. p. 678.
12. 150 tons of biscuit and 100 quarters of pease may be exported annually from *Greenock* in *Scotland* to *Newfoundland*. Same act, f. 15. p. 677.
13. The commissioners of the customs may licence what quantity of corn, &c. they think fit, not exceeding annually 1,350 sacks of flour, 30 tons of bread, 13 tons of pease, 13 tons of oatmeal, and 13 tons of barley, to be exported, on security, to the pay of *Honduras* for the *British* settlers there, on the same terms as permitted to the sugar colonies in *America*. Same act, f. 16. p. 677.
14. Though corn be above the exportation price before *Jan.* 1, 1790, 2,000 quarters of wheat, 2,000 sacks of wheat flour, and 8,000 quarters of pease, on security, the like as to the sugar colonies, may be exported to *Quebec*. Same act, f. 18. p. 678.
15. See *Rape Seed*. Same act, f. 19.
16. Millers, &c. buying corn to give a weekly account thereof, and to make oath of the prices, &c. Same act, f. 20. p. 679.
17. No debentures for bounty on exportation of corn, &c. to be

- granted, whilst foreign corn, &c. of the same specie is permitted to be imported at the low duty. Same act, f. 22. p. 680.
18. In all returns, corn, &c. to be computed 8 gallons to the bushel, and 57 pounds to be deemed equal to a bushel. Same act, f. 24. p. 680.
19. Inspectors to be allowed salaries by the quarter sessions. Same act, f. 25. p. 680.
20. The privileges by 13 Geo. 3. c. 43. granted to *Bristol*, and other towns mentioned, as to importation of corn, extended to *Boston*, in *Lincolnshire*. Same act, f. 27. p. 681.
21. This act to commence *Sept.* 29, 1789. Same act, f. 30. p. 682.

Costs Double.

Acts whereby double costs are directed. See *Pawnbrokers*. Chap. 57. f. 26. p. 666.

Costs Treble.

See *Shirehouse, Essex*. Chap. 8. p. 591. See *Lotteries*. Chap. 33. p. 614. See *Annuities*. Ch. 37. p. 615. & Ch. 41. p. 619. See *Streets*. Chap. 38. p. 615. See *Qualification Act*. Chap. 40. p. 617. See *Horses and Carriages*. Chap. 49. f. 21. p. 633. See *Newspapers*, &c. Chap. 50. f. 16. p. 638. See *Wills*, &c. Chap. 51. f. 11. p. 642. See *Tobacco*. Chap. 68. f. 172. p. 806. See *Faversham*. Chap. 69. p. 807. See *Navigable Canals*. Chap. 72. p. 809. and Chap. 74. p. 811. See *Bath*. Chap. 73. p. 810. See *Harbours*. Chap. 77. p. 814.

Covent Garden (St. Paul).

See *Churches*. Chap. 30. p. 611.

Courts Martial.

Officers in the King's service, and in the *East India* company's service, may

Dis

may fit in conjunction in courts martial. Chap. 2. p. 589.

Cromford Bridge, Derbyshire.

See *Navigable Canals*. Chap. 74. p. 810.

Customs.

See *West Indijs*. Chap. 56. f. 4. p. 651.

1. The treasury authorised to appoint two commissioners of the customs in *England*, and one in *Scotland*, to enquire upon oath into the annual amount of the emoluments of officers of the customs, and others employed in that revenue. Chap. 64. p. 695.
2. When the enquiry is completed, to report to the treasury the result thereof. Same act, f. 1.
3. Treasury to issue 1,500 *l.* to pay clerks, &c. and the act to continue till *Sept. 1, 1790*. Same act, f. 3.

Cyder and Perry.

*See *Malt Act*. Chap. 10. p. 591.

D.

Dice.

AN additional duty of 2s. 6d. per pair laid on dice, and an allowance made as before for prompt payment. Chap. 50. p. 633.

Distillers.

*Act of 28 Geo. 3. c. 46. relating to the *Scotch* distillery, f. 62, 63, 64 & 65, repealed, and the rest of that act continued till *July 5, 1790*. Chap. 45. p. 620.

See *Spirits*. Chap. 55. p. 648. See *Spirituous Liquors*. Chap. 63. f. 5. p. 693.

Exc

821

Distrists.

See *Corn and Grain*. Chap. 58. f. 7. p. 633.

Dominica (Island).

600*l.* granted for the chief justice there to *Jan. 1, 1790*. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Dunston, Lincolnshire.

See *Indisures*. Chap. 70. p. 807.

Duplicates.

For making out duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, lost, burnt, or destroyed. Chap. 61. p. 685.

E.

East Florida.

900*l.* granted to the commissioners enquiring into the losses occasioned by the cession of *East Florida* to the king of *Spain*. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Erewash.

See *Navigable Canals*. Chap. 74. p. 810.

Essex.

1. For building a shirehouse for the county of *Essex*. Chap. 8. p. 590.
 2. Justices by assessments on landlords and tenants in equal moieties, may raise 1,400*l.* Same act, f. 11.
- See *Corn and Grain*. Chap. 58. f. 4. p. 670.

Exchequer Bills.

1. For raising 3,500,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills, in the same manner as prescribed by the malt act, for the service of the year 1789,

- 1789, and charged on the consolidated fund. Chap. 34. p. 614.
2. For raising 2,000,000*l.* more by the same means for the like purpose, and charged on the same fund. Chap. 35. same page.
 3. 3,500,000*l.* granted to discharge exchequer bills, issued by virtue of 28 Geo. 3. Chap. 61. p. 686.
 4. 2,000,000*l.* more granted to discharge other exchequer bills, issued by virtue of the same act. Same act.

F.

Faversham, Kent.

SEE *Paving*. Chap. 69. p. 807.

Fees.

761*l.* 1*s.* granted for salaries and expences of the commissioners for enquiring into fees, &c. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Fens.

1. Act 31 Geo. 2. c. 18. for draining fen lands in the Isle of *Ely*, and county of *Cambridge*, between *Cam*, alias *Grant*, *Onse*, and *Mildenhall* rivers, &c. amended, and for empowering the *Bedford Level* company to sell certain invested lands, and for laying rates on vessels navigating the said rivers, towards supporting the banks thereof. Chap. 22. p. 596.
2. For draining the fens, &c. in the parish of *Notton* and *Pottenbury*, in the county of *Lincoln*, and in the parish of *Bransdon*, in the county of the city of *Lincoln*. Taxes 1*s.* per acre, and 6*d.* per acre more may be assessed by consent. Chap. 32. p. 612.

Fish and Fisheries.

See *Northumberland Fishery Society*. Chap. 25. p. 597.

1. For further encouraging and regulating the *Newfoundland, Greenland*, and southern whale fishery. Chap. 53. p. 645.
2. No fish, unless caught by *British* subjects, to be landed or dried at *Newfoundland*, (except as to the right ceded to the *French*). Same act, f. 1.
3. Ships entitled to bounties by 26 Geo. 3. c. 41. sailing by April 10, yearly, to have the same bounty though they leave the *Greenland Sea* or *Davis's Straights* before Aug. 10, and are not laden upon the conditions specified. Same act, f. 2.
4. The 3 ships entitled to bounties by 28 Geo. 3. c. 20. on doubling *Cape Horn*, or passing the *Straights of Magellan*, to have the same bounty though they do not return in 16 months, or by Dec. 10, in the second year. Same act, f. 3. p. 646.
5. Masters permitting apprentice employed in the fisheries to quit the service before the end of his term, to forfeit 50*l.* unless discharged before a magistrate, or turned over to another master in the fishery. Same act, f. 5.
6. No premium unless the name of the ship be inserted in the indenture of the apprenticeship. Same act, f. 7.

Flax and Cotton.

Act 23 Geo. 3. c. 77. as to the manufactures of flax and cotton continued to March 25, 1793. Chap. 54. p. 648.

Fleetstreet, London.

See *Streets*. Chap. 38. p. 615.

Forehoe Hundred, in Norfolk.

See *Pear*. Chap. 4. p. 590.

See *Forfar*

Forfar (County of), Scotland.

For repairing the roads in the county of *Forfar* in *Scotland*, and for regulating the statute labour. Chap. 26. p. 596.

Forfeited Estates.

1. 3,000*l.* appropriated out of the unexhausted balance or surplus arising from the forfeited estates in *North Britain*, to be applied by the highland society of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh* to publick uses in that part of the kingdom. Chap. 28. p. 610.
2. 1,000*l.* more applied out of the surplus of the forfeited estates in *Scotland*, towards building a bridge over the river *Pea*, at *Cockburnspath*. Chap. 42. p. 614.

Forests.

See *Knarestoncough, Yorkshire*. Chap. 76. p. 813.

Freeholds (Registring).

See *Parliament*. Chap. 13. & 18. p. 543. & 545.

G.

Gaois.

1. **A**T *Micha*'s sessions yearly, every gaoler to deliver a certificate, in the form prescribed by the act, to be read in open court, and entered on record, and then to be taken into consideration by the court, and may give directions, and make orders relative thereto. Chap. 67. p. 742.
2. Gaoler neglecting to deliver certificate, to forfeit, if a county gaoler 50*l.* and other gaolers 20*l.* to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same by action, in any court of record at *Westminster Hall*, or court of great session in *Wales*,

or the county palatine of *Chester*, if the offence arise there, and no es-
sain, &c. and but one imparlance allowed. Same act, s. 3. p. 703.

General Issue.

Acts whereby the general issue may be pleaded. See *Shirchuse*. Chap. 8. p. 591. See *Annuitant*. Chap. 37. 38. & 41. p. 615. & 619. See *Qualification Act*. Chap. 40. p. 617. See *Bath*. Chap. 73. p. 810. See *Horses and Carriages*. Chap. 49. s. 21. p. 632. See *Harbours*. Chap. 77. p. 814. See *Newspapers*. Chap. 50. s. 16. p. 638. See *Frimersham*. Chap. 69. p. 807. See *Hills*. Chap. 51. s. 11. p. 642. See *Navigable Canals*. Chap. 72. p. 809. Chap. 74. p. 811. See *Pawlikers*. Chap. 57. s. 26. p. 666. See *Tobacco and Snuff*. Chap. 68. s. 172. p. 806.

Gibraltar.

See *Tra*. Chap. 59. p. 682.

Grants by Parliament.

331,649*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* 3*d.* granted to make good the deficiency of grants for 1768. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Greensock.

See *Humber, Water, Paving, &c.* Chap. 43. p. 619. See *Corn and Grain*. Chap. 58. s. 15. p. 677.

Greenwich Hospital.

See *School*. Chap. 66. s. 22. p. 707.

Guernsey.

See *Tra*. Chap. 59. p. 682.

H.

Haddlesey, Yorkshire.

See *E. Inclosures*. Chap. 78. p. 814.

Hanover Square (St. George).

See *Poor*. Chap. 75. p. 812.

Harbours.

See *New Shoreham*. Chap. 21. p. 596.

1. The term and powers enlarged of acts 8 & 9 W. 3. c. 29. 1 Geo. 1. c. 49. 5 Geo. 1. c. 10. 7 Geo. 1. c. 16. and 26 Geo. 2. c. 10. for repairing the piers of *Bridlington*, alias *Burlington*, in *Yorkshire*. Chap. 23. p. 596.
2. Act 13 Geo. 3. c. 28. for cleansing the harbour of *Greenock* in *Scotland* enlarged, the rates granted by the former act to cease, and in lieu thereof, besides the former duties, all ships at the port of *Greenock*, to pay 1d. 39. per ton coming in, and the same going out, *British* ships from other parts of *Britain*, &c. 1d. inwards and the same outwards; and foreign ships, from foreign parts 2d. 39. inwards and outwards, and coming from other parts of *Great Britain*, 2d. per ton, inwards and outwards; coal ships for the town exempted, and ships above 30 ton, and not less than 15 ton, may compound, and goods remaining on quays above 48 hours, to pay wharfage; when 2,000l. more raised, rates to cease. Chap. 43 p. 619.
3. For continuing and making more effectual the acts 20 Geo. 2. c. 14. and 30 Geo. 2. c. 58. for repairing and improving the harbour or haven of *Southwold*, in the county of *Suffolk*. Chap. 77. p. 813.

Hastings (Governor).

20, 312l. 6s. 4d. granted for expenses of his trial not before made good by parliament. Chap. 61. p. 686.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

1. Act 25 Geo. 3. c. 78. repealed, so

far as relates to the duties not re-enacted by this act. Chap. 26. f. 1. p. 598.

2. Act 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 27. revived, so far as is not hereby altered and explained. Same act, f. 2. page the same.
3. From Aug. 1, 1789, all hawkers, &c. travelling either on foot, or with one or more horses, in *England* or *Wales*, or *Berwick*, and selling goods at other men's houses, to pay a duty of 4l. per ann. for licence, and for each horse, &c. bearing burthen, or drawing, the like sum of 4l. per ann. Same act, f. 3.
4. Hawkers, &c. selling goods by auction, to forfeit 50l. Same act, l. 4. p. 599.
5. Persons taking licence are to pay the duty down, and to produce a certificate of a good character from the minister, and 2 householders of his parish, and to mark on the pack, *Licensed Hawker*, and for selling smuggled goods, to forfeit his licence. Same act, f. 5.
6. For trading without licence, or refusing to produce it to a justice, mayor, constable, or peace officer, or of customs, or excise, to forfeit 10l. and the hawker, &c. may be carried before a justice, and the penalty distrained for, and on non-payment the party may be committed till payment, but not for more than three months. Same act, f. 9.
7. For forging a licence, or hawkers trading without one, to forfeit 100l. and for lending it, or trading with a lent one, to forfeit 40l. Same act, f. 12.
8. Not to trade in market towns, or within 2 miles thereof, except on market or fair days, but if licensed, may set up trades where resident, and wholesale traders not deemed hawkers, and this act not to extend to persons selling printed licensed

